



GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES PÊCHES
POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE



SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC)

Fifteenth Session

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**Report of the Framework Programme (FWP) Workshop on fisheries data
collection and management plans in the Adriatic Sea
Split, Croatia, 20–22 March 2013**

Final draft before participants' comments

OPENING AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE MEETING

1. The GFCM Workshop on Fisheries data collection and management plans in the Adriatic Sea was held in Split, Croatia from 20 to 22 March 2013. The workshop was organized with the help of the local host, the Croatian Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, and hosted at the Hotel Le Méridien Lav.

2. Mr Miguel Bernal, from the GFCM Secretariat, chaired the meeting. He welcomed the participants and thanked them for attending and providing contributions to the meeting, as well as the Croatian authorities and the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries for their kindness in hosting and arranging the meeting. Mrs Pilar Hernández, from the GFCM Secretariat, was elected as rapporteur.

3. The agenda was adopted as presented in Appendix A. The meeting included two sessions, one related to data collection that occupied the first day, and a second one on management plans, occupying the two remaining days. The meeting was attended by 23 participants, 5 of which were the nominated National Focal Points from Albania, Croatia, Slovenia, Italy and Montenegro. List of participants is included in Appendix B.

4. Mr Bernal introduced the progress made in the GFCM Framework Programme (FWP), explained that the workshop was integrated within a series of activities related to data collection and management plans at sub-regional scale for the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and highlighted the objectives of the workshop, listed below:

- a. In relation to fisheries data collection:
 - To improve the efficiency of the GFCM data collection framework at sub-regional level, including improving the definition of the fisheries data to be collected by the GFCM and the efficiency of the submission tools;
 - To harmonize GFCM requirements with national data collection systems.

- b. In relation to management plans:
- To identify the emerging issues and needs for the management of small pelagic fisheries in the Adriatic Sea (GSA 17 and 18);
 - To advance towards a multi-annual management plan for small pelagic fisheries in the Adriatic Sea, by agreeing on a strategy to prepare a background document in support of a future management plan.

5. Mr Bernal stressed that the workshop and the additional planned GFCM FWP activities in relation to data collection and management plans came in an important moment, as the GFCM is taking steps to revise its data collection program, delivering the first GFCM Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF), and to facilitate the implementation of management plans, following the approval of the GFCM “Guidelines on a general management framework and presentation of scientific information for multiannual management plans for sustainable fisheries in the GFCM area” (hereafter *GFCM guidelines for management plans*) in the 36th Session of the Commission. This is also in agreement with the increasing importance given to management in the working plan for Adriamed for 2013-2014. In this context, the importance to incorporate the opinion from the GFCM Members into the new DCRF and to work closely with the Countries and the FAO Regional projects in order to advance towards management plans was stressed.

SESSION ON GFCM DATA COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION FRAMEWORK

6. Mrs Pilar Hernández introduced the data reporting requirements of the GFCM and the compliance status of the Adriatic countries with regards to these requirements. The summary presented was the result of the assessment done at the Secretariat on the current contents of the data bases within the Information System of the GFCM. The percentages of coverage of some of the most relevant fields and the chronology of submissions by countries were presented and are summarized in Appendix C. The analysis revealed a low level of compliance with the fleet related data and with task 1, in particular the sub tasks 1.3 and 1.5, that were the less reported by all the countries.

7. Mr Paolo Carpentieri, from the GFCM Secretariat, introduced a summary of the analysis carried out based on the information provided by the Adriatic Countries on their on-going national data collection programmes. The information was collected through an online questionnaire, adopted in a dedicated preparatory meeting for this GFCM FWP activity, and sent to each country National Focal Point, identified and contracted specifically for this GFCM FWP activity.

8. All the five countries in the Adriatic Sea, Albania, Croatia, Italia, Montenegro and Slovenia, answered to the questionnaire. All the countries have a data collection programmes in force, with a great range of biological/economic/effort data gathered with certain regularity. However, important errors in the transmission of this information to the GFCM were found. The complete summary of the different data collection programmes, an overview on the typology of collected data as well as the main information gaps and difficulties encountered was disseminated among NFP for comments, and the amended versions including comments received up to 2nd April 2013 are attached as appendixes D and E.

9. Each National Focal Point then presented an overview of strengths and gaps of each national Data Collection system. Several countries presented the problems they faced to deal with different requirements with different format coming from different Fisheries Organizations (i.e. EU and the GFCM), as well as the lack of sufficient dedicated personnel to deal with the collection, aggregation and transmission of data. They also commented that the required aggregation level for Task 1 was too detailed and some of the variables/data required were not clearly defined. In some cases difficulties in the internal transmission of information among different bodies involved in the national data collection and between them and the GFCM Secretariat were put forward as potential causes for the uneven compliance level.

10. Ms. Nicoletta Milone, from FAO-Adriamed, presented a historical review of actions taken at Adriatic level to improve national data collection system. Both Adriamed (since 1999) and MedFisis (between 2004 and 2010) have provided support to individual Adriatic Countries, as well as to joint initiatives (e.g. joint surveys) as part of their yearly Work Plan. These activities are planned in response of interest expressed by the Countries, as well as recommendations/regulations set-up by the GFCM and its Scientific and Advisory Committee. Both the National Focal Points and the GFCM Secretariat representatives expressed their recognition on the work done by Adriamed and the importance that this project provides to the national and regional development of data collection systems.

11. Ms. Pilar Hernández then presented a draft outline of the GFCM DCRF. A first draft had been produced by the consultant Mr Caillart who was charged to elaborate a document on which the data needed by the GFCM to undertake its mandate would be described and the necessary transmission means and timeliness should be specified. She explained that up to now the data requirements were laid down in isolated and subsequent binding decisions but that a general framework to guide countries to gather and submit fisheries data in compliance with their status as GFCM members was still lacking. She underlined the steps in the process of elaboration of the DCRF that should end up with a consolidated document to be approved by the commission. The importance of the members inputs during the sub-regional meetings planned such as the present one was stressed. The main contents of the draft document were introduced with the data grouped in five Modules: i) Nominal catches: annual catches by fleet segment, area and species, with progressive inclusion of discard data; ii) Fishing vessel statistics: add identification of fleet segment and main target species to current registry; iii) Catch and effort data: total catches for given amount of effort by fleet segment, area, species and time period raised to nominal catches; iv) Length frequency data by fleet segment, area and time period raised to nominal catches and v) Socio-economic data: fish prices and number of crew as priority, vessels costs and earning data if realistic.

12. In the following discussion the meeting agreed with the results presented by the Secretariat for both the internal (at secretariat level) and external (in the countries) assessments and confirmed that the summary documents included in appendixes C, D and E provide a good overall picture on the situation of fisheries Data Collection systems in the Adriatic Countries. The participants concurred that databases coverage is very low while recognizing that in fact most data are available within the National Administrations. Some countries (Croatia and Montenegro) explained that actions have already been taken to solve this problem and that in the short term they should be in the position to transmit all the data to the GFCM. A number of comments in relation to issues that should be taken into account in the future DCRF were done, including:

- Aggregation level for some variables in task 1 is very detailed, maybe needs to be revised and simplified
- In general for all Task 1, but specially for the biological part (Task 1.5), there is a need to focus on specific issues instead of trying to cover all aspects. The group recommended to focus on crucial parameters for assessment, and to prioritize on those species of special importance, in terms of catch, economical and/or ecological value.
- The definition of variables within each Task could also be improved, as is the case of “bycatch”, “effort” and “activity” in task 1.4 and “variable costs” in task 1.3 . A detailed and agreed glossary should be produced and made available to the Countries.
- The Group consider that the timing of the submission of data to the GFCM should be revised. A particular comment made was that due to the difficulties of getting socioeconomic data with a lag of less than 2 years and the necessity to get some other data with the shorter time lag possible (-1 year), the submission of data for the different modules could be separated. Also, reminders of submission requirements should be sent to the countries to promote compliance.

13. Based on all discussions, the group adopted a list of gaps, priorities and actions to be undertaken in the sub-region as summarized in Appendix E.

