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GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES PÊCHES POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE

GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Eleventh Session
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REPORT OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (SCSI)* Antalya, Turkey, 13–16 October 2008

* Available only in English

OPENING AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE MEETING

1. The ninth session of the Sub-Committee on Statistics and Information (SCSI) was held in Antalya, Turkey, from 13 to 16 October 2008. It was attended by 14 experts from 9 members of GFCM namely Cyprus, EC, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco and Turkey. The list of participants is given in Appendix 2.

2. During the opening session of the four Sub-Committees, Mr Vahdettin Kurum, head of Fisheries department, Turkey, welcomed the participants and thanked them for attending this meeting. Mr Srour, Deputy Executive Secretary of the GFCM, also welcomed the participants and thanked the Turkish Authorities for their kindness in hosting and arranging the meetings of the Sub-committees. He also expressed the appreciation of GFCM for the valuable support of Turkey to the SAC activities.

3. Mr Joël Vigneau, SCSI Coordinator, further presented the workplan and agenda of the meeting which was adopted without any changes (See Appendix 1).

4. Mr Kemal Can Bizsel and Mr Eric Muscat were appointed as rapporteurs for the entire session, while Mr Dario Pinello and Mr Lavredios Vassiliades acted as rapporteurs for the transversal workshop to refine the fleet segmentation (see paragraphs 5 – 7).

SCSI/SCESS TRANSVERSAL WORKSHOP TO REFINE THE FLEET SEGMENTATION

5. The objectives of this workshop, as defined during the Workshop on the Compilation of GFCM Task 1 on the fleet segmentation (Morocco, 2007) ,and as endorsed by the Tenth session of SAC, were recalled as follows:

- Reconsider fleet segments for clarity and internal consistency. The same allocation criteria should be applied to all length classes;
- Avoid large number of vessels being allocated to neighbouring cells;
- Revise the naming of "minor gear" categories;
- Reconsider groupings of vessels in the vessel matrix. Groupings of wide ranges of vessels in a single stratum (e.g. All pelagic trawlers from 6 to >24 m now end up in the fleet segment "12-24 m") may lead to mergers of fleet segments with completely different exploitation patterns, and thus, to a mismatch between the economic and the biological characteristics of a fleet segment.

6. The statement that one should avoid classifying most of the vessels in one of the polyvalent segments was used as a basis for the discussion. The example of a vessel performing its fishing operation with one gear during 99 percent of the time and another gear during 1 percent was raised, as it would currently be classified as polyvalent. After some discussion, it was agreed to adopt the rule which allocates a vessel to a segment on the basis of the dominance criteria, i.e. allocating more than 50% of its fishing time with a specific gear. The exception brought to this rule concerned the Tuna seiners, where it was found that using a tuna seine for any length of time in the year was sufficient to classify a vessel in the Tuna seiners segment. Besides the importance of this segment for management purpose, it was considered crucial that the list of vessels contained in this segment should be consistent with the ICCAT list of authorised Tuna seiners.

7. The GFCM Fleet Segmentation table was presented and the following modifications were adopted :

a) The naming of the segments should clearly relate to the vessel and not to the gear in order to avoid confusion, i.e. "Trawlers" instead of "Trawl", "Purse seiners" instead of "Purse seine", etc...
b) The name "Minor gear" was changed to "Polyvalent small-scale vessels".
c) The "blue" cells were all extended to the "green" cells surrounding them in order to create a segment composed of a wider length range of vessels. In this way, the information provided will be more clearly related to the Segment and avoid the apparent "shifting" of information from one length class to another (as reflected in the old Segmentation table).
d) All the cells are open for collecting the information. The cells left blank in the above table are considered as unlikely to have a significant population. Therefore, it is advisable to merge the information together with a neighbouring cell. This point was added as note to the allocation table (see below).

The new fleet segmentation proposed by the Sub-committee was as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Groups</th><th><6 metres</th><th>6-12 metres</th><th>12-24 metres</th><th>More than 24 meters</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Polyvalent Small-scale vessels without engine</td><td colspan="2">A</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Polyvalent small-scale vessels with engine</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Trawlers</td><td></td><td>D</td><td>E</td><td>F</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Purse Seiners</td><td></td><td>G</td><td colspan="2">H</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Long liners</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">I</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Pelagic Trawlers</td><td></td><td colspan="3">J</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Tuna Seiners</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">K</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Dredgers</td><td></td><td colspan="2">L</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Polyvalent vessels</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">M</td></tr>
</table>

Segments' Description

A- Polyvalent small-scale vessels without engine. All vessels less than 12 metres in length (LOA) without an engine (wind or propulsion).

B- Polyvalent small-scale vessels with engine less than 6 m. All vessels under 6 metres in length (LOA) with engine.

C- Polyvalent small-scale vessels with engine between 6 and 12 metres. All vessels between 6 and 12 metres in length (LOA) with engine, which use different gears during the year without clear predominance of one of them or that use a gear not considered in this classification.

D- Trawlers less than 12 m . All vessels less than 12 metres in length (LOA) allocating more than 50% of their effort operating with a demersal trawl.

E- Trawlers between 12 and 24 m. All vessels, between 12 and 24 metres in length (LOA) allocating more than 50% of their effort operating with a demersal trawl.

F- Trawlers of more than 24 m. All vessels over 24 metres in length (LOA), allocating more than 50% of their effort operating with a demersal trawl.

G- Purse Seiners between 6 and 12 m. All vessels between 6 and 12 m in length (LOA), allocating more than 50% of their effort operating with a purse seine.

H- Purse Seiners of more than 12 m. All vessels over 12 m in length (LOA), allocating more than 50% of their effort operating with a purse seine, excluding those using a tuna seine during any time of the year.

I- Long liners of more than 6 m. All vessels over 6 m in length (LOA), allocating more than 50% of their effort operating with a long line.

J- Pelagic Trawlers of more than 6 m. All vessel over 6 m in length (LOA), allocating more than 50% of their effort operating with a pelagic trawl.

K- Tuna Seiners. All vessels operating with a Tuna Seine for any length of time during the year.

L- Dredgers of more than 6 m. All vessels over 6 m in length (LOA), allocating more than 50% of their effort operating with a dredge.

M- Polyvalent vessels longer than 12 m. All vessels over 12 metres in length (LOA), that use different gears during the year without clear predominance of one of them or that use a gear not considered in this classification.

SITUATION OF DATA SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS AND THE STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT OF DATABASES AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS BY THE SECRETARIAT.

8. An overview of current situation of data submission by Members (particularly for Task 1) and the current status of development of databases and information systems developed and managed by the Secretariat were presented by Mr. Matthew Camilleri.

9. The Sub-committee was reminded on the list of databases and data transmission tools developed and managed by the Secretariat which include those related to the:

- GFCM Authorised Vessels List
- GFCM Fleet Register
- GFCM Task 1
- STATLANT 37 A

10. The importance of the interaction between the countries and GFCM when using the data entry and transmission tools was emphasised. Countries were invited to contact the GFCM Secretariat if any problems were encountered during the data entry and transmission processes. The importance of efficient communication between experts and the Secretariat during the intersessional period was highlighted.

11. Information on the last version of the GFCM Task 1 (July 2008) data entry tool were presented. It was stated that, to date, data from 9 countries was received. A Statistical Bulletin, based on GFCM Task 1 data, featuring information on fleet segments and operational units by GSA was prepared and introduced to the participants[1]. It was agreed that an updated version of this Statistical Bulletin should be released before the eleventh Session of SAC (Marrakech, December 2008).

