



**GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR
THE MEDITERRANEAN**

**COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES PÊCHES
POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE**



SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC)

Fourteenth Session

Sofia, Bulgaria, 20-24 February 2012

**Report of the 12th Session of the Sub-Committee on Economic and Social
Sciences (SCESS)**

FAO HQs, Rome, Italy, 23-26 January 2012

OPENING, ARRANGEMENT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS

1. The Sub-Committee meetings of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC/GFCM), including the Transversal Session, were held at FAO HQs, Rome (Italy) from 23rd to 26th January 2012.
2. Mr Abdellah Srouf, Executive Secretary of the GFCM, welcomed the participants and thanked them for their attendance acknowledging the effort deployed by their institutions in these difficult times that many countries in the Mediterranean are facing. He noted the increase in number of participants, compared to previous years evidencing the interest of the scientists on the GFCM advisory processes. He further drew the attention of the participants on the two new challenges the GFCM is facing and that will significantly empower the Commission, namely the Task force and the Framework Program. He thanked the EU for the support to the two workshops on VMS and on Elasmobranchs as well as to the FAO Regional Projects for their continuous support.
3. Mr Henri Farrugio, Chairperson of the SAC, also thanked the participants for attending the meeting and recalled the mandate of the SAC and its Sub-Committees. He acted as chair of the transversal session.

TRANSVERSAL SESSION: REVIEW OF TRANSVERSAL ISSUES

4. This session reviewed the outcome of the technical meetings held in 2011 and introduced some relevant issues such as the Small scale fisheries, Task Force and Framework Program:
 - 2nd Transversal Working Group on by-catch (in collaboration with ACCOBAMS) (by SCMEE coordinator)
 - Workshop on Red Coral (by SCMEE coordinator)
 - Follow up on Vessel Monitoring System issues (by GFCM Secretariat)
 - Specific actions for the Black Sea (by GFCM Secretariat)
 - GFCM Task Force and Framework Programme (FWP) (by GFCM Secretariat)
 - Small scale fisheries prospective (by GFCM Secretariat, FAO and FAO Regional Projects)
 - Bio-economic impact assessment of scenarios: hake fishery in the gulf of Lion (by IFREMER)

5. The meeting agreed that discussions and comments of the transversal session be included in the reports of each Sub-Committee under the agenda item corresponding to the review of the above mentioned activities.
6. Mr Federico Alvarez opened the series of presentations with the two summaries of the workshop on By-catch and on Red Coral. He firstly, on behalf of all the Subcommittees Coordinators thanked the GFCM Secretariat staff for having completed an excellent job in the previous months, he acknowledged the effort put to have all the reports on time.
7. ACCOBAMS congratulated the initiative of the Black Sea strengthening through this first WG, and offered their available information on By-catch from the ACCOBAMS member countries.
8. Tunisian experts informed that an initiative has been launched to create a Network of Research Institutes by the Maghreb countries to address fishery issues in a more collaborative way. Mr Srouf stressed that in fact other areas namely the southern countries are also being considered to be supported by the GFCM within the Framework Program.
9. After the presentation of the FAO Fisheries department, on the *FAO International guidelines on securing sustainable small-scale fisheries*, the role of fishermen on the data collection systems was highlighted. Mr Camiñas informed that under the ArtFimed experiences data collected by the fishermen, are of good quality and very reliable. Other subjects related to alien species, mammals interactions and the impact of some aggressive practices of SSF on the environment seem not to be included in the list of thematic areas of the FAO Guidelines and were suggested to be included. Mr Fuentevilla, FAO representative, insisted that a consultation process to improve the guidelines is open and they are always thanking and welcoming inputs from countries and from RFMOs.
10. After the Presentation by the Regional Projects on the sustainability of small scale fisheries Mr Farrugio stressed that the countries must continue using the tools developed by the regional projects even after those projects are finished as is the case of MedFiSis. The issue of interactions between artisanal and industrial fishery was also highlighted as of great interest.
11. A model based on a case studies of hake fishery of the Gulf of Lion covering various management and methodological contexts (data availability in particular) at short and long term was introduced by Ms Angélique Jadaud. Two Scenarios were tested (one month stop for French trawlers and transition to MSY from 2012 to 2015 by reducing number of days at sea by vessel by fleet or number of vessels by fleet. Constant fleet structure, strategy and catchability, Constant price per commercial grade). Considering the second scenario, while biological impacts are identical whatever the adjustment variable: number of vessels or number of days at sea, economic impacts are different.
12. The meeting congratulated the authors for their excellent work and welcomed this type of initiatives in order to assess the economic impact of management measures.

