

October 2009



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



GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC)

**Meeting of the Sub-Committees (SCSA, SCESS, SCMEE, SCSI)
Malaga, Spain, 30 November – 3 December 2009**

**REPORT OF WORKSHOP ON THE GFCM REGIONAL LOGBOOK
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA
Rome, Italy, 29 June-1 July 2009**

1. Opening of the workshop

1. The workshop was attended by eighteen experts from ten GFCM contracting parties (Albania, Libya, Turkey, the European Commission, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Montenegro, Tunisia and Spain), along with experts from the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO regional projects and the GFCM Secretariat.
2. The Coordinator of the Sub-Committee on Statistics and Information (SCSI) and Chairperson of the workshop, Mr Joël Vigneau, opened the meeting and welcomed the participants.
3. The Deputy Executive Secretary of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), Mr. Abdellah Srouf, recalled the importance of the Regional Logbook for the Mediterranean and Black Sea as a source of data for fisheries management. The participants were reminded about the objectives of the workshop, particularly on the task to define the minimal parameters and the format that should be part of the Regional logbook.
4. The list of participants is given in Annex A.
5. Mr Glenn Quelch from Malta was elected rapporteur of the meeting.

2. Background and objectives of a logbook system

6. The workshop recalled that the GFCM had underscored, during its 32nd session (Rome, February 2008), that logbooks were used in many GFCM countries and that concerted action would be required to identify a standard regional format. In view of the different systems adopted in several countries, it was the opinion of the GFCM that it would be extremely efficient to share the experiences in a forum dedicated to the setting up of a standard log-book. The 33th GFCM session (Tunis, March 2009) adopted the following terms of references for the workshop:
 - a) Review the current situation regarding the collection of effort and landings data by fishing activity and area, through national logbooks and other means, in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.
 - b) Identify the objectives and scope of a GFCM logbook.
 - c) Design and agree upon the parameters and format which should constitute the GFCM logbook.
 - d) Agree on which vessel dimension should be covered by the GFCM logbook.
 - e) Consider alternative means of collection of effort and landings per fishing activity and area for the vessels not covered by the GFCM logbook.
 - f) Propose a roadmap for the implementation of the GFCM logbook.
7. The workshop agreed that the principal objective of a GFCM logbook is to serve the needs for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) of the fisheries in the

Mediterranean and Black Sea. However, the participants noted that it is also a primary source of data for the GFCM data collection framework, namely the GFCM task 1 which has been designed to support the GFCM strategy to manage the fisheries through effort control by Operational Units (Recommendation solution GFCM/33/2009/3). In consequence, the workshop decided that the design of a GFCM logbook must be closely related to the variables defined in the GFCM task 1, both in terms of name and definitions.

8. With a view to the implementation of the GFCM logbook in all GFCM Member Countries, the workshop considered that simplicity and functionality of the logbook were fundamental elements to be kept in view during the development of the logbook, whilst taking into account the specificities of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, such as the size structure of the vessels, the capability of every vessel to operate several gears during the same trip and the high variety of species caught.

3. Review of the status of the data collection in GFCM countries and their considerations for a GFCM logbook

9. Under this agenda item, the Chair invited experts to deliver presentations on the implementation of a logbook system in their country or sub-regions. A summary of each presentation is given in the following sub-sections (3.1 – 3.12).

European Union - summary of presentation

10. The expert of the European Union described the experience gained from more than 20 years of experience of paper logbook information. In particular, a comprehensive list of limitations of the paper logbook was provided :
 - Information in the logbook is falsified and misreported
 - Information often incomplete
 - Records in the logbook often ineligible
 - Data submission often delayed
 - Extensive human resources required in MS
 - Ineffective monitoring of quota uptakes
 - Monthly aggregated figures - also estimated
 - Insufficiently validated key data
 - Inexistent data validation of catch information with Other data (licence, VMS)
 - Cross-boarder data exchange often - non existent
11. He added that the European Union has impulsed a move toward the Electronic Recording and Reporting System (ERS) in order to circumvent the limitations cited above (Council regulation (EC) 1966/2006).The ERS has scope for :
 - Faster flow of information
 - Higher logbook data submission frequency
 - No data entry by authorities
 - Immediate transmission from flag MS to other MS

- Great deterrent nature
 - Temporarily filling in wrong information will be avoided
 - Corrections to data are recorded and data have to be sent at the time of inspection
 - Electronic, validated data avoids recording and reporting of wrong data
- Up-to-date catch information and quota uptakes
 - Less delays due to daily updates of catch information
 - Daily quota uptake calculations
- Less resource expenditure
 - No more cumbersome data entry
 - Up to date cross-checking and data validation
 - Up to date data aggregation and quota monitoring
 - Automated identification of discrepancies
- Risk-based port and sea inspection
 - Better planning and targeting of inspections
 - Earlier identification of non compliance – more effective inspections at sea
- Combination of the control instruments

12. He explained that the implementation agenda is planned as follows :

- Vessels > 24 metres : 1 January 2010
- Vessels > 15 metres : 1 January 2011

13. More information on the ERS: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/control_enforcement/ and on the Control reform: <http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/control>