12. The meeting was informed that a new Task 1 database application is being finalized (see Appendix 3). After a testing phase, the software will be made available to countries to store and process data related to Task 1; the software also includes a facility to automatically generate a data communication file according to the GFCM standards and formats. An XML schema, reference tables and business rules will also be made available for those countries wishing to include electronic routines in their own national database system in order to generate the Task 1 data communication file compatible with the GFCM database system. The new software will include Tasks 1.1 to 1.4., whilst Task 1.5, dealing with the biological parameters, will be available through a link with the stock assessment forms. It was demonstrated that the electronic Stock Assessment Forms could be exploited to address Task 1.5 (Biological Parameters).

13. The Sub-committee was also informed that a new web-based application (AVL Browser – see Appendix 4) was developed, allowing access through internet (from the GFCM website). The database is available to the public except for accessing confidential data. Special authorisation, through the use of a username and password, has been granted to the heads of delegation and control authorities (or equivalent) of each Contracting Party to access confidential data and classified reports. It is important for each country to check and verify if vessels fishing in their waters are included in the AVL and that the information for each is complete and updated, otherwise they would be considered as IUU vessels. Every change in a national fleet register has to be sent to the GFCM Secretariat in order to update the GFCM Authorised Vessels List.

14. Furthermore, it was announced that in accordance with the outcome of the Fleet Register workshop a temporary Fleet Register Data Communication tool (based in excel) which will be used during a trial period in 2009 was developed. Following this, a database application software,

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[1] http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/16164

including data entry, data storage, data processing and data transmission features, will be developed. As in the case of the Task 1, an XML schema, reference tables and business rules will also be made available for those countries wishing to include electronic routines in their own national database system to generate the fleet register data communication file compatible with the GFCM database system.

Presentations of Fisheries Information Systems by Members

Montenegro

15. Fisheries Information System (FIS) has been developed within the EU funded project (CARDS project) and related EU regulation has been followed in its preparation. For the present moment two subsystems of a FIS, Vessel register and Logbook are developed. To complete the FIS, it is foreseen to implement also VMS and Sales notes. Vessel register is the main subsystem of FIS where each vessel has to be registered. Logbook represents an EU model of logbooks witch includes FAO codes for fish species and fishing gear. FIS will be applied as the new low of marine fisheries is adopted (by the end of 2009).

16. In the framework of the AdriaMed project, a pilot study to implement a monitoring system for the fishery sector including biological, economic and social aspect was designed and carried out by the Institute of Marine Biology of Kotor and the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Water Management (Fisheries Directorate) in 2007-2008,. The main purposes of the Pilot study were i) to build up a national monitoring system which comprised all the aspects related to the fishing activities (social, biological and economic); ii) to provide a description of the main resources exploited and landed per fishing segment; iii) to support the country to be compliant with the requirements of the regional and sub-regional bodies in terms of fisheries resources monitoring, management and conservation. By using the data collected during the Pilot study an exercise to test the possibility to identify and describe the Operational Units in Montenegro according to the GFCM Task 1 recommendation (GFCM/31/2007/1) was performed. Furthermore, the whole Task 1 format (including tasks 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5) was compiled for trawlers and purse seiners. A description of the methodologies adopted and of the Ous listed was provided. The tables summarising the Ous in Montenegro was also reported.

Morocco

17. A description of the various stages for the development by the INRH, of the GFCM task 1 in order to identify the various operational units was provided. They were presented as follows:

- Data-gathering from the fishing administrations, namely the national office of fishing ONP and the regional representations of the Ministry of fisheries;
- Statistical exploratory analysis and processing of the data collected;
- Reporting of the data necessary for the implementation of task 1 (table 1.1, table 1.2 and table 1.3).

18. In addition some remarks are given on the availability of all the essential data for Task 1 of the GFCM.

19. A presentation on the strategy of the “Office National des pêches (ONP)” regarding the compilation and management of data and information through the established information system entitled “Maia” was made during the meeting. This system allows the statistical monitoring of the sector in real time (landings, Price, etc...), the traceability of fish products as well as the dissemination of information on the market to the traders and institutional partners along the Moroccan coast. The system also serves as a tool to perform analysis notably on the fishing activities with regard to the marketing of fishery products by boat, by species, port and by buyer.

The information gathered through the system "Maia" is currently published on the website of ONP (http://www.onp.ma).

Guidelines on reporting through the Task 1 data entry tool

20. The guidelines on reporting catch data in Task 1 data entry tool have already been implemented on the basis of recommendations made by the SCSI in 2007. Regarding the by catch information, the Secretariat informed on the outcomes of the SAC/transversal Working Group on by catch (September 2008) and the ACCOBAMS meeting on ByCBAMS (September 2008) which included a request for the GFCM Task 1 data collection framework to provide further detailed information on discards and by-catches such as quantities at species level.

21. The Sub-committee agreed with the necessity and importance of reporting such data, and discussed its technical feasibility within the Task 1 framework. One of the main issues was to agree on the exact explanation on the content of the fields for by-catch, associated species and discards fields, in order to avoid different interpretation by those who compile and submit Task 1 data. The SCSI suggested definitions for some relevant terms and agreed, for the sake of reporting the information through the Task 1 framework, on the following definitions:

- By-catch**:** Indicate the total catch of unwanted animals including vulnerable and endangered species. By-catch of commercial species should be reported as associated species.
- Main Associated exploited resources: The species or species group exploited as by-catch in association with target species. This can also be called by-catch of commercial value.
- Discards: The portion of the total organic material of animal origin in the catch, which is thrown away, or dumped at sea for whatever reason. It does not include plant materials and post harvest waste such as offal. The discards may be dead, or alive.

22. It was noted that information related to discards is difficult to collect, and requires, in most cases, a specific sampling programme. As discards and by-catch are likely to become mandatory information to report within Task 1.4 in 2009 (see paragraph 29 of this report and the SCSA report 2008), the discussion mainly focused on which aggregation level was required for these two fields. The proposal from SCSI to report the total rates (i.e. total volume of discards and by-catch over total volume of catches) by gear and period for each Operational Unit. Countries willing to report discards per species were encouraged to do so, as the Task 1 data entry tool would have provisions for this. As concerns the by-catch, it is demanded to the Sub-Committee on Environment to define the aggregation level of by-catch species to be adopted for reporting in Task 1.4 (species, genus, families, classes …).

Progress regarding the calibration of fishing effort

23. Progress has already been made during SCSI 2007 on the calibration of fishing effort in the section of Task 1.4 of the Task 1 data entry tool related with the standardization of the measurement of fishing effort. The main issue discussed under this item was the calibration of fishing effort, using the data received through the Task 1 framework. During the last year's sub committee meeting in Kavala, it was agreed that fishing effort should be reported through the use of four separated fields (following the standard fishing effort measurement provided in the Task 1 resolution), that are, time period, capacity, activity and gear units.

24. Recall of effort parameters agreed in last year's SAC report

- Time: Days or hours

- Capacity: Total GT or KW by vessel, by gear and period
- Activity: Dredged surface area (m2), number of fishing sets (deployed) and number of fishing trips.
- Gear Units: by number of FAD's, number of traps, number of long line units, number of hooks, length of net, and surface area of net.