OPENING, ARRANGEMENT OF THE SCESS MEETING AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

13. The Twelfth Session of the Sub-Committee on Economic and Social Sciences (SCESS) was held in Rome, from 23-26 January 2012. It was attended by 24 experts from GFCM Members, namely, Egypt, EU, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey, as well as representatives of FAO Regional Projects (AdriaMed and CopeMed II) and the GFCM Secretariat.
14. Mr Vahdet Ünal, SCESS Coordinator, welcomed the participants and opened the meeting. Ms

Darcelle Vassallo and Mr Paolo Accadia, were appointed as Rapporteurs.

15. The agenda was discussed and approved with amendments, as provided in Appendix A.

FOLLOW-UP ON LAMED ACTIVITIES

16. Ms Camille Samier (GFCM Secretariat) recalled the background, methodology and expected outputs of the LaMed Project. She reiterated in particular the importance to have updated information on national fisheries related legislation as they evolve over time, especially regarding: the access regimes, the conservation and management measures, the monitoring, control and surveillance measures as well as the enforcement procedures and sanctions. She also informed the SCESS about the main activities conducted and outcomes achieved thus far. She highlighted in particular the main recommendations formulated during the “Expert meeting on fisheries legislation in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea” (Lebanon, October 2011). The draft publication to be released on the subject was further introduced by Mr Tullio Scovazzi. However, it was noted that further efforts need to be made in order to finalize the Project which relies, to a great extent, on the support and inputs from the countries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Once completed, the Project will not only provide with a better understanding of the regional fisheries legislative framework, but also further potential areas of harmonization for improved fisheries management.

PROMOTING THE USE OF BIO-ECONOMIC MODELS FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PURPOSES

17. The SCESS recalled the presentation given during the Transversal Session of the SAC Sub-Committees by Ms Angélique Jadaud from IFREMER on “Bio-economic impact assessment of scenarios: hake fishery in the Gulf of Lion”. The SCESS agreed on the need of a multidisciplinary approach to fisheries management and stressed the importance of bio-economic analysis. In particular, it recommended to support the capacity-building in bio-economic modeling.

18. Mr Paolo Accadia introduced the SCESS to an overview of the existing bio-economic models used for fisheries management strategy evaluation in the Mediterranean. Although MEFISTO and BIRDMOD are more widespread and better known, many other models such as BEMMFISH (developed within the homonym project) or MOSES, have been also designed to simulate the effects of potential management measures in Mediterranean fisheries. The bio-economic impact assessment of scenarios, undertaken recently by IFREMER regarding the hake fishery in the Gulf of Lion, represents an additional example of the existing models for the Mediterranean.

19. Even though different bio-economic models have been developed for Mediterranean fisheries, they have produced simulations only for fisheries exploited by European fleets. This is mainly due to a lack of data from most of the non-European countries in the Mediterranean. Logistic models, like SCHAEFER, can be considered as the less data demanding models. However, even for these models, a minimum level of details is required (e.g. time series of data on catch and effort) to estimate parameters and produce simulations. An alternative approach adopted in some poor data situations consists in using guess-estimated parameters based on experts’ advice or parameters estimated in similar situations.

20. Given the flexibility in modeling approaches and parameters estimation, bio-economic modeling can be theoretically used in any fishery. However, the quality of models outputs would depend on the data availability and their quality. In addition, even though data is available, expertise is crucial. Therefore, a capacity building programme would be beneficial. As a conclusion, the possible use of bio-economic modeling in specific fisheries should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

OVERVIEW OF THE RECREATIONAL FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE GFCM AREA

21. Mr Juan Camiñas, FAO-CopeMed II Coordinator, informed the SCESS on a meeting carried out by the FAO Regional Projects CopeMed II and MedSudMed on Dolphinfish fisheries, including recreational fishing in the Mediterranean Sea. He underlined the conclusions drawn from the meeting¹, particularly on the use of non-official data and information from recreational fishers along the Mediterranean and the very useful information they provided on the biology, distribution, captures, size and other biological and fisheries parameter. This initiative highlighted the possibility of using data related to non-commercial fisheries through several websites created by recreational fishers' organizations, whereby information is being shared or exchanged among and between local fishers. In many instances, these websites also provide the size distribution of GFCM priority species in several areas. This study revealed that fishers were willing to share the data collected at a personal level. In order to maintain good relations with fishers, a programme aimed at bringing them together, is to be established in the future. Mr Camiñas also indicated that the Spanish Responsible Recreational Fishing Confederation is currently dealing with providing information and carrying out tagging programs on Bluefin tuna and Albacore through several data collection agreements with Spanish and international institutions.