SESSION ON TESTING THE FEASIBILITY OF THE GFCM GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT PLANS

14. Mr Marcelo Vasconcelos, from the GFCM Secretariat, presented an overview of fisheries management plans (FMP) and the steps to be taken in the development and implementation of a FMP according to FAO guidelines and to the GFCM guidelines for management plans. The Secretariat also described the roadmap agreed at the Preparatory Meeting of the GFCM FWP (Rome, 6-7 December 2012) and approved by the Scientific Subcommittees of SAC (Rome , 18-20 February 2013) to test the feasibility of the GFCM guidelines using the small pelagic fisheries of the Adriatic Sea (GSAs 17 and 18) as case study.

15. The Focal Point from Montenegro raised some concerns about the participation of the country in the proposed activities. It was noted that the fisheries sector in Montenegro is under a major reorganization, including at the ministerial level. In addition the country has just initiated the procedures for accession in the European Union, with a first screening meeting on the Chapter 13 (related to fisheries) held on 13-14 March 2013. As part of this process the country is being called to draft a new law on fisheries and rulebooks, which will

lead to the preparation of a national management plan for fisheries, including for the small pelagic fisheries. Although the importance of proceeding with a common plan at the sub-regional level was viewed as an important exercise, the Focal Point considered that the current political situation therefore currently difficults Montenegro to agree on a sub-regional management plan. In addition it was noted that the country currently lacks adequate data on small pelagic fisheries to participate in this join initiative. Finally he stressed that the Montenegro delegation did not have the mandate to take any actions with respect to the sub-regional plan during the meeting.

16. The GFCM Secretariat reiterated the technical nature of the meeting and that the objective was to elaborate a common background document which describes the current situation of small pelagic fisheries resources in the Adriatic Sea and discusses some basic elements in support of a future management plan. The importance for the GFCM that all Adriatic countries participated in the exercise of starting the preparation of a draft common background document was stressed, and the delegation from Montenegro agreed on participating in that technical exercise.

17. A presentation by Mr Enrico Arneri (AdriaMed) provided the historical background of the stock assessment of small pelagic fish in the Adriatic Sea from the 1970s to the present. The type of data collected and the assessment methods used in GSA 17 and 18 were also presented. It was noted that until now formal assessments for small pelagics were only done for GSA 17, although preliminary assessment for GSA18 have been presented and a joint assessment exercise, based only on acoustic data, for GSA17 and 18 was presented to the GFCM in 2011. A combined assessment of both GSAs is planned for 2013.

18. During the discussions it was pointed out by the GFCM Secretariat that the Adriatic is one the best studied areas in the Mediterranean, with a significant amount of data available, including on the biomass of small pelagic stocks. Although it was acknowledged the limited amount of information from some countries, the region as whole could not be considered data-poor. In this regard it was reiterated that data limitation should not prevent the elaboration of a fisheries management plan.

19. Acknowledging the historical background provided and the work carried out so far by AdriaMed in support of the assessment of small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea, discussions were held on the best indicators and methods to be used in the assessment of stocks in GSA 17-18, specially considering the uncertainty on landings in GSA 18. It was underlined that despite the uncertainties in total catches, the percentage of the landings in GSA 18 compared to the total landings in the Adriatic Sea is consider to be low, therefore having a relative low effect on the total catches. Most successful assessments so far are those based on tuned vpa-based models (such as ICA), with acoustic and DEPM data being the tuning indexes. The possibility to merge fisheries independent biomass estimates (i.e. acoustics or DEPM) from the two GSAs was also discussed, the main caveat being that the acoustic surveys are done in different period of the year (summer in GSA 18 and Autumn in GSA 17). Biomass production models can also provide a good perspective of the status of the stock, specially taking into account the problematic of age reading for anchovies and in general that both sardines and anchovies are short lived species.

20. The meeting was then informed that according to the last report of the MEDITS programme¹, sprat ranked among the top three species in biomass terms in the Adriatic Sea and yet no landings were reported for the species. In follow up discussions it was indicated that landings of the species are very small in Italy. The species is not commercially important and when caught it is discarded at sea because of the small size. In Slovenia the species is caught for local market only and landings data through logbooks are available.

21. A presentation on the current stock status of anchovy and sardine in GSA 17 and 18 was delivered by the GFCM Secretariat, based on the last assessments approved by the SAC Sub-Committee on Stock Assessment. The presentation first reminded participants of the meaning and use of reference points in stock status advice. It then described the status of anchovy and sardine in GSA 17 in 2011, in relation to precautionary reference points. It was noted that the stock of anchovy is currently at intermediate levels of biomass and sustainable fishing mortality rates while the stock of sardine is at intermediate levels of biomass and high fishing mortality rates. In view of this situation the latest stock assessment advice was to avoid increases in fishing mortality of both stocks in GSA 17. Regarding GSA 18 it was noted that an approved formal assessment is not yet ready. However, surveys are being carried out, and preliminary assessment have been presented at the SAC SCSEA. It was finally noted that in 2012 the GFCM Working Groups on Stock Assessment of Small Pelagics recommended that data from GSA 18 be combined with GSA 17 in order to have a complete assessment of the stocks in the Adriatic Sea.

22. Several points were raised soon after the presentation. Participants were recalled on the difference between advice on stock status (currently in place through SAC) and advice for management actions. Advice on management actions from the SAC is usually generic (reduce fishing mortality, reduce catches), while the existence of a sub-regional management plan allows to propose specific management actions to be taken under different stock status scenarios. Some discussion ensued on key aspects needed to prepare a management plan for small pelagic fisheries in the Adriatic followed:

- Although the stock assessment advice is done separately for sardine and anchovy, the fishing fleets targeting small pelagics are the same. The fishery management plan should therefore take into consideration the technological interactions in the fishery as well as the ecological interactions, considering that the two species are ecologically linked.
- The fact that the biomass of the species fluctuate naturally, and in some cases in alternate cycles (e.g. Mucinic S. 1933). Fluctuations are difficult to predict beforehand, preventing forecasting and taking management measures in advance. On the other hand the meeting was also recalled that the management does not target the natural fluctuation but the human dimension of the fisheries. Therefore any management measures to be taken should be done on the basis of a precautionary and adaptive approach. In connection to this point participants were informed of adaptive measures that are now in place in some countries to adapt the fishing pressure to the fluctuations of stocks and fluctuation of markets related to them. In the case of Italy, for instance, the fishing licenses of pelagic trawlers have multiple species, which allow for the transfer of fishing rights between pelagic and demersal species according to the changing conditions of stocks and markets. In the case of Croatia the possibility

¹ Piccinetti, C.; Vrgoc, N.; Marceta, B. and C. Manfredi. 2012. Recent state of demersal resources in the Adriatic Sea. Acta Adriat. Monograph Series no.5. 220 p.

of obtaining flexible licenses, that allow for fishing vessels to work for tuna farms, was viewed as a measure that favoured adaptation of the capture sector to the market situation yearly. In Montenegro the number of licenses issued yearly for the traditional beach seine fishery in Boka Kotorska Bay are based on the assessment of stock biomass in the Bay. It was therefore recommended that the regulations to be adopted at the sub-regional level should allow for the necessary flexibility in licensing schemes to allow for adaptations to resource availability and market conditions.

- The Focal Point from Albania noted that the Albania fishing fleet is at present unbalanced, having less than 3% of the total industrial fishing vessels targeting small pelagics. Any decisions taken at the national level to balance the situation of the fleet need also to be taken into account in a common sub-regional management plan. A mechanism must therefore exist to allow for compatibility of management advice on fishing capacity at the regional and local (national) levels.
- Currently there is no legal minimum size for small pelagic species adopted at the GFCM level, only at national or EC level. The regulations to be adopted at the sub-regional level must therefore account for differences in minimum sizes at country level and the rights of traditional fisheries for small size fish, such as the one in Boka Kotorska Bay (Montenegro).

23. Each National Focal Point presented a summary of the situation of the small pelagic fisheries in their countries, highlighting the current status of the fisheries, the legal and management frameworks, the main issues and conflicts involved in the management of the fisheries. Presentations were followed by questions and clarifications.

24. The GFCM Secretariat presented a summary review of the legal frameworks and management measures of relevance to small pelagic fisheries in the Adriatic Sea, focusing on national legislations (as reported by National Focal Points) and regional agreements. Several remarks were made during follow up discussions, which are summarized below.