25. Consequently, the following points were raised, discussed and agreed by SCSI.

- For preparing a calibration exercise, it was agreed that the possibility to choose either Days or Hours would lead to difficulties. The unit of time for effort should be restricted to days only. It was agreed that the reference should be the Days-at-sea for active gears and Fishing days for passive gears. In all cases, countries should comment on the unit they have used when filling their data in the task 1 data entry tool;
- In order to avoid reporting errors, it was also agreed that the effort parameters in the data entry tool should be adjusted to only those needed for the gear considered;
- From the hierarchy of parameters in the Task 1, the more effort parameters collected, the higher the precision in measurement;
- Task 1.4 should become mandatory from 2009. The objective is to receive consistent data about fishing effort for future analyses and calibration of fishing effort;
- For the time being, the excel software will continue running, but it is foreseen that a new database application software will be available next year. During the transition period, the Secretariat will seek some testing partners to ensure functionality and compatibility;
- Task 1 Data Entry tool should be restructured in order to report fishing effort, discards and by-catch data for each Operational Unit by gear and period. The GFCM Secretariat supported this consideration in view of the development of the new Task 1 data entry tool.

26. The definitions suggested by the SCSI, for the sake of reporting the information through the Task1 framework, were defined as follows:

- Days at sea: any continuous period of 24 hrs (or part thereof) during which a vessel is present within an area and absent from port;
- Fishing days: any continuous period of 24hrs (or part thereof) attributed to the GSA (area) where the most fishing time was spent during the relevant day at sea. However, for passive gears, if no operation took place from the vessel during a day while at least one passive gear remained at sea, that day will be associated to the area where the last setting of a fishing gear was carried out on that fishing trip. Namely, the time calculated from the point where each individual unit of gear has been set, to the time when the same unit starts to be removed;
- Number of fishing sets: Number of fishing operations, i.e. the number of times the fishing gear is deployed and recovered;
- Number of fishing trips: The number of outgoings of a vessel from port to carry out fishing operations;
- Length of net: The sum of the length of the nets deployed whether connected or deployed separately, *i.e.*, total length of gear deployed;
- Surface area of nets: Total surface area of the nets deployed whether connected or deployed separately;

Current status of the “GSA compatible” STATLANT37 A” form

27. The Secretariat recalled the agreement between FAO and GFCM on collecting capture production data for the Mediterranean and Black Sea, together with the current 3-year trial period on the use of GSA compatible STATLANT 37A form which requires the reporting of data by both FAO divisions and GSAs. It was reported that few countries had complied with the use of the new STATLANT 37A form (see Appendix 5). The SCSI stressed the need for countries to make an extra effort to submit data according to the set formats and standards.

28. Mr. Franco Zampogna, representative of EUROSTAT stressed the importance of the continuity of historical time series data and compatibility of the data to EUROSTAT legislation for statistical purposes. The sub-committee shared his views on the matter.

29. He recalled that EUROSTAT, one of the Directorates General of the European Commission is in charge of receiving official statistical data on fishery from the statistical offices and other departments of EU27 Member States and 3 Candidate states (Turkey, Croatia and Macedonia) and the EU Council Regulation (EC) 2597/95 on the submission of nominal catch statistics in certain areas other than the North Atlantic covers the submission of data for FAO major fishing area 37. In compliance with this Regulation, EU27 Member States and Turkey, Croatia and Macedonia, send annually to the European Commission (EUROSTAT) their figures according to the FAO standard sub-areas and divisions of the Mediterranean Sea statistical areas. Therefore, he added, it is important having Geographical Sub-Areas (GSA) matching by aggregation with the aforementioned FAO sub-areas and divisions.

30. Mr. Zampogna also underlined that STATLANT 37A is not the official format requested by EUROSTAT legislation; the official one is the flat file but other formats are currently accepted (STATLANT and Excel files). A new project called “eDamis” (Electronic Data Management and Information System) for Fishery is about to be implemented. It aims at developing an electronic data submission tool using in a later stage, electronic Webforms as transmission support. This new transmission system is considered as the official standard transmission system of EUROSTAT for several domains. It allows data transmission and additionally provides control routines to check data compliance and quality. He also stressed that, in the field of data transmission, EUROSTAT’s main concern is to lower the workload, to avoid multiple transmissions and to improve the coherence of the transmission system between the European Commission and the EU27 Member States and Candidate countries.

31. SCSI raised the problem of having some GSA’s spread over more than 1 FAO division. Mr. Antonio Cervantes (DG MARE) brought the attention of the SCSI that EU Member States, by relevant Regulation (EC Reg. 2597/95), are requested to report catches of vessels over 10 m LOA through a logbook system by FAO statistical division.

32. The Sub-committee acknowledged the Eurostat’s interest and involvement in having the statistical tool for data collection, processing and transmission as harmonized as possible in coherence with EU Regulations.

33. SCSI re-emphasised the need to keep reporting for GFCM Task 1 by GSA. The SCSI agreed that the only way to solve this difficult situation is to initiate a reflection on reshaping the boundaries of the Geographical Sub-Areas, where it is possible, to make these boundaries coincide with those of the FAO divisions. The proposal, in a first stance, was to refine the boundaries of the Gulf of Lion (GSA 7), Corsica island (GSA 8), the frontiers between Northern Tunisia (GSA 12), Gulf of Hammamet (GSA 13) and south Sicily (GSA 16) and between Northern and Southern Adriatic (GSA 17 and GSA 18). A map showing the proposal of adjusted GSAs was elaborated with the valuable help of experts from Ifremer and made available during the meeting (see Appendix 6) and SCSI thanked the experts. In this map, it could be noted that new boundaries have

been set for the GSA 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 18. The modified coordinates are highlighted in grey in the table given in Appendix 6.

34. SCSI was very committed to strengthening the Geographical Sub-Areas approach with regard to data collection in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and for this purpose, proposes to subdivide the whole FAO area 37 with a grid (see Appendix 6). In this regard, SCSI agreed that,

- at a national level, the GFCM could promote a Log-Book system (see section 8), which may include a spatial information more precise than the GSA;
- at the sub-regional project level, there is the need to map the information to get visual perception of the distribution of any variables or parameters;
- at the GFCM level, a Mediterranean and Black Sea harmonised rectangle convention would provide a common language for spatial distribution.

35. The SCSI further noted that:

- the 30' X 30' grid fits perfectly for most of the GSAs.
- the FAO standards has provisions for such a 30' X 30' rectangle system (level 3 of CWP Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards[2]).
- there is still time to proceed to some adjustments until Task 1.4 becomes mandatory

36. It was the opinion of the SCSI that a complete and coherent geographical system including GSAs compatible with FAO divisions and matching as much as possible a rectangular grid organization would settle and stabilise the GSAs in the long term.

Review of the outcome from GFCM fleet register workshop

37. Following the presentation of the outcomes of the Fleet Register Workshop, the Sub-Committee endorsed the report and outcomes of the Workshop but agreed to the following revisions:

38. Operational Status: the group noted that in the comments related to the field no 12 (Operational Status) the choice between mandatory and optional status was left to the Sub-Committee reflection. The general concern was that this field if mandatory will be a problem for some countries to implement. Nevertheless, it was agreed that "Operational Status" by default becomes active. Inactive will mean a vessel stopping from fishing operations for a long period, like major hull repair, change of engine, stopped from fishing activity (retired), etc.

39. Fishing area: The main concerns of the Sub-committee related to the purpose for setting this field as optional and that this field will be available in GFCM Task 1. The latter is particularly important since the Fleet Register gives static information while Task 1 is more based on the fishing activity. The overall importance is mainly to know where the vessels are fishing to analyse and monitor the capacity distribution by GSA.