22. Mr Ünal presented a study related to the economic value of the recreational fishing activities practiced in İzmir Inner Bay (Aegean Sea) in Turkey. It stressed the fact that recreational fishing in this area is one of the most popular leisure activities. However, it remained poorly studied from a socio-economic point of view and ignored not only by the scientist community but also the management authorities in Turkey². As such, the study was one of the first attempts to estimate the economic value of the activity. He further explained that in Turkey licences were not mandatory for national recreational fishers (only a certificate could be issued, if required) while foreigners would need to buy stamps from the management authority to practice recreational fishing. A booklet ("*Notification*") was published with regards to the regulation of the recreational fishing. Although it is very detailed and covers all the regulatory aspects, its enforcement needs to be enhanced. It was recalled that in Italy, fishers need to be registered with the management authority before undertaking any recreational fishing activity.

23. Mr Madani Madani reiterated the need to consider the type of gear used for recreational fishing. In Egypt, recreational fishers are for instance allowed to use 2-3 hooks per line with a maximum of one line. If such limits are exceeded, one would be required to obtain a licence. In addition, anglers need also to be authorized to fish in certain areas even they not exceed these limits.

24. The SCESS pointed out again the importance for GFCM Member Countries to determine, as part of their fisheries management, the following criteria and conditions:

- the maximum number of gear (pole and line) per person;
- the maximum number of branch line per gear;
- the maximum number of hooks per line;
- the maximum daily catch per person;
- the sensitive coastal areas (e.g. opening of coastal lakes, mouths of rivers)

In doing so, any recreational fishing exceeding these limits or which operates in the determined sensitive coastal areas would be considered to be a commercial activity.

25. Mr Oscar Sagué Plà provided an overview of underwater fishing carried out in Catalonia (Western Mediterranean), revolving around several issues namely: the regulations governing the

¹ Camiñas J.A., 2011. Dolphinfish (*C. hippurus*) recreational fishing in the Mediterranean Sea, a theoretical tool for scientists and managers. A CopeMed II contribution to the CopeMed II - MedSudMed Workshop on Fisheries and appraisal of *Coryphaena hippurus* (Palermo, Italy, 5-6 July, 2011). GCP/INT/028/SPA-GCP/INT/006/EC. CopeMed II Occasional Paper N° 4: 7 pp.

² Only one study was published at the international level so far: Ünal, V., Acarlı, D., Gordo, A., 2010. Characteristics of Marine Recreational Fishing in Çanakkale Strait (Turkey). *Mediterranean Marine Science*, 11 (2), 315-330.

activity (including its access regime), the techniques used and the targeted species. While the activity was already subject to a certain number of assessments, tripartite agreement between government, scientists and underwater fishing federation should be concluded in order to improve the availability and reliability of the information provided. Awareness should also be raised among fishers on the importance of the data collected.

26. Mr Esteban Graupera informed the SCESS about the outcomes of the Regional Advisory Council for the Mediterranean (RAC MED) Working Group on recreational fishing held in Barcelona in March 2011. In particular, the RAC MED expressed unanimous support for the recommendations³ proposed by SCESS to the SAC in 2011, namely to:

- i) Adopt and include in the GFCM Glossary the following amended definitions:
 - *Recreational fishing*: Fishing activities exploiting marine living aquatic resources for leisure or sport purposes from which it is prohibited to sell or trade the catches obtained
 - *Underwater fishing*: Recreational fishing activity practiced as a sport or for leisure by snorkeling techniques without the help of mechanical devices (e.g. scooter)
- ii) Provide a definition of “*Pesca turismo*” to be included in the GFCM Glossary (it was agreed that this activity should not be part of recreational fishing)
- iii) Develop a common and harmonized scientific monitoring framework protocol for recreational fisheries, with respect to basic indicators to be assessed for each segment (leisure and sport) and each modality (shore based, boat based, underwater fishing) namely:
 - a) Number of licenses issued
 - b) Targeted species list
 - c) Catch amounts by targeted species (kg)
 - d) Recreational fishing expenditures per fisher (i.e. hotel, restaurant, transport, fishing gears [e.g. baits and accessories])
 - e) Age and gender of recreational fisher
 - f) Fishing days per year and average hours per fishing day
- iv) Adopt an obligatory licensing system for the recreational fisheries in the GFCM Area (not to be seen as a tax or levy, but used only for monitoring and enforcement of the sector).

27. The SCESS reiterated the need to elaborate a Code of Practice/Technical Guidelines on recreational fisheries, in support of the responsible development, promotion and management of recreational fisheries in the GFCM Area.

STUDIES ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT RESULTING FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 40 MM SQUARE MESH OR THE 50 MM DIAMOND MESH IN TRAWL FISHERY

28. The SCESS was informed about the progress made regarding two pilot studies carried out by the FAO-COPEMED II Project, in close collaboration with the fisheries administrations of Morocco and Algeria and their respective fisheries research institutions (INRH and CNRDPA), on the implementation of the 40 mm square mesh in trawl fishery, in accordance with the GFCM

³ See GFCM/SAC 13/2011/INF.7 Draft Report of the 11th Session of the SAC/SCESS, p. 6.