- the need to clarify the contents and implications for the fisheries sector of the “Maritime Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas”, drafted in the framework of the European Integrated Maritime Policy, which was supported by all Adriatic countries in the high level conference held in Zagreb, Croatia, 6 December 2012 (“Zagreb Conclusions”).
- the need to clarify the current status of national jurisdictions in the Adriatic Sea and the extent of international (high seas) areas. There were uncertainties as to how the sub-regional management plan will deal with the different jurisdictional areas in the Adriatic Sea. The view of many participants was that since the management plan will be developed in the framework of the GFCM, reference should be made to GSAs (17 and 18) rather than to national borders and jurisdictions. Further clarifications on this issue were deemed necessary.
- with regards to the use of spatial restrictions as management measures, it was noted the existence of protected areas that are of relevance to small pelagics fisheries which are not necessarily covered by fisheries legislation (e.g. marine protected areas). With a view to have a complete picture of the management measures in place in each country, it was therefore recommended that National Focal Points make an inventory

of areas where the fisheries for small pelagics is not allowed and update the country reports prepared for the case study.

25. Following a summary review of the national issues presented by the GFCM Secretariat, discussions focused on the identification of the main issues and needs to be addressed by a sub-regional management plan.

26. One of the main focus of discussion concerned some fishing practices in the Adriatic and the EU law (Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006), in particular with regards to the drop of purse seines and the depth of operation of purse seine fisheries. Because of the limited depths in the Northern Adriatic, the Regulation indicates that purse seine vessels should use purse seine nets with small height, and this was considered unfeasible by some participants.

27. Participants were recalled by the GFCM Secretariat that the management plan is a tool for the management of sustainable fisheries and its content and evolution should be based on sound scientific research agreed upon in the plan. It was therefore recommended that the sub-regional plan includes specific mechanisms to address technical improvement of fisheries through scientific research. It was also recommended the coordination of all the actors in the region to ensure communication of advances in this issue.

28. Participants from Croatia also proposed that research efforts be directed to the definition of spawning areas and seasons of small pelagics. It was noted that there are few data available on these areas in the Adriatic Sea, despite their importance to recruitment strength. The management plan could be the platform to obtain funds to support the collection of these data by countries, in coordination with the AdriaMed project.

ADVANCING TOWARDS A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SMALL PELAGICS IN THE ADRIATIC REGION

29. Following discussions, participants agreed that the sub-regional plan for small pelagics should address the following priority issues:

- Sustainability of the resources, addressing the following aspects:
 - precautionary system to ensure good status of stocks, including ecosystem considerations.
 - evaluate the sustainability of current fishing practices.
 - regional limit of fishing capacity.
 - rules for partitioning of the exploitation of the resources.
- External risks that should be accounted for:
 - marketing conditions affecting the profitability of the fisheries.
 - the impacts and implications of natural fluctuations in stock size and productivity.

30. Participants agreed to develop a Background Technical Document in support of a Management Plan for small pelagics in the Adriatic Sea. The following steps and deadlines towards obtaining the Background Technical Document were agreed:

- Draft Background Technical Document prepared by the Secretariat based on meeting outcomes and available information (before SAC meeting, 8th April 2013)
- Draft revised by countries (before 6th May 2013)
- Revised draft submitted to Task Force (10th-11th May 2013)
- Continuous communication between GFCM and the concerned countries will be done through national focal points and through the online system established for this purpose, and in coordination with AdriaMed.
- Countries proposed that a working group be established within AdriaMed to discuss issues concerning management plans in the Adriatic Sea, including the one on small pelagics addressed by this document.

31. Participants reached an agreement with respect to the Table of Contents of the Background Technical Document (Appendix F), as well as to the content of several sections of the Document, including the general objectives, operational objectives, management system of decision rules and reference points, scientific monitoring, review and MCS measures. The agreed components will be incorporated in the first Draft to be submitted by the 8th of April.

32. Participants from Montenegro and Albania raised concerns with respect to the adoption of biomass reference points for GSA 18 considering the present limited data and the lack of an approved stock assessment and reference points for the region. The final agreed proposal after discussions was that until reference points for biomass are not available, fishing mortality should be kept at values which minimize the risk that stocks sizes fall below minimum biological acceptable level. It was also agreed that biomass reference points for the whole Adriatic (GSA 17 and 18 together) should be obtained as soon as possible in order to make the management system based on biomass operational.

33. In relation to the objective of managing fishing capacity, participants agreed that one of the first steps in the development of a plan of action for fishing capacity was to reach agreement on a common measure of fishing capacity to assess fishing capacity in the whole Adriatic as well by GSA and by country. The need for a definition of a measurement of fishing capacity for the small pelagic fisheries in the Adriatic Sea, coherent with the GFCM draft Regional Plan of Action on fishing capacity currently under discussion, was thus agreed as a first action related to this objective.

34. In relation to the scientific monitoring of the plan there was a general agreement that SAC should be responsible for advice on the status of the stocks, based on the stock assessment work initiated in the framework of the AdriaMed project. Management actions would be taken by the Countries considering the stock status advice from SAC and the agreed decision rules in the Management plan, and if necessary by GFCM Commission. This approach was considered fully compliant with the GFCM guidelines.

35. In relation to the review of the Plan, there was a general agreement that different time frames for review would be needed: the assessment of the status of stocks and the decisions regarding the management measures to be adopted should be carried out yearly; the reference points should be reviewed every three years; and the objectives and management rules should be reviewed every five years.

36. With regards to fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), participants agreed that it is the responsibility of the countries to implement the management measures to be adopted in the plan. Countries should also make efforts to implement the existing GFCM Recommendations concerning MCS. Some discussion ensued on the control of management measures in waters beyond national jurisdictions. Participants agreed that specific mechanisms for MCS in these areas would need to be developed in the management plan.

SUMMARY OF MEETING OUTCOMES AND PROPOSED FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES

37. The summary of the Internal and external assessments of the data collection and submission framework carried out by the Secretariat are included in appendixes C and D. Conclusions and recommendations to improve fishery data collection in the Adriatic sub-region are gathered in Appendix E with indication of the recipient for each recommendation.

38. Once revised and enriched with inputs from the subsequent sub-regional workshops (already scheduled between march and May 2013) general conclusions on data collection gaps and recommended actions will be presented to the Task Force Validation meeting. Also, a summary of recommendations on GFCM data needs will be incorporated into the process of defining the GFCM DCRF.

39. Participants agreed on the main issues that should be addressed in a sub-regional management plan for small pelagics in the Adriatic Sea, and those are reported in paragraph 29. A strategy to prepare a Background Technical Document in support of a Management Plan for small pelagics in the Adriatic Sea was also agreed and is reported in paragraph 30. The table of contents of the Background Technical Document is included in Appendix F. A draft version of the Background Document will be distributed to Adriatic Countries for comments by the 8th of April and a consolidated version taking into account the comments received will be made available to the GFCM Task Force Validation meeting in May.

CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

40. Mr Miguel Bernal thanked participants on behalf of GFCM, and the government of Croatia for hosting the workshop. Ms Vidović, on behalf of the government of Croatia, thanked the GFCM for organizing the workshop and expressed the votes of successful development of the proposed activities.