40. SCSI continued to review the outcomes of the GFCM fleet register workshop. The Secretariat presented the prototype excel data entry tool for the Regional Fleet Register (RFR) prepared by the Secretariat. He informed the Sub-committee that the excel-based data entry tool has some technical restrictions, and thus an SQL-based software will be produced (see paragraph 13). Furthermore, he reminded the participants of the two options for data submission: either 2 submissions, one for RFR and another for AVL, or, only one submission, with RFR data can be sent from which vessels to be included in the Authorised Vessel List would be identified automatically (according to their length and information on authorisation). The SCSI noted that a problem could arise if the national fleet

2 http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/G/en

register and licence authorities are different entities. In this context, the Sub-committee agreed on the option of two submissions.

41. Finally, the following recommendations were made:

- The field ‘GFCM registration number’ should be called ‘GFCM unique identifier’.
- The field ‘Operational status’ should become mandatory.
- Restricted access should be applied to information on the name address of the owner and the operator and the information on the crew number.
- Following the Commission meeting, if the Recommendation is approved, a trial period using an excel-based system will be launched to address compatibility issues with national fleet registers. The outcome of this trial period will be brought to the attention of the SCSI prior to proceeding with the development of the Regional Fleet Register software (data entry tool and regional database).
- A specific agenda item should then be added to the next sub-committee meeting to address problems encountered by countries when reporting their data in the fleet register.
- A new software application will be developed with a view to starting its implementation in the beginning of 2010 (see paragraph 12).
- The capacity monitoring tool should, initially, produce graphs on fleet capacity (in terms of GT and KW). Search engines should be developed to generate tailor-made statistical reports. Other simple graphs such as number of vessels per age, length classes etc may also be included in the monitoring tool.

42. The final proposal was as follows:

	Fields	Description	Optional / Mandatory	Public / Restricted	AVL Fields
1	Country	Flag under which the vessel is operating	M	P	X
2	Registration authority	Authority having issued the registration	M	P	
3	Vessel name (if any)	Name of vessel	M	P	X
4	Vessel register number	Registration number assigned to the fishing vessel by the Authorities.	M	P	X
5	GFCM registration number	Code assigned by Members	M	P	
6	IMO registration number	Code IMO given by Lloyds company	O	P	
7	Previous vessel name (if any)	Previous name of vessel (if any)	O	P	X
8	Previous flag (if any)	Previous flag of vessel (if any)	O	P	X
9	Previous details of deletion from other registries (if any)	Details of deletion from other registries (if any)	O	P	X
10	International radio call sign (if any)	International radio call sign (if any)	O	P	X
11	Vessel type	Type of vessel according to the International Standard Classification of Fishery Vessels by Vessel Types. (The ’International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Vessels by Vessel Types’ (ISSCFV), based on the type of gear used by the vessels, approved by the CWP in 1984).	M	P	X
12	Operational status	Active / Inactive. Permanent status until receiving allowance to return into activity	M	P	

13	Port of registration	Full name of the port	M	P	
14	Year of entry into fishing activity	Year of entry into fishing activity	M	P	
15	Events	Code identifying the type of event reported	M	P	
16	Event date	Event date	M	P	
16.1	Day	Event date: day	M	P	
16.2	Month	Event date: month	M	P	
16.3	Year	Event date: year	M	P	
17	Authorisation to fish	Any authorisation to fish, e.g. licence, permit or any other official denomination	M	P	
18	Period authorized for fishing and/or transhipping	Time period authorized for fishing and/or trans-shipping.	O	P	X
18.1	Starting date	Starting date	O	P	X
18.1.1	Day	Starting date: day	O	P	X
18.1.2	Month	Starting date: month	O	P	X
18.1.3	Year	Starting date: year	O	P	X
18.2	Ending date	Ending date	O	P	X
18.2.1	Day	Ending date: day	O	P	X
18.2.2	Month	Ending date: month	O	P	X
18.2.3	Year	Ending date: year	O	P	X
19	Main fishing statistical area	GSA where the vessel is authorised to fish and operates the majority of the year.	O	P	
20	Secondary fishing statistical area	GSA where the vessel is authorised to fish and operates occasionally	O	P	
21	Tertiary fishing statistical area	GSA where the vessel is authorised to fish and operates occasionally	O	P	
22	Fishing Gear used	Main gear according to the fishing license of the vessel or the owner/operator, using the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (The International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG) was adopted during the 10th Session of the CWP (Madrid, 22-29 July 1980).	M	P	X
23	Secondary Fishing Gear	Secondary gear according to the fishing license of the vessel or the owner/operator, using the same International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear as “Fishing gear used”	M	P	
24	Length Overall (LOA)	Length Over All (LOA, in metres). The principle longitudinal dimension of the hull of the vessel.	M	P	X
25	Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT)	Gross Registered Tonnage according to the Oslo Convention (1947) (in use until 1995). (GRT represented the total measured cubic content of the permanently enclosed spaces of a vessel, with some allowances or deductions for exempt spaces such as living quarters [1 gross register ton = 100 cubic feet = 2.83 cubic metres]).	O	P	X

26	Gross Tonnage (GT)	Gross Tonnage according to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, London, 1969 (in use since 1996) for vessels >= 15 m.	M	P	X
27	Construction year		M	P	
28	Hull material	Code	M	P	
29	Powered	Power of the main engine > 0	M	P	
30	Power of the main engine(s)	Total maximum continuous rated output power in Kw of all the vessel's main propulsion machinery which appears on the vessel's certificate or registry or other official document (STCW-F convention)	M	P	
31	Power of auxiliary engine(s) (if any)	Includes all installed engine power not included under the heading "Power of the main engine(s)"	M	P	
32	Owner	Owner		R	
32.1	Name	Name of owner(s).	M	R	X
32.2	Address	Address of owner(s).	M	R	X
33	Operator (if different from owner)	Operator		R	
33.1	Name	Name of operator(s).	M	R	X
33.2	Address	Address of operator (s).	M	R	X
34	Min number of the crew	Minimum number for conducting fishing operation	O	R	
35	Max number of the crew	Number of the crew for conducting specific fishing operation if superior to "Min number of the crew"	O	R	
36	VMS		M	P	
37	Navigation equipment	Codification table	O	P	
38	Communication equipment	Codification table	O	P	
39	Fish finder	Codification table	O	P	
40	Deck machinery to operate fishing gear	Codification table	O	P	
41	Fish hold capacity		O	P	
42	Refrigeration equipment		O	P	
43	Fish processing equipment		O	P	
44	Lights for fishing	In case of use of a fishing operation requiring light	O	P	
45	Safety equipment		O	P	

Standardized format for a GFCM vessel logbook

43. SCSI reviewed the current situation regarding the implementation of the logbook system in some countries.

44. European Member States: EU Member countries in the Mediterranean have implemented a logbook system approach for vessels over 10 meters. Data collected include all catches over 15kg per species in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2807/83 laying down detailed rules for recording information on Member States' catches of fish, amended by Commission Regulations (EEC) No 473/89, 2945/95, 395/98, 1488/98, 1965/2001, 1804/2005.