Recommendation GFCM/33/2009/2. In Morocco, a pilot research survey is to be undertaken with a professional vessel in Al-Hoceima to assess the biological and socioeconomic impacts of the use of 40 mm square mesh size in the bottom trawl fleet. Albeit some constraints have been identified (i.e. equipment, budget), the FAO Regional Project keeps in close contact with INRH and representatives of the sector to overcome them and start to manufacture the gear cod-end and double codend of 40 mm square mesh size. In Algeria, a contract was concluded with a gear maker and new equipment was funded (codend and double codend). While some delay has been encountered due to administrative issues, the selectivity campaign should be carried out in the course of 2012.

29. While welcoming these two initiatives, the SCESS stressed the need of a more suitable programme, which addresses in particular the socio-economic impact of the implementation of the GFCM Recommendation and especially given the almost lack of any experimental study on the subject⁴.

30. The SCESS suggested that if a management plan is available for particular fisheries, and if the selectivity patterns are known, this information could automatically be transferred into the economic impact.

FISH WORKERS' RIGHTS

31. A presentation was given to the SCESS concerning a study on the socio-economic aspects of fisheries in 11 GFCM Member countries (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Italy, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey). The Project, named PESCAMED, was funded by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and carried out in 2010-2011 by CIHEAM (Centre International des Hautes Études Agronomiques Méditerranéennes) which is a partner organization of GFCM. PESCAMED provides information regarding the national legal frameworks on the social economic aspects of the fisheries sector, particularly with regards to the International Labour Organization Convention on Work in Fishing Sector⁵. It also contains data on existing national associations of boat owners, cooperative organizations and trade unions.

32. The SCESS underlined the importance of these issues in the fishing sector and suggested the creation of a legal Working Group, which would be focused on fisheries-related legislation.

TRANSVERSAL WORKSHOP ON THE PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS OF TASK 1.3 DATA (SCSI/SCESS)

33. A transversal workshop was held back to back with SCSI and SCESS sub-committees to discuss the processing and analysis of Task 1.3 data. Mr Vahdet Unal, SCESS Coordinator recalled, at the outset, the ToRs for this workshop. The workshop started with a presentation of the Task 1 data submission framework as well as of current degree of compliance with recommendation GFCM/33/2009/3, including the roadmap for data submission defined at the 35th session of the GFCM.

34. Mr Federico De Rossi (GFCM Secretariat) informed participants about the updates of data transmission exchange protocols for the communication of Task 1 data. These protocols are available on the GFCM website as of 2011. Mr De Rossi pointed out differences in data submissions - until 2009 and from 2010 onwards - which relied on group of species (at operational unit level) and are now based on the ISSCAAP divisions of ASFIS. As for by-catch data (at fishing period level), he noted

⁴ See Ünal and Tosunoğlu in Transversal Workshop on selectivity improvement, by-catch reduction and alternative gears (Alexandria, Egypt, 25-27 October 2010)

⁵ C188 Work in Fishing Sector Convention, 2007 (available at the following URL: <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm>)

that they were previously reported without taking into account the species whereas they are now reported by group of species. It was also reminded that the “GFCM Task 1 - Operational Units DB application”, originally intended for those Members who do not have a national information system in place, was valid for reference years 2008 and 2009 only, while from 2010 onwards the data transmission exchange protocols are CSV and XML.

35. A brief overview of resolution GFCM/35/2011/1 “on data confidentiality policy and procedures” was also provided in order to highlight in particular that web-based data access and reporting facilities for Task 1 will be envisaged. This action will enable the GFCM Secretariat to develop data consultation and analysis while ensuring, at the same time, the respect of basic security standards.

36. Participants were informed that 11 Members have submitted data for the reference year 2008, 4 Members for 2009 and 2 Members for 2010. It was noted that although some progress has been made by Members in submitting data for all the five sub-tasks, there is still possibility for improvement, particularly in relation to quality, quantity, consistency and completeness of submissions of data.

37. Members that managed to submit Task 1.3 data were asked for a feedback. However, in this connection, there is a need for more clarity on the definitions of the variables to the extent that the GFCM glossary should be updated. Requested variables were also examined in light of the fact that there is currently a mixture of basic and processed information (e.g. % salary share, total landings). Consequently, these variables may not be fit to carry out economic evaluations for management purposes.

38. In order to ensure a focused discussion on Task 1.3 data, the Coordinator arranged discussions in a manner that allowed every participant to express his/her views. An analysis of the strength, weaknesses, threats and opportunities (SWOT analysis) was undertaken accordingly. The summary output of this SWOT analysis is provided in Appendix D.