Appendix A

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Appendix B

**Agenda of the GFCM Workshop on Fisheries data collection and management plans in
the Adriatic Sea
Split, Croatia. 20 to 22 March 2013**

WEDNESDAY 20th MARCH 2013

Morning (09:00 – 13:00)

1. Opening and arrangement of the meeting

- Adoption of the agenda
- Introduction of participants
- Introduction of workshop objectives

2. Advances on the GFCM data collection and submission framework

- Current status of Member States' compliance with GFCM requirements and overview of national data in the GFCM databases and Information Systems (*by GFCM Secretariat*)
- Summary of information received through the online questionnaire on on-going national data collection programmes (*by GFCM Secretariat*)
- Evaluation of strengths and gaps in relation to national data collection programs, and their capacity to reply to GFCM requirements (*One presentation per National Focal Point, based mainly on Section 4 of the online questionnaire*)

Afternoon (14:30 – 17:30)

3. Sub-regional activities to strengthen national data collection (*By FAO-AdriaMed*)

4. Review of the draft GFCM Data Collection Regulation Framework (DCRF) (*by GFCM Secretariat*)

5. Summary of identified gaps and recommendations by country and sub-region

THURSDAY 21st MARCH 2013

Morning (09:00 – 13:00)

6. Guidelines on fisheries management plans

- Overview of guidelines for the development of multi-annual management plans (*By GFCM Secretariat*)
- Roadmap for the case study on small pelagic fisheries in the Adriatic Sea (*By GFCM Secretariat*)

7. Assessment of emerging issues and needs for a sub-regional management plan

- Stock assessment of small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic: history, current status and issues (*By AdriaMed/GFCM Secretariat*)
- Fisheries status and needs at national level (*By National focal points, based on country reports*)
- Overview of adopted measures at national level (*By GFCM Secretariat*)
- Discussion and agreement on issues and needs at sub-regional level

Afternoon (14:30 – 17:30)

8. Advancing toward a sub-regional management plan for small pelagic fisheries (GSA 17 and 18)

- Discussion on general objectives

FRIDAY 22nd MARCH 2013

Morning (09:00 – 13:00)

8. Advancing toward a sub-regional management plan for small pelagic fisheries (GSA 17 and 18) (continue)

- Discussion on candidate measures at sub-regional level to address emerging issues

Afternoon (14:30 – 17:30)

8. Advancing toward a sub-regional management plan for small pelagic fisheries (GSA 17 and 18) (continue)

- Discussion on requirements for scientific monitoring

9. Proposed follow up activities

10. Closure of the meeting

Appendix C

**NATIONAL COMPLIANCE STATUS
BASED ON THE DATA TRANSMITTED TO THE GFCM SECRETARIAT**

Table 1 - Data submission by theme (all GFCM members)

[As at 19th March 2013]

THEME	SUBMISSION YEAR								
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	TOT
Vessel Records	2	4							6
Fleet Register		1	10						11
AVL	2	5	14	5	2	22	9	17	76
FRA			1	1					2
MMS				2	1				3
Task 1	6	10	7	8	2	7			40
<i>Fishing Capacity</i>			7						7
Dolphin Fish		1	2	1	3	1	1		9
Registered Ports		1				2			3
TOTAL	10	22	41	17	8	32	10	17	157

The figure in each cell of the table is the cumulative number of submissions received by the Secretariat (therefore members double counting can occur)

Table 2

**Data transmission protocols
made available by the Secretariat***

THEME	Excel	CSV	XML
Vessel Records	x	x	x
Fleet Register	x	x	x
AVL	x	x	x
FRA	x	x	x
MMS	x	x	x
Task1		x	x
Dolphin Fish	x		

Table 3

**Data submission by
transmission protocol**

[As at 19th March 2013]

TRANSMISSION PROTOCOLS	
CSV	10
Email	2
Excel	63
Excel-GFCM	48
PDF	13
Word	1
XML	19

**specifications on codifications and structures for the above-mentioned formats are made available on the GFCM website*

Table 4 - Total number of data submission by theme and country*[As at 19th March 2013]*

COUNTRY	Task 1	Vessel Records	<i>Fleet Register</i>	<i>AVL</i>	<i>FRA</i>	<i>MMS</i>	Dolphin Fish	IUU	Port state measures	Fishing Capacity
Albania	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	7	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	1
Montenegro	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 5 - Last year of data submission by theme and country*[As at 19th March 2013]*

COUNTRY	Task 1	Vessel Records	<i>Fleet Register</i>	<i>AVL</i>	<i>FRA</i>	<i>MMS</i>	Dolphin Fish	IUU	Port state measures	Fishing Capacity
Albania	2013	-	2011	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2012	-	-	2010	-	2010	2009	-	-	2011
Montenegro	2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	2010	2012	2011	2008	-	-	-	-	-	2011

Table 6 - Last fleet data submission
[As at 19th March 2013]

LAST INFORMATION	Albania	Croatia	Italy	Montenegro	Slovenia
Submitted dataset(s)	RFR	AVL	AVL-MMS	-	VRs
Last submission	2011	2007	2010	-	2012
Vessel number	511	378	2,633	-	186

VRs (Vessel Records), RFR (Regional Fleet Register), AVL (Authorized Vessel List),
FRA (Fisheries Restricted Area), MMS (Minimum Mesh Size)

Table 7 - Fleet data submission (compulsory fields coverage)
[As at 19th March 2013]

COMPULSORY FIELDS	Albania	Croatia	Italy	Montenegro	Slovenia
Vessel Name	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Vessel Registration Number	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
GFCM Registration Number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Vessel Type	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%		100.0%
Operational Status	100.0%				100.0%
Port Registration	100.0%				100.0%
Year Entry Activity	10.2%				100.0%
License indicator (yes)	30.3%				75.3%
Fishing Period info (>15m)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Authorized Fishing Period (>15m)	15.7%		82.9%		
Fishing Gear 1	99.4%		82.9%		100.0%
LOA	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
GT	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
Construction Year	49.7%				100.0%
Hull Material	32.5%				98.9%
Powered (yes)	98.0%				93.5%
Engine Power Main	97.8%				93.5%
Owner Name	100.0%	100.0%	82.9%		100.0%
Owner Address	33.9%	100.0%	82.9%		100.0%
Operator Name			82.9%		100.0%
Operator Address			82.9%		100.0%
VMS indicator (>15m)	76.0%				88.0%
Minimum Mesh size			17.1%		11.3%
Fishery Restricted Area					

Table 8 - Task 1 data submission status*[As at 19th March 2013]*

Reference YEAR	Albania	Croatia	Italy	Montenegro	Slovenia
2007	-	-	x	x	-
2008	-	-	x	-	x
2009	-	-	x	-	-
2010	x	-	x	-	-
2011*	x	-	-	-	-

* Submission deadline: May 2013

Table 9 - Task 1 data fields coverage*[As at 19th March 2013]*

TASK	FIELDS	Albania	Croatia	Italy*	Montenegro	Slovenia
		2011	-	2010	2007	2008
SEGMENT	Year-Country-Segment	7		11	8	9
1.1	FSE-vessel_no	100%		100%	100%	100%
1.1	FSE-id_Capacity_Measure	100%		100%	100%	100%
1.1	FSE-Capacity_Value	100%		100%	100%	100%
1.3	FSE-Engine_Power	0%		100%	0%	89%
1.3	FSE-Employment	0%		91%	0%	100%
1.3	FSE-SalaryShare	0%		100%	0%	100%
1.3	FSE-LandingWeight	0%		100%	0%	100%
1.3	FSE-LandingValue	0%		100%	0%	100%
1.3	FSE-VesselValueTotalFleet	0%		100%	0%	100%
1.3	FSE-WorkingDaysPerYear	14%		100%	0%	100%
1.3	FSE-WorkingHoursPerDay	14%		100%	0%	100%
1.3	FSE-VariableCostsOfFishingPerDay	43%		100%	0%	89%
1.3	FSE-PercOfVCFromFuelCosts	0%		100%	0%	89%
1.3	FSE-YearlyFixedCosts	0%		0%	0%	0%
GSA-SEGMENT	Year-Country-GSA-Segment	7		56	8	9
1.1	FS-vessel_no	100%		95%	100%	100%
1.1	FS-Capacity_Value	100%		95%	100%	100%
OPERATIONAL UNIT	Year-Country-GSA-Segment-GearClass-SpeciesGroup	7		228	12	15
1.2	OU-id_Gear_Class	100%		100%	100%	100%
1.2	OU-id_group_target_species	100%		100%	100%	100%
1.2	OU-VesselNo	100%		91%	100%	100%
FISHING PERIOD - GEAR	Year-Country-GSA-Segment-GearClass-SpeciesGroup-Period-Gear	7		60	15	15
1.2	FP-month_start	100%		100%	100%	100%