45. Turkey: Turkey has already started to implement a log book system as the complementary progress in Turkey's alignment efforts for EU membership. All vessels regardless their sizes have to record their catch. The format of the logbook is arranged in accordance with that of used in EU member states. However, there are still substantial needs in collection and control of the records since only 30 official landing sites could be established so far. The progressive actions have been continued. Particularly, a training program for the personnel to be worked in the landing sites will be started in near future. Similar shortages in vessel monitoring system are also present. Approximately over 80 vessels, all which are Tuna purse seiners, were equipped with the monitoring devices. The data collection and control activities for small vessels, which compose vast majority of national fleet, have serious application problems, and stands in front of authorities as a main challenge. Moreover, the national statistic office is the only authorized body by law to act for submission of any national statistics. This office historically collects landing statistics via periodic questionnaires based on a sub-sampling procedure. However, statistics on fishing capacity are based on national fleet register.

46. Malta: On 1st May 2004, Malta started collecting its data on catch and effort for vessels whose length is equal to or greater than 10 meters in overall length (LOA) through a logbook system approach as in accordance with above mentioned EU Regulations (EEC). According to "MaltaStat" fishing vessel register, in 2008, the Maltese fishing fleet comprises 1,316 vessels. About 13 percent of the fleet are above or equal to 10 metres LOA and thus are obliged to carry out a log-book system approach. Malta is able to collect most of its data on commercial landings by species, by gear and with regard the geographical origin of the catch, at the level of GFCM statistical division (Area 2.2) through data reported in the log-books. When the catches do not exceed the threshold of 15kg (Council Regulation (EC) No. 1967/2006) in live-weight of stocks mentioned, Malta uses the fish market sales vouchers together with the log-books to provide its data. Log-book data is handed over to the protection officers after every fishing operation. The data is later entered into the "MaltaStat" log-books database system. Although the response from masters of fishing vessels obliged to carry on board a log-book increased gradually throughout the years there is a need for a lot of enforcement on fishermen to submit the data and there will always be cases of non-reporting. In 2008, Malta embarked on a pilot project on electronic recording and reporting system as well as remote sensing (ERS) in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 1966/2006 on electronic recording and reporting of fishing activities and on means of remote sensing amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1303/2007 and 1566/2007. This Regulation shall apply to Community fishing vessels exceeding 24 metres LOA, as from 1st January 2010 and vessels exceeding 15 metres LOA as from 1st July 2011. The adoption of electronic log-book should in theory facilitate the reporting. Discussions are still underway in the Department of Fisheries to determine if the ERS will be introduced for vessels over 10 metres.

47. Morocco: Morocco does not have a log-book system for coastal and small scale fisheries. For the explanation on the Moroccan Fisheries Information System, see paragraphs 17 – 19.

48. France: France has adapted different systems depending on the length range of the fleet to collect catch and effort information. For effort, France carries on a census of activity calendar

providing information on the gear used, targeted species and areas on a monthly basis. Concerning the catches, there is a log-book system for the vessels over 10 meters, a registration of all sales notes and has implemented recently a comprehensive sampling programme for small-scale vessels. The sampling protocol requires the collection of information on catches and effort per main harbours all over the year, and collects length samples on a fraction of the vessels sampled.

49. Libya: Libya has tried to implement a log-book system but the implementation did not prove to be successful due to unwillingness from fishermen to cooperate.

50. Montenegro: Montenegro collects catches and effort information through a log-book system, a full EU-like log-book for the vessels over 10 meters and a light version for the vessels less than 10 meters.

51. Cyprus: Cyprus collects catches and effort information through a log-book system for vessels over 10 meters in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2807/83 laying down detailed rules for recording information on Member States' catches of fish, amended by Commission Regulations (EEC) No 473/89, 2945/95, 395/98, 1488/98, 1965/2001, 1804/2005. For vessels less than 12 meters it is rare that the catch of a species is over 15 kilos. Cyprus has implemented a sampling system where 10 to 15% of the licensed fishing vessels 0-12m are obliged to report landings information (Landing Declarations) and effort data on all their catches. Moreover, all licensed fishing vessels more than 15m are equipped with a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). It is noted that all licensed fishing vessels will be fitted with a VMS operational from January 2009.

52. It was recalled that the GFCM underscored, during its 32nd session (Rome, February 2008), that logbooks were used in many GFCM countries and that concerted action would be required to identify a standard regional format. In view of the different systems adopted in the panel of countries present at the SCSI, it was the opinion of the group that it would be extremely efficient to share the experiences in a forum dedicated to the setting up of a common log-book. The SCSI took note that a log-book system has failed to be implemented in some countries and that there is a need to get a return of experience on these trials.

53. In order to fully address the GFCM request, and with the objectives of setting up the most sustainable and adapted system to the Mediterranean and Black Sea, the SCSI proposes to hold a workshop on a GFCM log-book in 2009. This meeting should be attended in particular by experts/officers from national control agencies and institutes responsible for statistics and data collection. This workshop is suggested to be held in 2009 for 3 days duration

54. Tentative Terms of Reference for a workshop on the GFCM logbook were suggested as follows:

- review the current situation regarding the collection of effort and landings data per fishing activity and area in the Mediterranean and Black Sea;
- identify the objectives and scope of a GFCM logbook;
- Design and agree upon the parameters and format which should constitute the GFCM logbook;
- Agree on which vessel dimension should be covered by the GFCM logbook;
- Consider alternative means of collection of effort and landings per fishing activity and area for the vessels not covered by the GFCM logbook;
- Propose a roadmap for the implementation of the GFCM logbook.

55. It is foreseen that prototypes of logbooks implemented in Mediterranean and Black Sea countries and new adapted proposals will be available on the GFCM website in advance of the meeting, for consideration by the participants.

56. Following the outcomes of this workshop, the SCSI will initiate trial cases during the intersessional period.

Contribution to updating the GFCM glossary

57. The concept of a GFCM glossary and the initiatives already taken by other Sub-Committees on this issue were discussed by the SCSI which expressed the following:

- Make sure that all the variables used for Task 1 have an entry in the GFCM Glossary;
- By default, use the FAO glossary (linkage) when the term exists in the FAO glossary and no modification is needed;
- If a modification is needed, then propose a new definition in the GFCM glossary;
- New terms have to be added to the GFCM glossary after technical consultation;
- The setting up of a database for the GFCM glossary, which includes links to he FAO glossary for terms contained therein.

Overview of data collection schemes and projects on small scale fisheries

ArtFiMed.

58. Mr J. A. Camiñas, CopeMed II Coordinator, presented the ArtFiMed project (Développement durable de la pêche artisanale méditerranéenne au Maroc et en Tunisie). It is a project coordinated and carried out under the CopeMed II framework. This project is financed by the Spanish Agency for the Cooperation to Development (AECID). Pilot activities will be performed in Tunisia and Morocco in order to have practical results to be implemented in the other countries and in the Mediterranean region if possible. Mr. Camiñas presented the project components, the objectives and expected outputs, the strategy, methodology and project's phases, the financial aspects and the structure of the project, including staffing.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

59. The SCSI drew up and agreed on the following conclusions and recommendations:

- Proposal of a new fleet segmentation implying modification of GFCM Resolution 31/2007/1;
- An updated version of the statistical bulletin to be released before the SAC meeting (December 2008). Countries are invited to submit and/or update the task 1 data before this date;
- The Sub-committee recalled the importance for the countries to check the GFCM website regularly. With regards to the tools developed by the Secretariat, the SSCI suggested that an email be sent to the heads of delegation and SAC focal points when a major release is made available on the website;
- Task 1.3 and 1.4 should become mandatory as from 2009, implying modification of GFCM Resolution 31/2007/1.