39. What is clear from the analysis is that reasons for non compliance are multiple and that the design of Task 1 is not a blocking factor. Nevertheless, weaknesses and threats need to be analyzed in depth and lessons should be learnt from the first years of Task 1 data submission process. SCSI would also like to put forward the need to build a system fit for the purpose once the objectives of the Task 1 database are clearly agreed. The opportunities the two sub-committees would like to highlight is the important potential of Task 1 for capacity building and structuring cost efficient data collection systems in Members. Eventually, some of the threats are beyond the competence of the sub-committees and need to be addressed by the Commission.

40. At the end of the exercise, Task 1 technical specifications will undoubtedly need to be reviewed. Mr. Abdellah Srour (GFCM executive secretary) informed the group on the possibilities offered by the GFCM in the form of a dedicated workshop or consultancy with designated experts, and that in both cases precise terms of reference and roadmap should be proposed by the sub-committees. He also stressed the need to review other RFMOs data requirements system in order to benefit from other experiences in the same field. He also informed that extra funding could be available as part of the GFCM Framework Programme for, inter alia, improving data collection systems in countries. He acknowledged the effort made by regional projects and hoped that the remaining gaps could be addressed with these extra funds. The GFCM framework programme is meant to assist countries with difficulties, particularly in the Southern Mediterranean countries and in the Black Sea. It was highlighted the importance to determine which were the most important issues to take into consideration for priority actions, both for the short-term (2012) and medium term (2013 onwards). It was pointed the importance to address a list of comprehensive needs, and since there are already a lot of initiatives going on by several entities such as regional projects, care should be taken to find synergies and complementarities in order not to repeat what is already being done. The SCSI and SCESS therefore agreed to draft terms of references for a group of consultants (mixing experts in the field of fisheries in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, economists, database and Information systems).

They are provided in Appendix E.

ANALYSIS OF ECOLABELLING IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS IN THE GFCM AREA

41. The issue of ecolabelling was introduced and the documentation made available on the GFCM web site was further discussed by the SCESS. The experts acknowledged the importance of the subject and agreed that considering the nature of the fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea further studies would be needed to evaluate the applicability of ecolabelling to small-scale fisheries in the Mediterranean.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

42. The following general conclusions and recommendations were drawn by the SCESS:

- The SCESS recommended the GFCM Secretariat to circulate a summary of the information thus far collected from the GFCM Members with regards to the fisheries legislation in order to ensure the proper finalization of the LaMed Project. The SCESS also envisaged to set up a legal Working Group to be attended by legal focal points from each GFCM Members in order to enable further review and analysis of legislative issues related to the fisheries management.
- The SCESS acknowledged that a capacity building programme would be beneficial to expand the use of bio-economic models in the GFCM Area and recommended the future development of such a programme in the region with the assistance of FAO Regional Projects. The possible use of bio-economic modeling in specific fisheries should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- The SCESS recalled the requirements for data from countries and technical guidelines from the GFCM Secretariat regarding the management of the recreational fisheries⁶.
- The SCESS recommended that the economic impacts of eco-labelling in marine capture fishery in the GFCM Area should be taken into account in SCESS future work plans.
- The SCESS recommended to focus on the socio-economic analysis of small-scale and recreational fisheries in the GFCM Area.
- The SCESS proposed that issues referred to in the PESCAMED Project should be considered by SAC for further development.
- The SCESS encouraged FAO Regional Projects to continue supporting the SCESS, including through providing information on the relevant outcomes of their activities.
- The SCESS recommended an overall improvement of its functioning and its annual work plan. In particular, two or three priority topics should be only addressed per year, each of them being supervised by an expert from the SCESS. The meeting documentation should also be made available without any delay in order to meet the expected outputs.

⁶ See GFCM:SAC10/2007/Inf.7; GFCM:SAC11/2008/Inf.7; GFCM: SAC13/2011/Inf18; GFCM:SAC13/2011/Inf.7.

2012 SCESS WORK PLAN

43. The SCESS suggested to undertake the following activities for the next period:

- Organize a specific Working Group on bio-economic analysis-models used in the GFCM Area (ToRs are provided in Appendix E)
 - Review the existing bio-economic studies and/or models in the GFCM Area
 - Simulation of the potential effects of management measures
- Promote regional case studies related to the socio-economic analysis of:
 - Recreational fisheries
 - Small-scale fisheries
- Hold a specific Working Group back-to-back to the forthcoming SCESS meeting on the review of the variables list of Task 1.3 and their according definitions (ToRs are provided in Appendix E)

ANY OTHER MATTERS

44. It was agreed to postpone the nomination of the Sub-Committees Coordinators and to maintain Mr Ünal in his SCESS Coordinator position until the next Session. In carrying out his mandate, he will be supported by 5 experts with respect to the activities to be pursued over the next period:

- Mr Paolo Accadia (bio-economic analysis)
- Mr Mohammed Malouli Idrissi (small-scale fisheries)
- Mr Edvard Avdic Mravlje (Task 1.3 data collection)
- Mr Amir Marashi and Mr Fabrizio De Pascale (legal)

DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING

45. The date and venue of the 2012 SAC Sub-Committee meetings will be decided by the SAC.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

46. The conclusions and recommendations were adopted on 26 January 2012. The whole report was adopted by e-mail on 3 February 2012.