TASK	FIELDS	Albania	Croatia	Italy*	Montenegro	Slovenia
		2011	-	2010	2007	2008
1.2	FP-month_end	100%		100%	100%	100%
1.2	FP-id_gear	100%		100%	100%	100%
1.2	FP-vessel_number	100%		88%	100%	100%
1.4	FP-Effort_TimeValue	0%		88%	0%	100%
1.1	FP-CapacityValue	0%		88%	0%	100%
1.4	FP-ActivityValue	0%		0%	0%	100%
1.4	FP-id_GearUnitsType	14%		0%	0%	100%
1.4	FP-OtherGearUnits	0%		0%	0%	20%
1.4	FP-GearUnitsValue	0%		0%	0%	80%
1.4	FP-TotalEffort	0%		0%	0%	100%
1.4	FP-id_CLPrecisionLevel	14%		100%	0%	100%
1.4	FP-TotalEffortUnits	0%		0%	0%	100%
1.4	FP-id_CLValueType	14%		100%	0%	100%
1.4	FP-CatchOrLandingValue	0%		98%	0%	100%
1.4	FP-id_CPUE_LPUE_PrecisionLevel	0%		0%	0%	0%
1.4	FP-id_CPUE_LPUEValueType	0%		0%	0%	0%
1.4	FP-CPUEOrLPUEValue	0%		0%	0%	53%
1.4	FP-id_DiscardPrecisionLevel	0%		0%	0%	0%
1.4	FP-DiscardValue	0%		0%	0%	0%
1.4	FP-id_ByCatchPrecisionLevel	0%		0%	0%	0%
1.4	FP-ByCatchValue	0%		0%	0%	0%
SPECIES	Year-Country-GSA-Segment-GearClass-SpeciesGroup-Period-Gear-Species	2			15	15
1.2	SP-id_species	100%			100%	100%
1.4	SP-CatchOrLandingValue	0%			0%	100%
1.4	SP-CPUEOrLPUEValue	0%			0%	13%
1.5	SP-MinLengthForCatch	0%			0%	0%
1.5	SP-MaxLengthForCatch	0%			0%	0%
1.5	SP-AverageLength	0%			0%	0%
1.5	SP-Sex	0%			0%	0%
1.5	SP-MaturityScale	0%			0%	0%
1.5	SP-AdditionalInfo	0%			0%	0%

Percentage refer to the national dataset currently stored in the GFCM Task 1 Regional Information System

**Task 1.2, 1.4 and 1.5 data for Italy have been partly imported*

Appendix D

**EXTRACT FROM THE ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES ON NATIONAL
DATA COLLECTION AND STATISTICAL SYSTEMS
(ALBANIA, CROATIA, ITALY, MONTENEGRO, SLOVENIA)**

Questionnaire Feedback received

Albania	Yes	All sections complete
Croatia	Yes	All sections complete
Italy	Partly	4 out of 7
Montenegro	Yes	All sections complete
Slovenia	Yes	All sections complete

SECTION A

Fishery data collection structure

A1 – National institutional framework

1) *Description of the Institution officially responsible for the overall fishery data collection in your country ("Fishery Data Collection Office")*

...

2) *Does this office collect all data related to fishery?*

Albania	Partly
Croatia	Partly
Italy	Partly
Montenegro	Partly
Slovenia	No

3) *Do other institutions collect fishery data?*

Albania	No	
Croatia	Yes	Biological, Environmental
Italy	Yes	Economic, Biological, Survey, Social
Montenegro	Yes	Economic, Landing, Biological
Slovenia	Yes	Economic, Biological Survey, Social

SECTION A
Fishery data collection structure

...
9) *Is an appropriate training in fishery-related topics available at national level? (Yes/no/partly)*

Albania	Partly
Croatia	Partly
Italy	
Montenegro	No
Slovenia	Partly

9.1. *If no or partly, please specify in which topic your country would need this training*

Albania	It is necessary to establish the entire structure which start from data collectors to data processing in a way to flow those data to the proper unit in Fishery Directorate for different analyses
Croatia	Economic data; further training on stock assessment
Italy	
Montenegro	Socio-economic data, Logbook data collection, Small scale fishery data collection and management, Data processing for stock assessment
Slovenia	Freshwater aquaculture, otholits reading, genetics and stomach content analysis, reading acoustic survey outputs

SECTION B

Fishery data collection programme

1) Does your country collect data on fisheries through a data collection programme?

Albania	Partly	FAO AdriaMed Project
Croatia	Yes	FAO AdriaMed Project and DCF (Reg CE 199/2008)
Italy	Yes	DCF (Reg CE 199/2008)
Montenegro	Partly	FAO AdriaMed Project
Slovenia	Yes	DCF (Reg CE 199/2008)

2) Does your data collection programme incorporate the following aspects?

	Albania	Croatia	Italy	Montenegro	Slovenia
<i>Biology</i>	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Ecology</i>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Technology</i>	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
<i>Environmental science</i>	No	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes
<i>Economics</i>	Partly	Yes	Yes	Partly	Yes
<i>Social science</i>	No	Partly	Yes	Partly	Yes

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

3) Which data are currently collected within your fishery data collection programme (rate value from 0 to 5)?

	Albania	Croatia	Montenegro	Slovenia
<i>Biological data</i>	1	5	4	5
<i>CPUE data</i>	1	5	5	5
<i>Discards data</i>	0	3	3	5
<i>Economic data fleet</i>	3	4	NA	5
<i>Economic data landing</i>	3	5	NA	5
<i>Effort data</i>	1	5	5	5
<i>Environmental data</i>	1	3	3	5
<i>Fish processing</i>	2	3	NA	5
<i>Fishing gears</i>	3	5	5	5
<i>Fleet data</i>	4	5	5	5
<i>Landing data</i>	3	5	5	5
<i>Recreational fisheries</i>	NA	5	1	5
<i>Social data</i>	1	4	NA	5
<i>VMS data</i>	1	5	5	5

4) *Are there any fishery surveys programmes currently in place in your country?*

Catch data

MONTENEGRO: interview

CROATIA: logbook

ALBANIA: interview and statistical unit

Landing data

MONTENEGRO: logbook

CROATIA: logbook

ALBANIA: interview and statistical unit

Economic data on landing

CROATIA: logbook, sale notes

ALBANIA: interview and statistical unit

Biological data

MONTENEGRO: scientific survey

CROATIA: scientific survey

ALBANIA: interview and statistical unit

Fleet composition

MONTENEGRO: licenses

CROATIA: logbook, licenses

ALBANIA: statistical unit in FD

Effort data

MONTENEGRO: logbook

CROATIA: logbook

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

...

9) Do you believe that all the data collected through the current surveys serve the national needs properly? (yes/no/partly)

Albania	Croatia	Italy	Montenegro	Slovenia
No	Partly		Partly	Partly

10) Do you think that other surveys would need to be better identified?

ALBANIA: Small Scale Fisheries, Discards data, Recreational fisheries, Social data, reliable data

SLOVENIA: Selectivity of fishing gears; Energy efficiency of fishing vessels

CROATIA: 1.economic data; 2.Environmental data - higher coverage; 3.fish processing data

MONTENEGRO: Small scale fishery survey; Survey on the impact of fishery on marine mammals and sea turtles (by-catch); Socio-economic survey of the fishery sector; Survey on the impact of trawl fishery on benthic biocenosis (*Posidonia*, coral riffs)

...

B1 – Effort and landing data

11) Does your country routinely collect effort data?