- The Sub-committee on Environment and Ecosystems should define the aggregation level of by-catch species to be adopted for reporting in Task 1.4 (species, genus, families, classes, etc);
- For the sake of reporting data through the Task 1 framework, it was suggested to update the definitions of by-catch species and main associated species in the Task 1 data entry tool;
- Countries to report the total rates (i.e. total volume of discards and by-catch over total volume of catches) per by gear and period for each Operational Unit. Countries willing to report discards per species are encouraged to do so, as the Task 1 data entry tool would have provisions for this;
- Update the definitions of Days at sea, Number of fishing sets, Number of fishing trips, Length of net, Surface area of nets in the Task 1 data entry tool;
- Carry out tests on the new Task 1 application software with volunteering partners;
- Restrict the unit of time for reporting effort in Task 1 to Days only. The reference should be the Days-at-sea for active gears and Fishing days for passive gears. In all cases, countries should comment on the unit they have used when filling their data in the task 1 data entry tool;
- Adjust the Task 1 data entry tool so that the effort parameters to be selected correspond to only those needed for the gear considered;
- Task 1 Data Entry tool should be restructured in order to report fishing effort, discards and by-catch data for each Operational Unit by gear and period;
- SCSI recognised the limited compliance to the new STATLANT 37A form and stressed the need for countries to make an extra effort to submit data according to the set formats and standards;
- A complete and coherent geographical system including GSAs compatible with FAO divisions and matching as much as possible a rectangular grid organization would settle and stabilise the GSAs in the long term. This complete and coherent geographical system implies the modification of GSA boundaries as specified in GFCM Resolution 31/2007/1.
- Include the following revisions in the proposal for a Recommendation on the GFCM Regional Fleet Register:
    - ➢ The field ‘GFCM registration number’ should be called ‘GFCM unique identifier’;
    - ➢ The field ‘Operational status’ should become mandatory;
    - ➢ Restricted access should be applied to information on the name address of the owner and the operator and the information on the crew number;
    - ➢ Following the Commission meeting, if the Recommendation is approved, a trial period using an excel-based system will be launched to address compatibility issues with national fleet registers. The outcome of this trial period will be brought to the attention of the Sub-committee prior to proceeding with the development of the Regional Fleet Register software (data entry tool and regional database);
    - ➢ A specific agenda item should then be added to the next sub-committee meeting to address problems encountered by countries when reporting their data in the fleet register;
    - ➢ After the Sub-committee meeting, a new software application should be developed with a view to starting its implementation in the beginning of 2010;
    - ➢ The capacity monitoring tool should, initially, produce graphs on fleet capacity (in terms of GT and KW). Search engines should be developed to generate tailor-made

statistical reports. Other simple graphs such as number of vessels per age, length classes etc may also be included in the monitoring tool.

- A workshop on the GFCM logbook should be held in 2009. The proposed terms of reference are as follows:
  - ➢ Review the current situation regarding the collection of effort and landings data per fishing activity and area in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.
  - ➢ Identify the objectives and scope of a GFCM logbook.
  - ➢ Design and agree upon the parameters and format which should constitute the GFCM logbook.
  - ➢ Agree on which vessel dimension should be covered by the GFCM logbook.
  - ➢ Consider alternative means of collection of effort and landings per fishing activity and area for the vessels not covered by the GFCM logbook.
  - ➢ Propose a roadmap for the implementation of the GFCM logbook.

- Initiate work on the revision of GFCM glossary and develop a database.

PRELIMINARY WORKPLAN FOR 2009

60. The SCSI agreed on the following workplan:

- Organise a workshop on the GFCM logbook;
- Set up a comprehensive trial period in 2009 following the outcome of the GFCM logbook workshop;
- Release an updated version of the 2008 Task I bulletin for the SAC meeting by December 2008;
- Production of a new software by the GFCM Secretariat to be used by countries to report 2008 Task 1 data;
- As already defined by GFCM Commission (Report of the 32nd session, Rome, Italy, February 2008), Task 1 data regarding the year 2008 should be submitted before 30th June 2009. This will give enough time for the Secretariat to process all the information;
- Implement a testing period for the Regional Fleet Register, ensuring compatibility of National FR systems with RFR and introducing the “unique vessel identifier”, between March 2009 and the next Sub-committee meeting (2009);
- Continue the STATLANT 37A working programme as agreed during the 32nd Session of the Commission;
- Initiate work on the revision of the GFCM Glossary.

ANY OTHER MATTERS

61. Before the closure of the meeting, the participants warmly thanked the hosting country in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs/General Directorate of Protection and Control for their hospitality and kindness in hosting the meeting and expressed their appreciation for ensuring excellent conditions of work.

DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING

62. The Sub-committee suggested to held its next meeting in Rome during October 2009.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

63. The report of the meeting was adopted by e-mail on 3rd November 2008.

Appendix 1

Agenda

1. Opening, arrangement of the meeting and adoption of the agenda

2. Transversal Workshop to refine the fleet segmentation (Chair: Joel Vigneau)

3. Overview of current situation of data submission by Members and the current status of development of databases and information systems by the Secretariat

4. Guidelines on reporting catch data for target species, associated species and by-catch for inclusion in the Task 1 data entry tool