Appendix A

AGENDA

1. Opening and arrangement of the Sub-Committee meetings
2. Transversal session: review of transversal issues (chaired by the SAC chairperson)
3. Opening, arrangement of the SCESS meeting and adoption of the agenda
4. Follow-up on LaMed activities
5. Promoting the use of bio-economic models for fisheries management purposes
6. Overview of the recreational fishing activities in the GFCM Area
7. Studies on the socioeconomic impact resulting from the implementation of the 40 mm square mesh or the 50 mm diamond mesh in trawl fishery
7. Fish workers' rights
8. Transversal workshop on the processing and analysis of Task 1.3. data (SCSI/SCESS)
9. Analysis of ecolabelling impact on the economic value of fisheries products in the GFCM Area
10. Conclusions and recommendations
11. 2012 SCESS workplan
12. Any other matters
13. Date and venue of the next meeting
14. Adoption of the report

Appendix B

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Lucia ANTONINI

European Union
European Commission - DG MARE 2
Rue Joseph II 99
1000 Brussels
E-mail: lucia.antonini@ec.europa.eu

Paolo ACCADIA

IREPA ONLUS
Via San Leonardo Trav. Migliaro
84131 Salerno, Italy
Tel: +39 089 338 978
Fax: +39 089 330 835
E-mail: accadia@irepa.org

Edvard AVDIC MRAVLJE

Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia
Sp. Gameljne 61a, 1211 ljubljana Smartno
Slovenia
Tel: +386-1-2443-417
Fax: +386-1-2443-405
E-mail: edo.avdic@zzrs.si

Scander BEN SALEM

INSTM
Port de pêche-LaGoulette
2060
Tunisia
Tel: +216 71 730548
Fax: +216 71732622
E-mail: scander.bensalem@instm.rnrt.tn

Federico CARDONA PONS

Scientific Project Officer
AquaTT
P.O. Box 8989, Dublin 2
Ireland
Tel: +353 1 644 9008
E-mail: federico@aquatt.ie
www.aquatt.ie

Fabrizio DE PASCALE

UILA PESCA
Via Nizza 154
00 198 Roma
Italy
Tel: +39 06 844041217
E-mail: fabriziodepascale@uila.it

Monica GAMBINO

IREPA ONLUS
Via San Leonardo Trav. Migliaro
84131 Salerno, Italy
Tel: +39 089 338 978
Fax: +39 089 330 835
E-mail: gambino@irepa.org

Esteban GRAUPERA

Confederación Española de Pesca Recreativa
Responsable
Molinetes 6
07 320 Santa Maria Del Cami
Mallorca, Spain
Fax: +34 971 621 627
E-mail: egraupera@gmail.com

Madani Ali MADANI MAHMOUD

G.D. of the International Agreements Dept.
General Authority for Fish
Resources Development (GAFRD)
4 Tayaran st. Nasr City
Cairo
Egypt
Tel: +202 22620117 / 22620118
Fax: +20222620117 / 22620130
E-mail: madani_gafrd@yahoo.com

Mohammed MALOULI IDRISSE

INRH BP 5268 Draded
90000 Tanger, Morocco
E-mail: malouliinrh@yahoo.fr

Amir MARASHI

UILA PESCA
Via Nizza 154
00 198 Roma
Italy
Tel: +39 06 844041217
E-mail: amir.marashi24@yahoo.co.uk

Jacques SACCHI

ACCOBAMS
331 Chemin Du Phare
34200 Sète, France
E-mail: jsacchi@hotmail.fr

Oscar SAGUÉ PLÀ

FECDAS
Moll de la Vela 1 (Zona Forum)
08 930 Sant Adria del Besos
Spain
Fax: +00 34 933 563 073
E-mail: oscarsague@gmail.com
oscarsague@fecdas.cat

Gianfranco SANTOLINI

Big Game Italia
Via Sinistra del Porto 164 C.P.
47921 Rimini (RN), Italy
E-mail: biggame@biggameitalia.it

Massimo SPAGNOLO

Director
IREPA ONLUS
via San Leonardo trav. Migliaro
84131 Salerno, Italy
Tel: 39335419935
E-mail: esabatella@irepa.org

Darcelle VASSALLO

Capture Fisheries Section
Fisheries Control Directorate
Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs
Fort San Lucjan, Marsaxlokk
Malta
Tel: 22923321
Fax: 21659380
E-mail: darcelle.vassallo@gov.mt