Albania	Partly
Croatia	Yes
Italy	Yes
Montenegro	Partly
Slovenia	Yes

11.1. If yes or partly, please provide the list of effort variables collected:

<i>Gear</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Country</i>
Dredge (for molluscs)	Dredged bottom surface	CRO
Trawl (including dredges for flatfishes)	GT*days	ALB; CRO; MON; SLO; ITA
Trawl (including dredges for flatfishes)	GT*hours	MON; SLO; ITA
Trawl (including dredges for flatfishes)	KW*days	MON; SLO; ITA
Purse seine	GT*Fishing sets/GT*days ¹	ALB; MON; SLO; CRO ¹
Purse seine	Length of the net*Fishing sets	ALB; SLO; ITA

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

12) Does your country collect landing data for all the commercial species?
(yes/no/partly)

Albania	Yes	<i>the system of data collecting is applicable only for landings and for few species. In near future will be applicative a new system</i>
Croatia	Yes	<i>new programme calculates the main species as per metier</i>
Italy	Yes	
Montenegro	Yes	<i>system will be fully operated in 2014</i>
Slovenia	Yes	

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

13) Information on landing data [Frequency: M (monthly); Q (quarterly); A (annually) Data source: questionnaires, logbook, sales notes, etc.]:

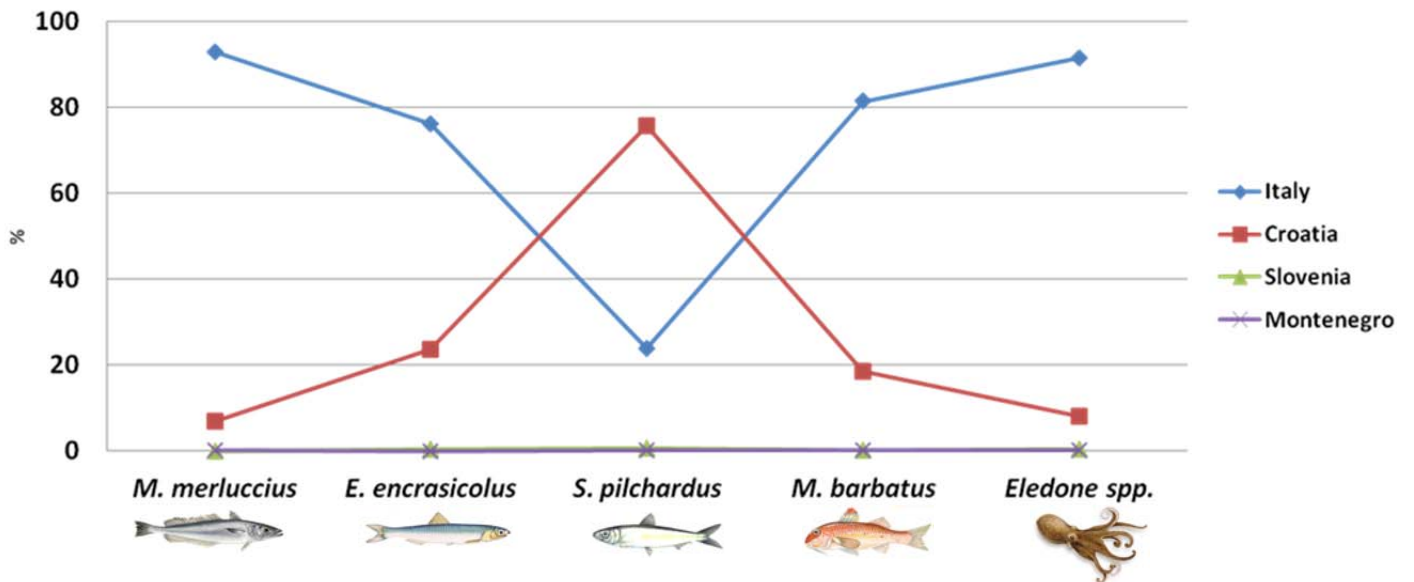
		Frequency	Disaggregation	Data source
Albania	Volume of landings per species	M	By gear	Questionnaires and few from logbook
	Prices per species	M	By gear	Logbook
Croatia	Volume of landings per species	A	By gear	Logbook
	Prices per species	M	By gear	Sales notes
Italy	Volume of landings per species	M	By fleet segment and gear	Questionnaire
	Prices per species	M	By fleet segment and gear	Questionnaire
Montenegro	Volume of landings per species			
	Prices per species			
Slovenia	Volume of landings per species	M	By fleet segment and gear	Logbook
	Prices per species	A	By fleet segment and gear	Sales notes

B2 – Biological data and assessment

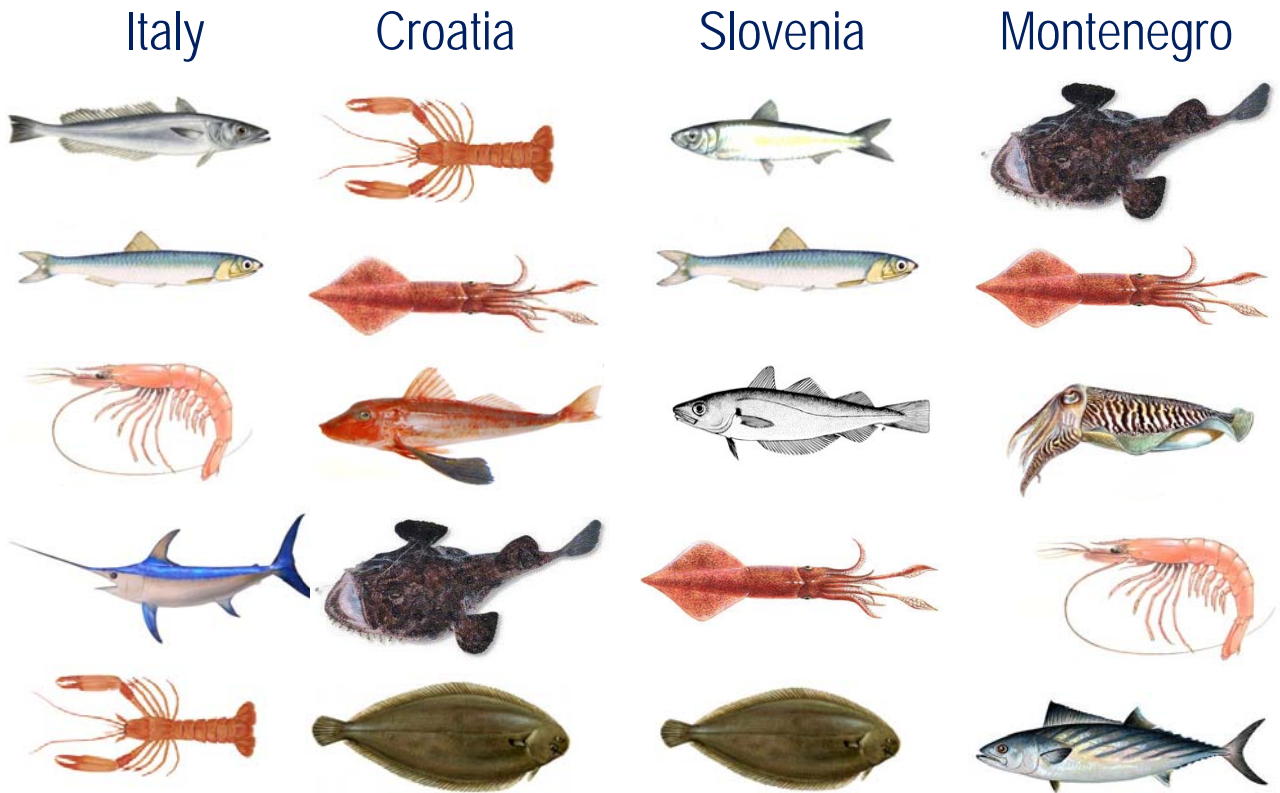
14) Main commercial species per country (tot landing):



Contribution in terms of tot landing (as %)



14) Main commercial species per country (tot value):



SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

...
16.1 Please list the species for which biological information/variables (length, age, weight, sex and maturity)* are collected:

Engraulis encrasicolus



	Albania	Croatia	Italy	Montenegro	Slovenia
<i>Length</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Age</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Weight</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Sex</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Maturity</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Sardina pilchardus



	Albania	Croatia	Italy	Montenegro	Slovenia
<i>Length</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Age</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Weight</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Sex</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Maturity</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

Merluccius merluccius



	Albania	Croatia	Italy	Montenegro	Slovenia
Length	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Age	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Weight	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sex		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Maturity		Yes	Yes	Yes	

Eledona spp.