5. Progress regarding the calibration of fishing effort

6. Current status of the "GSA compatible" STATLANT37 A" form

7. Review of the outcome from GFCM fleet register workshop;

8. Standardized format for a GFCM vessel logbook.

9. Contribution to updating the GFCM glossary

10. Overview of data collection schemes and projects (past and present) on small scale \ fisheries in the Region

11. Conclusions and recommendations

12. Preliminary workplan for 2009

13. Any other matters

F. Adoption of the report

Appendix 2

List of participants

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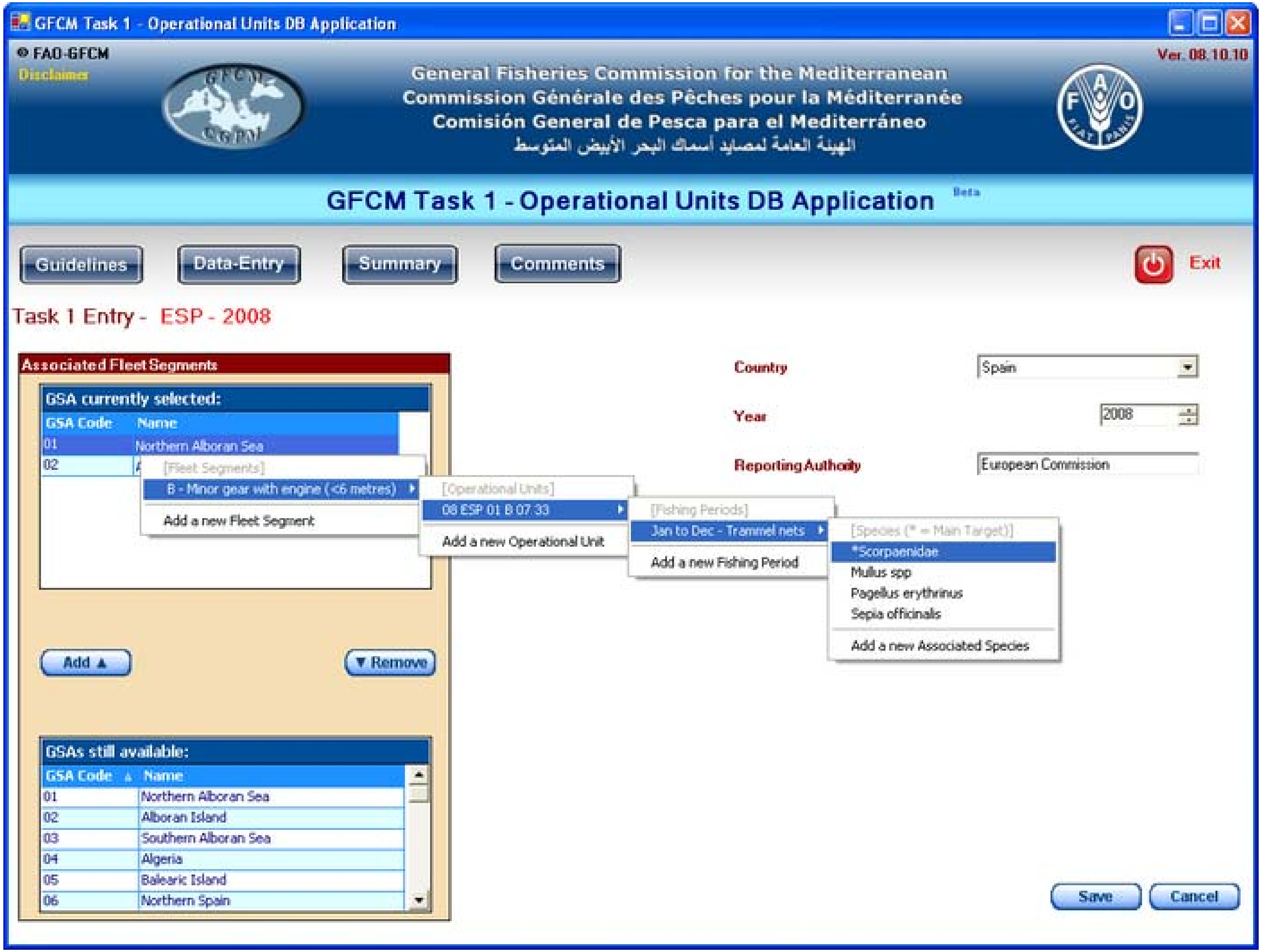
New Task 1 Software application (being finalized by the Secretariat) **Appendix 3**



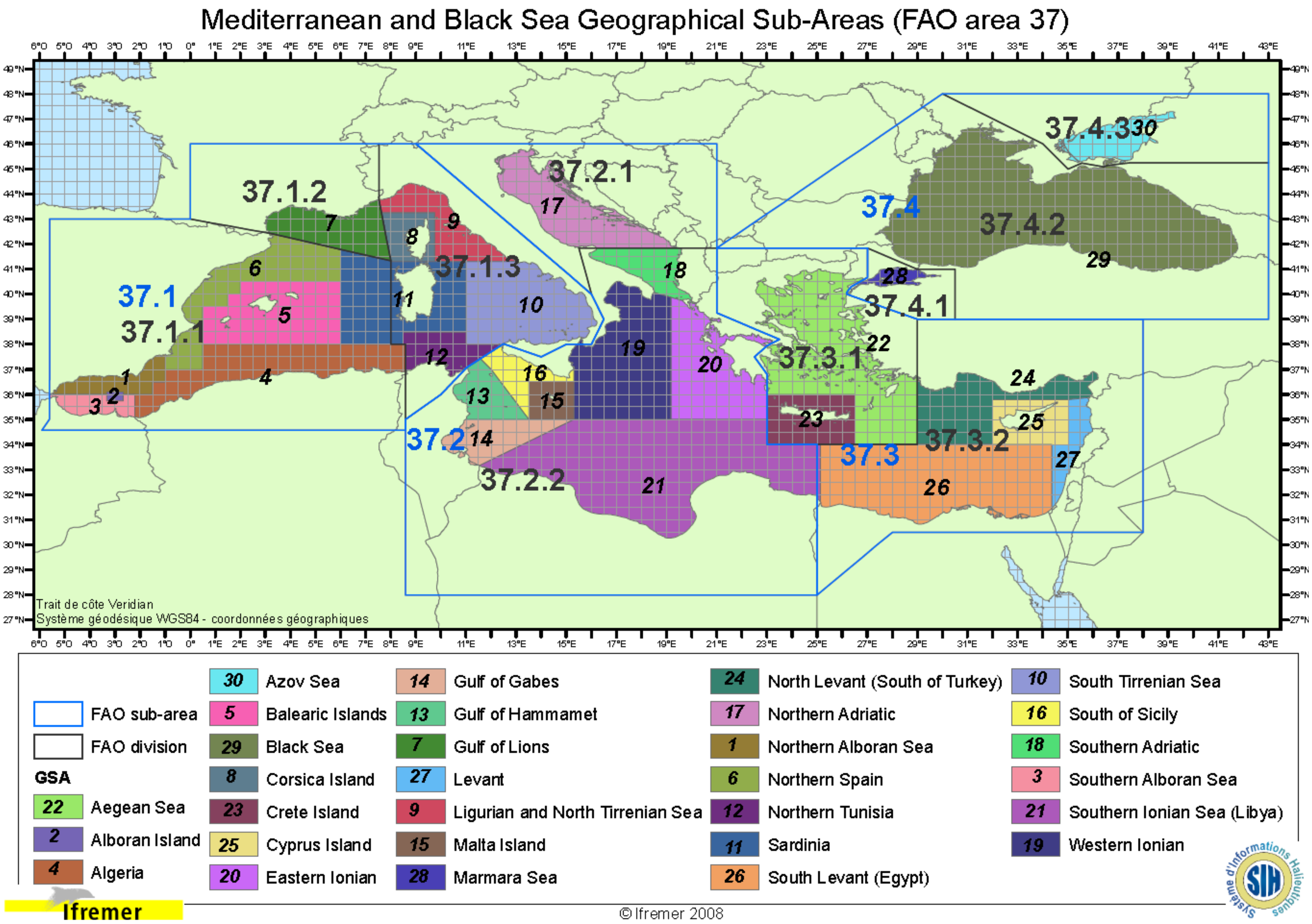

GFCM Authorised Vessels List - Browser Tool
FAO-GFCM
Disclaimer
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
Commission Générale des Pêches pour la Méditerranée
Comisión General de Pesca para el Mediterráneo
الهيئة العامة لمصايد أسماك البحر الأبيض المتوسط
GFCM Authorised Vessels List Browser
Home
Browse
Log Out
Exit
Registered Users
User Name
Password
Forgot Password
Reset Fields
Login
Guests
Login as Guest
(Restricted access to information)
Establishment of a GFCM record of vessels over 15 metres authorized to operate in the GFCM area
(Recommendation GFCM/2005/2)
AVL Database Contents
03-Jul-2008 (12 days ago) Last Update
10118 Total Number of Vessels
18 Current Number of Reporting Countries
22.28 Average Vessel Length
GFCM Statistics Unit
GFCM Website - Authorised Vessels List [AVL]
Email
+390657056435
+390657056500
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla - 00153 Rome, Italy