FAO Regional Projects**Matthieu BERNARDON**

FAO, CopeMed II
Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Use and
Conservation Division
Marine and Inland Fisheries Service (FIRF)
Subdelegación del Gobierno
Paseo de Sancha 64, Oficina 307
29071 Málaga
Spain
Tel: +34 952989245
Fax: +34 952989252
E-mail: matthieu.bernardon@fao.org

Juan A CAMIÑAS

Project Coordinator CopeMed II
Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Use and
Conservation Division
Marine and Inland Fisheries Service (FIRF)
Subdelegación del Gobierno
Paseo de Sancha 64, Oficina 306
29071 Málaga
Spain
Tel: +34 952989245
Fax: +34 952989252
E-mail: juanantonio.caminas@fao.org

Nicoletta MILONE

Fisheries Information Officer
FAO AdriaMed project
Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Use and
Conservation Division
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Tel: +39 06 57055467
Fax: +39 06 57053020
E-mail: nicoletta.milone@fao.org

Consultant and invited expert**Tullio SCOVAZZI**

Professor of International Law
University of Milano-Bicocca
Piazza dell'Ateneo Nuovo, 1
20126 Milano, Italy
E-mail: tullio.scovazzi@unimib.it

Vahdet ÜNAL

SCESS Coordinator
Faculty of Fishery-Ege University
35100 Bornova, Izmir, Turkey
Tel.: +90 505 7823807
Fax: +90 232 3747450
E-mail: vahdetunal@gmail.com

GFCM Secretariat**Abdellah SROUR**

Executive Secretary
International Institutions and Liaison Service
Fisheries and Aquaculture Economics and
Policy Division
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Palazzo Blumenstihl,
Via Vittoria Colonna 1,
00193 Rome, Italy
Tel: + 39 06 570 55730
E-mail: abdellah.srou@fao.org

Camille SAMIER

Legal Consultant
International Institutions and Liaison Service
Fisheries and Aquaculture Economics and
Policy Division
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Palazzo Blumenstihl,
Via Vittoria Colonna 1,
00193 Rome, Italy
Tel: + 39 06 570 55243
E-mail: camille.samier@fao.org

Yigit SENOGLU

International Institutions and Liaison Service
Fisheries and Aquaculture Economics and
Policy Division
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Palazzo Blumenstihl,
Via Vittoria Colonna 1,
00193 Rome, Italy
Tel: + 39 06 570 55243
E-mail: yigit.senoglu@fao.org
yigitsenoglu@hotmail.com

LIST OF ABSTRACTS

Economic Value of Recreational Fishing in İzmir Inner Bay (Aegean Sea), Turkey¹Sezgin TUNCA, ²Vahdet ÜNAL, ³Bülent MİRAN¹*Muğla University, Faculty of Fisheries, 48000, Kötekli, Muğla, Turkey*²*Ege University, Faculty of Fisheries, 35100, Bornova, Izmir, Turkey*³*Ege University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics, 35100, Bornova, Izmir, Turkey*

Abstract: Present study on characteristics and economic valuation of recreational fishing (RF) in İzmir Inner Bay is intended to provide information for fisheries management authority. With the on-site face-to-face interviews with 50 shore-based recreational fishermen in the period of January-June, 2011, it was aimed to demonstrate demographics, fishing related expenditures (fishing equipment, transportation, bait and special costs such as food and drinks), market and non-market benefits of recreational fishers. Non-market benefits rising from RF was estimated via travel cost method (TC) for which negative binomial (NBIN) regression model was used. By considering official records of recreational fishing licenses (7,669) and average number of trips per angler (141), total number of trips was calculated as 1,088,998 in İzmir Province. Total attributed consumer surplus was found as 17,641,768 €. In conclusion, results of the study showed that RF has not only social (leisure activity) but also considerable economic value and high demand for recreational fishing in the bay creates a huge economy which should not be ignored anymore by the fisheries management authority.

Overview of underwater fishing in Catalonia (Western Mediterranean)

Oscar SAGUÉ PLÀ

Federacion Espanola de Actividades Subacuaticas (FEDAS), Spain

Abstract: Catalonia is a western Mediterranean region with 777km of coast and two recreational fishing regulations, one from the Spanish government (referred to outer waters) and one from the Catalan government (inner waters). Though both regulations have some similarities they differ over important aspects such as the limit of catches allowed per fisherman and per day. Underwater fishing is practiced in the area using four techniques (waiting, the glide, under the rocks and stalking), targeting different species depending on each one. There is a compulsory license system that has doubled the number of underwater fishing licenses in seven years, from 1388 in 2005 to 3321 in 2011. Although competition catches have been clearly quantified (around 2 tons/year) there is no assessment of the activity outside them. Competition organizers (FECDAS) have also identified all the species targeted (around 40 per year) and have established minimum sizes much higher than the ones established by governmental regulations. Unification of regulations, an assessment of the activity outside competitions as well as making governmental minimum sizes equal to the ones applied in competitions would help to create better managing of the activity and to improve its sustainability. This should be done in close collaboration with managers, stakeholders (FEDAS/FECDAS) and scientists.