	Albania	Croatia	Italy	Montenegro	Slovenia
Length		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Age				Yes	
Weight	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sex		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Maturity		Yes	Yes	Yes	

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

17) List the species for which assessment has been carried out over the last 3 years:

GSA 17

<i>Solea vulgaris</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>SLO</i>	<i>CRO</i>
<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>SLO</i>	<i>CRO</i>
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>SLO</i>	<i>CRO</i>
<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	<i>ITA</i>		<i>CRO</i>
<i>Squilla mantis</i>	<i>ITA</i>		
<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	<i>ITA</i>		<i>CRO</i>
<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>			<i>CRO</i>
<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>			<i>CRO</i>
<i>Spicara smaris</i>			<i>CRO</i>

GSA 18

<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>MON</i>
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>MON</i>
<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>MON</i>
<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	<i>ITA</i>	
<i>Squilla mantis</i>	<i>ITA</i>	
<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>MON</i>
<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>MON</i>
<i>Boops boops</i>	<i>ITA</i>	<i>MON</i>

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

18) Please specify the number of fisheries stock assessments carried out in your country over the last 3 years:

	<i>ITA</i>	<i>SLO</i>	<i>CRO</i>
<i>Total number of stocks for which an assessment has been carried out</i>	37	3	8
<i>Potential number of stocks in your country</i>	87		15
<i>Percentage of stocks covered by each assessment</i>	42%		50%
<i>How many assessments have been presented to GFCM?</i>	25	3	4
<i>How many assessments have been validated?</i>	25	3	4
<i>How many assessments have been presented to other organizations/meetings?</i>	22	3	4

	<i>ITA</i>	<i>MON</i>
<i>Total number of stocks for which an assessment has been carried out</i>	37	6
<i>Potential number of stocks in your country</i>	87	15
<i>Percentage of stocks covered by each assessment</i>	42%	50%
<i>How many assessments have been presented to GFCM?</i>	25	4
<i>How many assessments have been validated?</i>	25	2
<i>How many assessments have been presented to other organizations/meetings?</i>	22	

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

19) Does your country routinely carry out scientific/experimental surveys at sea to collect biological and environmental information?

				Environmental data
Albania	MEDITS	Acoustic + Ichthyoplanktonic-survey		NA
Croatia	MEDITS	MEDIAS	SOLEMON	Yes
Italy	MEDITS	MEDIAS	SOLEMON	Yes
Montenegro	MEDITS	MEDIAS		Partly
Slovenia	MEDITS	MEDIAS		No

B3 - Economic and social data

21) Does your country routinely collect economic and social data?
(yes/no/partly)

Albania	Partly
Croatia	Partly
Italy	Yes
Montenegro	Partly
Slovenia	Yes

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

21.1. If yes or partly, please list them:

<i>GROUP</i>	<i>VARIABLE</i>	<i>COUNTRY</i>
<i>EFFORT</i>	Days at sea	CRO; SLO; MON; ITA; ALB
	Fishing hours	SLO; MON; ITA
	Main gear used	CRO; SLO; MON; ITA; ALB
<i>SOCIAL</i>	Engaged crew, total number	CRO; SLO; ITA
	Engaged crew, Part time	CRO; SLO; ITA
	Engaged crew, Full time	SLO; ITA
	Age of the crew	
	Education level of the crew	
	Household members engaged in fishing	
<i>INCOME</i>	Gross value of landing	SLO; ITA; ALB; CRO
<i>COSTS</i>	Energy cost (fuel and oil)	SLO; ITA; ALB
	Wages and salaries of crew	SLO; ITA
	Repair and maintenance costs	SLO; ITA
	Commercial costs	SLO; ITA
	Other operational costs	SLO; ITA
	Fixed costs	SLO; ITA
	Investments in physical capital	SLO; ITA
	Depreciation costs	SLO; ITA
<i>PRODUCTION PER SPECIES</i>	Volume of landings per species	CRO; SLO; ITA; ALB
	Value of landings per species	CRO; SLO; ITA; ALB
	Average price per species	CRO; SLO; ITA

SECTION B
Fishery data collection programme

22) Type of surveys carried out [Temporal disaggregation: M (month); Q (quarter); Y (year); Type of data collection: census, sample survey; Data source: questionnaires (Q), logbook (L), sales notes (SN), etc; Fleet segment coverage: all segments, main segments, few segments]

<i>COUNTRY</i>	<i>VARIABLE</i>	<i>TEMPORAL</i>	<i>TYPE OF DATA COLLECTION</i>	<i>SOURCE</i>	<i>FLEET COVERAGE</i>
<i>ITALY</i>	Effort	M	Sample survey	Q	all segments
	Social data	Y	Sample survey	Q	all segments
	Income	Y	Sample survey	Q	all segments
	Costs	Y	Sample survey	Q	all segments
	Production per species	M	Sample survey	Q	all segments
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	Effort	M	Census	L	all segments
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	Effort	Y	Census	L	all segments
	Social data	Y	Census	Q	all segments
	Income	Y	Census	Q	all segments
	Costs	Y	Census	Q	all segments
	Production per species	Y	Census	Q	main segments

SECTION C

Fleet monitoring

1) Is the logbook the primary source for the following information?

	ALB	CRO	ITA	MON	SLO
<i>Fishing gear type</i>	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<i>Time of fishing</i>	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<i>Fishing area</i>	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<i>Number of fishing operations</i>	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<i>Effort</i>	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<i>Landing by species</i>	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<i>Total landing</i>	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes

...

3) Indicate if a vessel monitoring system (VMS) has already been implemented in your country for:

	ALB	CRO	ITA	MON	SLO
<i>The entire fishing fleet</i>	No	No		No	
<i>Part of the fishing fleet (specify)</i>	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<i>None of the fishing fleet</i>	Partly				

MONTENEGRO: > 10 m LoA

ALBANIA: > 12 m length

SLOVENIA: All vessels > 15 m LOA and some vessels using trawls. Until the end of the year all vessels using trawls will be equipped with VMS.

CROATIA: All vessels > 15 m covered by VMS (plan to cover all vessel sizes)

6) The fishery data collected through the logbook can be considered as:

	ALB	CRO	ITA	MON	SLO
<i>Reliable</i>	Partly	Partly		Partly	Yes
<i>Complete</i>	Partly	Partly		Partly	Yes
<i>Relevant</i>	Partly	Yes		Partly	Yes

MONTENEGRO: Lack of fishery inspection control, and lack of Rulebooks.

CROATIA: Errors in entry or validation.

SECTION D

National data collection programmes and GFCM requirements

1) Does your current data collection programme provide data complying with the GFCM requirements for data and information (e.g. Vessel records, Task 1, etc..)? (yes/no/partly)

ALB	CRO	ITA	MON	SLO
Yes	Partly		Yes	Partly
Fleet segmentation, fishery gears are in compliance with GFCM	Data are collected according to EU DCF aggregation level.			Fleet segmentation, fishery gears are in compliance with GFCM. The main problem is lack of full socioeconomic data

2) At present, which of the following data/information have been reported by your country to fulfil the GFCM requirements?

Data	ALB	CRO	ITA	MON	SLO
<i>Dolphin fish</i>					
<i>IUU</i>					
<i>Port State Measures</i>					
<i>Task 1</i>					
<i>Task 1.1 (Fleet and area)</i>	2012			2008	2010
<i>Task 1.2 (Main resources and activity variables)</i>				2008	2010
<i>Task 1.3 (Economic variables)</i>					2010
<i>Task 1.4 (Effort variables)</i>					2010
<i>Task 1.5 (Provisional biological parameters)</i>				2008	2010
<i>Vessel record</i>	2012			2008	2012
<i>VMS</i>					2009

SECTION D
National data collection programmes and GFCM requirements

3) List any problem encountered by your country in compiling and/or submitting the requested data/information to GFCM:

	ALBANIA
<i>Dolphin fish</i>	
<i>IUU</i>	
<i>Port State Measures</i>	
<i>Task 1</i>	
<i>Task 1.1 (Fleet and area)</i>	
<i>Task 1.2 (Main resources and activity variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.3 (Economic variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.4 (Effort variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.5 (Provisional biological parameters)</i>	
<i>Vessel record</i>	
<i>VMS</i>	VMS system is installed, started working but momentarily is not operative for the lack of maintenance funds

	CROATIA
<i>Dolphin fish</i>	n/a
<i>IUU</i>	There were no problems, but IUU activities have not been detected
<i>Port State Measures</i>	There have been no recorded landings from vessels not flying the flag of Croatia in Croatian ports. 3 Croatian ports are open for landings from other flags.
<i>Task 1</i>	Difficulties in administrative changes as well as changes of the software for data processing; difficulties in recruiting enough staff; this problem is linked with all the issues below.
<i>Task 1.1 (Fleet and area)</i>	
<i>Task 1.2 (Main resources and activity variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.3 (Economic variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.4 (Effort variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.5 (Provisional biological parameters)</i>	
<i>Vessel record</i>	
<i>VMS</i>	The FMC is operational