Appendix 5

Status of STATLANT 37A submissions

COUNTRY	DATA FORMAT	REPORT BY	
		FAO div	GSA
Bulgaria	Xls (Statlant_GFCM)	x	x
Cyprus	Xls (Statlant_GFCM)	x	x
Taiwan Province of China	-- Empty sheets --		
France	Xls	x	
Georgia	-- Empty sheets --		
Greece	Prn	x	
Italy	Xls	x	
Lebanon	-- Empty sheets --		
Libya	Xls (Statlant_GFCM)	x	x
Morocco			
Malta	Xls (Statlant_GFCM)	x	x
Palestine	Xls (Statlant_GFCM)	x	x
Portugal	Csv	x	
Russia	Xls (Statlant_OLD)	x	
Syria	Xls (Statlant_GFCM)	x	x
Tunisia	Xls (Statlant_GFCM)	x	
Turkey	Xls (Statlant_GFCM)	x	x

Total countries	**17**	
GFCM members	**12**	71%
Data format		
Csv	**1**	6%
Prn	**1**	6%
Xls	**2**	12%
Xls (Statlant_OLD)	**1**	6%
Xls (Statlant_GFCM)	**8**	47%
-- Empty sheets --	**3**	18%
Report by		
FAO div	**13**	76%
GSA	**7**	41%


Mediterranean and Black Sea Geographical Sub-Areas (FAO area 37)
37.1
37.1.1
37.1.2
37.1.3
37.2
37.2.1
37.2.2
37.3
37.3.1
37.3.2
37.4
37.4.1
37.4.2
37.4.3
Trait de côte Veridian
Système géodésique WGS84 - coordonnées géographiques
FAO sub-area
FAO division
GSA
22 Aegean Sea
2 Alboran Island
4 Algeria
30 Azov Sea
5 Balearic Islands
29 Black Sea
8 Corsica Island
23 Crete Island
25 Cyprus Island
20 Eastern Ionian
14 Gulf of Gabes
13 Gulf of Hammamet
7 Gulf of Lions
27 Levant
9 Ligurian and North Tirrenian Sea
15 Malta Island
28 Marmara Sea
24 North Levant (South of Turkey)
17 Northern Adriatic
1 Northern Alboran Sea
6 Northern Spain
12 Northern Tunisia
11 Sardinia
26 South Levant (Egypt)
10 South Tirrenian Sea
16 South of Sicily
18 Southern Adriatic
3 Southern Alboran Sea
21 Southern Ionian Sea (Libya)
19 Western Ionian
Ifremer
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Geographical coordinates for GFCM Geographical Sub-Areas (GSAs)

Modifications proposed to the original coordinates are highlighted in grey.

GSAs	LIMITS	GSAs	LIMITS	GSAs	LIMITS	GSAs	LIMITS
1	Coast Line 36º N 5º 36' W 36º N 3º 20' W 36º 05' N 3º 20' W 36º 05' N 2º 40' W 36º N 2º 40' W 36º N 1º 30' W 36º 30' N 1º 30' W 36º 30' N 1º W 37º 36' N 1º W	**4**	Coast Line 36º N 2º 13' W (error) 36º N 1º 30' W 36º 30' N 1º 30' W 36º 30' N 1º W 37º N 1º W 37º N 0º 30' E 38º N 0º 30' E 38º N 8º 35' E Algeria-Tunisia border Morocco-Algeria border	**7**	Coast line 42º 26 N 3º 09' E ~~42º 30' N 6º E~~ 41º 20' N 8º' E France-Italy border	**10**	Coast line (including North Sicily) 41º 18' N 13º E 41º 18' N 11º E 38º N 11º E 38º N 12º 30' E
2	36º 05' N 3º 20' W 36º 05' N 2º 40' W 35º 45' N 3º 20' W 35º 45' N 2º 40' W	**5**	38º N 0º 30' E 39º 30' N 0º 30' E 39º 30' N 1º 30' W 40º N 1º 30' E 40º N 2º E 40º 30' N 2º E 40º 30' N 6º E 38º N 6º E	**8**	~~42º 30' N 6º E~~ ~~42º 30' N 7º 30' E~~ 43º 15' N 7º 38' E 43º 15' N 9º 45' E 41º 18' N 9º 45' E 41º 20' N 8º E 41° 18' N 8° E	**11**	41º 47' N 6º E 41° 18' N 6° E 41º 18' N 11º E 38º 30' N 11º E 38º 30' N 8º 30' E 38º N 8º 30' E 38º N 6º E
3	Coast Line 36º N 5º 36' W 35º 49' N 5º 36' W 36º N 3º 20' W 35º 45' N 3º 20' W 35º 45' N 2º 40' W 36º N 2º 40' W 36º N 1º 13' W Morocco-Algeria border	**6**	Coast line 37º 36' N 1º W 37º N 1º W 37º N 0º 30' E 39º 30' N 0º 30' E 39º 30' N 1º 30' W 40º N 1º 30' E 40º N 2º E 40º 30' N 2º E 40º 30' N 6º E 41º 47' N 6º E 42º 26' N 3º 09' E	**9**	Coast line France-Italy border 43º 15' N 7º 38' E 43º 15' N 9º 45' E 41º 18' N 9º 45' E 41º 18' N 13º E	**12**	Coast line Algeria-Tunisia border 38º N 8º 30' E 38º 30' N 8º 30' E 38º 30' N 11º E 38º N 11º E 38º N 12º 28 E 37º N 11º 04'E

GSAs	LIMITS	GSAs	LIMITS	GSAs	LIMITS
13	Coast line 37º N 11º 04'E 36º 40' N 10º 40' E 35º N 13º 30' E 35º N 11º E	**19**	Coast line (including East Sicily) 40º 04' N 18º 29' E 37º N 15º 18' E 35º N 15º 18' E 35º N 19º 10' E 39º 58' N 19º 10' E	**25**	35º 47' N 32º E 34º N 32º E 34º N 35º E 35º 47' N 35º E
14	Coast line 35º N 11º E 35º N 15º 18' E Tunisia-Libya border	**20**	Coast line Albania-Greece border 39º 58' N 19º 10' E 35º N 19º 10' E 35º N 23º E 36º 30' N 23º E	**26**	Coast line Libya-Egypt border 34º N 25º 09' E 34º N 34º 13' E Egypt-Gaza Strip border
15	36º 30' N 13º 30' E 35º N 13º 30'E 35º N 15º 18' E 36º 30' N 15º 18' E	**21**	Coast line Tunisia-Libya border 35º N 15º 18' E 35º N 23º E 34º N 23º E 34º N 25º 09' E Libya-Egypt border	**27**	Coast line Egypt-Gaza Strip border 34º N 34º 13' E 34º N 35º E 35º 47' N 35º E Turkey-Syria border
16	Coast line 38º N 12º 30' E 37º 25' N 11º 35' E 37º N 12º E 35º N 13º 30' E 36º 30' N 13º 30' E 36º 30' N 15º 18' E 37º N 15º 18' E	**22**	Coast line 36º 30' N 23º E 36º N 23º E 36º N 26º 30' E 34º N 26º 30' E 34º N 29º E 36º 43' N 29º E	**28**	
17	Coast line 41º 50' N 15º 30' E ~~Croatia-Montenegro border~~ 41° 50' N 19° 30' E	**23**	36º N 23º E 36º N 26º 30' E 34º N 26º 30' E 34º N 23º E	**29**	
18	Coast lines (both sides) 41º 50' N 15º 30' E 40º 04' N 18º 29' E ~~Croatia-Montenegro border~~ 41° 50' N 19° 30' E Albania-Greece border	**24**	Coast line 36º 43' N 29º E 34º N 29º E 34º N 32º E 35º 47' N 32º E 35º 47' N 35º E Turkey-Syria border	**30**	