Appendix D

Task 1.3 SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seen as an international agreement • Designed for multidisciplinary analysis • Structured for database development in Members states (Task 1 is not designed incorrectly) • Some Members have succeeded in fulfilling Task 1 • Totally recognized for shared and straddling stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not exactly fit for the purpose (which needs to be clearly defined) • Quality issue (internal coherence, need for more clear definitions of variables) • Quantity issue (too complex and stratified) • Lack of Compliance (reasons must be sought, Member by Member) • No example of use so far • Difficulties of feedback from Members when encountering a problem • Some inconsistencies (between variables of the subtasks, e.g. landings per species and total landings) • Contains not only basic data, sometimes processed data is required (% salary share, ...)
Threat	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Members are not in the position to collect the relevant data (human and financial issues) • The concept of Operational Unit is questioned • Is it utopia to get all this data one day? • Reluctance to provide data from some countries • Lack of confidence in the use by GFCM of these data • Lack of expertise in some Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other regional databases are used for international management • Compatibility with other Data collection frameworks (EU DCF, ICCAT data systems, ...) • GFCM tool for building management plans • Submission of basic official fisheries statistics (catches by GSA, dynamic fleet characteristics) • Standardization/homogenization • The approach has the potential to enable capacity building (training of targeted people, assistance to countries on data collection in a cost efficient framework, ...) • Data provision to Expert meetings if data available in due time • Memory keeping of the data used and of the data already submitted

Appendix E**Terms of Reference for the processing and analysis of Task 1 data**

The proposed terms of references for consultants on the revision of Task 1 are as follows:

- Proceed to a comparative analysis of Data Collection systems in other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations;
- Analyse the relevant subcommittee and SAC reports, the GFCM performance review, documents and work done by FAO sub-regional projects in relation to data collection and data submission to Task 1;
- Revise the purpose of Task 1 and possible extension towards a Task 2, including the need to standardise the methodologies for the collection and reporting of data;
- Taking into consideration (i) the SCSI/SCESS analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities, (ii) the SCSI/SCESS discussion of a possible new Task 2, (iii) the national potentialities, (iv) the need to keep memory of the data already submitted and (v) the need to build a cost effective system, define the structure of a refined Task 1 and a possibly a new Task 2 to hold all the information;
- Consider the time frame in which the data must be collected and submitted in order to serve the purposes identified *supra*.

The roadmap to finalise a Task 1 and 2 proposal should include a round of consultation with national experts and test cases in different countries after the consultation process, followed by a workshop which could be held in 2012 involving the 4 sub-committee coordinators. The terms of reference for such a workshop would be:

- Review the work done by the consultants and agree upon the final structure and definitions of Task 1 & 2;
- Propose actions to address, if needed, the remaining work to be done in order to have all variables included in Task 1 & 2 fully described and relevant agreed protocols for data collection and submission;
- Propose actions within the GFCM Framework Programme to address the gaps and deficiencies in national fisheries information systems, together with FAO regional projects.

Terms of Reference for the Working Group on bio-economic analysis of fisheries

The main objectives of the Working Group on bio-economic analysis of fisheries consist of providing scientific tools and capacity for:

- a) the identification of target and limit reference points for the main indicators of the fishing sector;
- b) the evaluation of the status of stocks and fleets in comparison with optimal and/or critical conditions;
- c) the evaluation of the effects of alternative management measures.

To achieve the objectives reported above, the following terms of reference have been defined for the Working Group:

1. Bio-economic regional studies directed to assess the economic and biological status of fisheries: data needed, methodologies and results
2. Bio-economic models developed for fisheries: methods and theory
3. Biological and economic reference points defined on the basis of appropriate bio-economic models
4. Assessment of the potential effects on stocks and fleets of the implementation of new management measures: practical applications of bio-economic models to specific case studies

Terms of Reference for the Working Group on the review of the variables list and their definitions in Task 1.3.

As stated in the report of the 12th Meeting of the SCESS, Task 1.3 should be reviewed and the definitions of the variables further clarified in order to facilitate and encourage the data submission by Member countries.

Given the above considerations, the SCESS suggested to hold a specific Working Group back to back to the forthcoming SCESS meeting on reviewing the list and definitions provided in Task 1.3.

The Working Group will carry out the following duties:

1. Review the economic components variables of the Task 1. 3;
2. Enrich, revise and/or fine tune the definitions provided for each of these variables.