SECTION D
National data collection programmes and GFCM requirements

	ITALY
<i>Dolphin fish</i>	
<i>IUU</i>	
<i>Port State Measures</i>	
<i>Task 1</i>	
<i>Task 1.1 (Fleet and area)</i>	
<i>Task 1.2 (Main resources and activity variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.3 (Economic variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.4 (Effort variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.5 (Provisional biological parameters)</i>	
<i>Vessel record</i>	
<i>VMS</i>	

	MONTENEGRO
<i>Dolphin fish</i>	Don't have any landing records on dolphin fish, it is not commercially important species in Montenegro
<i>IUU</i>	Rulebooks are in preparation
<i>Port State Measures</i>	There is no fishery ports, fishermen use commercial ports for their vessels (for landing operations)
<i>Task 1</i>	
<i>Task 1.1 (Fleet and area)</i>	Lack of administrative staff for data compilation
<i>Task 1.2 (Main resources and activity variables)</i>	Lack of administrative staff for data compilation
<i>Task 1.3 (Economic variables)</i>	Lack of administrative staff for data compilation
<i>Task 1.4 (Effort variables)</i>	Lack of administrative staff for data compilation
<i>Task 1.5 (Provisional biological parameters)</i>	Lack of administrative staff for data compilation
<i>Vessel record</i>	Data are collected during the fishery licences issuing.
<i>VMS</i>	Established in 2012 for vessels >10 m LoA

SECTION D
National data collection programmes and GFCM requirements

	SLOVENIA
<i>Dolphin fish</i>	We don't catch dolphin fish.
<i>IUU</i>	We don't suspect any IUU activities.
<i>Port State Measures</i>	Fishing vessels that are not flying our flag can't land in our ports. Our ports are allowed only for Slovenian vessels.
<i>Task 1</i>	The GFCM segmentation and input of the data must be done manually.
<i>Task 1.1 (Fleet and area)</i>	
<i>Task 1.2 (Main resources and activity variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.3 (Economic variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.4 (Effort variables)</i>	
<i>Task 1.5 (Provisional biological parameters)</i>	
<i>Vessel record</i>	
<i>VMS</i>	Our Fisheries Monitoring Centre is operating at the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

SECTION D
National data collection programmes and GFCM requirements

...
11) Please indicate if your national codification is compliant or not (yes/no/partly) with the GFCM codification.

	ALB	CRO	ITA	MON	SLO
Fleet segmentation	Yes	Yes		Yes	No
Geographical sub-areas	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Statistical grid	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Fishing gear	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Fishing gear class	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Species	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Group of species	Yes	Yes		No	Yes

...
14) Should the GFCM data collection be revised in order to tackle new issues?
(yes/no/partly)

ALBANIA: "No"

CROATIA: "DCR=GFCM Task 1, the reason is the methodology. More workshops."

ITALY

MONTENEGRO

SLOVENIA: "Task 1, the reason is in order to harmonise it with DCF."

GFCM COMMENTS on the Questionnaires

There are countries in which the VMS have already been implemented, however till now no data have been sent to the GFCM (following the GFCM Rec. 33/2009/7)

There are countries that routinely carried out scientific surveys at sea, however they do not provide any biological data to the GFCM

There are countries that referred to "be complying with the GFCM requirements for data and information", however they do not provide any data to the GFCM.

There are countries in which biological/economic/effort data are available through the collection programme currently in place, however the requested information are not provided to the GFCM Task 1.

Gaps, Priorities and Actions to be Undertaken to Improve Fisheries Data Collection in the Adriatic Sea

The outcomes of the discussions held with regards to the most relevant current requirements of the GFCM reporting and submission framework are summarized here.

1. Task 1

Data requested in task 1 are poorly covered in the area. In some countries biological/economic/effort data are available through the collection programme currently in place, however the requested information is not provided to the GFCM. The main reason identified behind this lack of compliance is that format and aggregation level are too detailed and requires specific time allocation and there is a lack of dedicated staff.

Recommendations:

– **To SAC and GFCM Secretariat**

Revise the aggregation level.
Improve the definition of variables.
Harmonize with other data collection frameworks.

– **To national authorities**

In case of National data collection programs already existing, each country could develop their own routines to “translate” the information into the GFCM submission scheme.

Priority: High

Task 1.1 (capacity by fleet segment)

It is mostly filled, no real problem

Task 1.2 (fleet categorization by gear class and group of target species)

It is mostly filled, no real problem

Task 1.3 (socio-economic data by fleet segment)

The current level of aggregation is considered feasible, but in some countries few socio-economic variables are collected. In countries where this information is collected total landings and economic value are gathered at segment and species level which is compatible with the GFCM.

Recommendations:

– **To SAC and GFCM Secretariat**

The number of variables for task 1.3 should be reduced to a minimum to be agreed upon by the SAC (SCSI) with the inputs from members.

Task 1.4 (catch and effort by species by OU and fishing period)

Some countries do not collect these data at what prevent a correct assessment or collect them by species at the level of metier (i.e.: EU definition of fleet segment and gear class)

Recommendations:

– **To SAC and GFCM Secretariat**

Reporting aggregation level should be revised to encompass the most common data collection level in most countries. In parallel an in deep analysis of the purpose of this task should be carried out.

Task 1.5 (biological information of catches by species in each OU and fishing period)

Lack of consistency with the data needed for stock assessment.

Time gap between reference and reporting years (n-2) is too long.

Recommendations:

– **To SAC and GFCM Secretariat**

Aggregation level should be the same as for task 1.4. The purpose of task 1.5 should be revised (i.e.: stock assessment or rough overview of the population status).

Different categories of priority species should be established at sub-regional level for which different variables should be requested:

First: species for which stock assessment should be carried out.

Second: species for which minimal biological information is required; (this list should include also endangered or /and alien species).

Separate this task from the general submission scheme.

– **To national authorities**

Reinforce Adriamed support on the collection of task 1.3 and task 1.4 and 1.5 where it has been initiated, is crucial and must continue.

2. Vessel records

Data are available in all countries but in some cases they are not submitted to the GFCM, the reasons could not be elucidated.

Recommendations:

- **To SAC and GFCM Secretariat**

Yearly data calls and reminders on compliance should be sent on a regular basis.

- **To national authorities**

The available information must be sent to GFCM and must be regularly updated. It is crucial for the purpose of developing multiannual management plans.

Priority: high

3. VMS

VMS equipment has been installed and data are available in all the countries (with different limits for LOA) however till now data have not been sent to the GFCM. Some participants expressed lack of clear understanding of the data to be sent.

Recommendations:

- **To SAC and GFCM Secretariat**

Yearly data calls and reminders on compliance should be sent on a regular basis.

- **To national authorities**

The information on address and contacts of the Fisheries Monitoring Centres must be sent to GFCM and the current status of VMS implementation at national level should be reported to the COC

4. IUU

Not considered relevant in the area.

Recommendation:

Even if low or negligible, it should be reported

Priority: Medium

5. Registered ports

In some countries registered ports don't exist neither for landing nor for inspections.

Recommendation:

– **To national authorities**

Funds for infrastructure should be allocated for the purpose and information, when available should be sent to GFCM

Priority: Medium

Some general comments were raised dealing with additional information not gathered within the current scheme, in particular on artisanal (small scale) as well as recreational fisheries. Special focus should be put on the socio-economic aspects of both sectors including the tourist industry and the economic activities generated around them within the framework of an integrated maritime approach.

Appendix F.

Table of Contents of a Background Technical Document in support of a Management Plan for small pelagics in the Adriatic Sea.

Table of Contents

1. Background information
 - 1.1.Environmental and geographical settings
 - 1.2.Fisheries resources
 - 1.3.Fishing activities
 - 1.4.Market situation
 - 1.5.Fisheries governance and management frameworks
 - 1.6.Description of the process leading to the plan
 - 1.7.Management priorities and issues
2. Objectives
 - 2.1.General objectives
 - 2.2.Operational objectives
3. Indicators and reference points
4. Management measures, actions and decision rules
5. Scientific monitoring
6. Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance program
7. Review of the management plan