European Union – Eurostat

14. The expert from Eurostat stressed that EU Member States' data transmitted to the GFCM will comply with EU legal and quality requirements (DCR, Eurostat Legislation etc.), regardless of any new data collection systems introduced by them. Submission of annual catch and landings data is compulsory for all EU-27 Member States and is governed by two Regulations (EC)216/2009 (replacing EU Regulation 2597/1995) and (EC)1921/2006, respectively.
15. He referred to EU Regulation (EC)216/2009 which requires Member States (9 with Mediterranean interests) to transmit catch statistics for the species listed in the annex to the Regulation. For EU Regulation (EC)1921/2006 (landings statistics) the species codes to be reported on are set out in the FAO 3 alpha code list referred to in the Regulation.
16. He added that the European Commission has a major interest in FAO major fishing area 37 (Mediterranean and Black Sea). Among the countries concerned with the GFCM and major fishing area 37, 9 are Member States of the EU-27 (one third). FAO major fishing area 37 ranks below only the North Atlantic areas in importance to Eurostat (Fisheries Statistics Section) and to the European data collection system. This is the main reason why Eurostat (Fisheries Statistics Section) and GFCM are improving their co-operation, in participating to their respective meetings and sharing the same concerns. These

concerns include: the geographical statistical areas to be reported related to EU legislation; data sources; data validation and data quality.

17. Finally, he informed the workshop that the GFCM attended, for the first time, the last Eurostat Working Group of Fisheries Statistics in June 2009; a report on the Eurostat MEDSTAT project which concerned several Mediterranean countries not belonging to EU-27 was also presented during this meeting. Due to the reasons outlined and the increasing importance of FAO major fishing area 37, Eurostat (Fisheries Statistics Section) would propose considering the co-operation with GFCM in a more official way.

Turkey - summary of presentation

18. The experts from Turkey stated that their country had implemented, since 2007, the EU logbook system for the vessels > 12 metres (1900 vessels), and planned to extend the obligation to vessels > 10 meters (900 vessels). The logbooks data are centralised in the Fisheries Information System (FIS), has restricted access rights, and can be accessed via internet. The data entry system in FIS comprises a user friendly interface together with quality validation rules. The major problem encountered is the burdensome of the collection of logbook data:

- Currently applicable for vessels > 12 metres, the system generates 250 000 logbooks per year.
- When extended to vessels > 10 metres, the system will generate approximately 400 000 logbooks per year.

19. They explained that in order to make the logbook data collection and recording less burdensome, it is planned to shift to electronic logbook system. Works on development of a specific device to function as an integrated system comprising Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and Automatic Identification System (AIS) is underway. Proposed electronic logbook system is considered to be a component of an integrated system which includes both VMS and AIS.

20. They stated that extension of electronic logbook brings new views for the sector :

- Virtual auction are on the agenda
- New opportunities for buyer and seller
- Reduced marketing cost; accelerated marketing
- Enhanced managerial and financial structure for Producer Organisations

Malta - summary of presentation

21. The Maltese experts informed the workshop that on 1st May 2004, Malta started collecting its data on catch and effort for vessels whose length is equal to or greater than 10 metres length overall (LOA) through a logbook system approach, in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2807/83 (the 'Logbook Regulation'). According to the "MaltaStat" fishing vessel register, in 2008, the Maltese fishing fleet comprised of 1,316 vessels. About 13 percent of the fleet are above or equal to 10 metres LOA and thus are obliged to carry out a logbook system approach.

22. They added that in 2008, Malta embarked on a pilot project on electronic recording and reporting system as well as remote sensing (ERS) in accordance with Council Regulation

(EC) No 1966/2006 on electronic recording and reporting of fishing activities and on means of remote sensing amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1303/2007 and 1566/2007. This Regulation shall apply to Community fishing vessels exceeding 24 metres LOA, as from 1st January 2010 and vessels exceeding 15 metres LOA as from 1st July 2011. Maltese authorities are planning to introduce electronic logbooks in all vessels over 10 metres. This will complement vessels over 12 metres already equipped with VMS. It is planned to interface the ERS with the existing VMS system (vessels over 12 metres). A system should also be considered for those vessels between 10 and 12 metres.

Italy - summary of presentation

23. The Italian experts informed the participants that logbook is a compulsory document that EU skippers have to compile for vessels > 10 meters. The content of the logbook is described in the relevant regulation. The Italian administration complies with the rule and recognises that accurate catch reporting information is an important tool both to monitoring quota uptake and to properly manage fishing effort. Checking catch levels in real time is an ideal goal shared by the national administration that in fact is already experiencing the introduction of electronic reporting systems (ERS) to replace the old paper logbooks. However, the Italian administration recognises that misreporting and lack of usefulness of logbook in terms of management and control are associated with this tool. As for misreporting, logbooks produce information of very low quality. This is demonstrated from the past experience of application of the paper logbook which always produced falsified and misreported information. As for the efficiency of the tool for management purposes, it must be taken in consideration that in the Mediterranean the rule requires to report only landings of at least 15 Kg (50 Kg in case of pelagic species) for those species listed in the rule itself. This is a case which happens only in a few cases
24. They explained that, given the need for an accurate and complete information, in order to allow for a sound control and fisheries management policy, the Italian administration, beside the logbook approach, adopted a survey approach for the whole fishing fleet. In any case, the survey approach is compulsory for vessels < 10 meters which are not compelled to fill in logbooks. In this way it is also possible to cross check the logbook information released by skippers. The sampling approach has demonstrated to be robust, flexible and more accurate. Moreover the quality of data is much higher in terms of accuracy, completeness and coverage, which are indicators proposed by Eurostat in order to assess the quality of statistics (EUROSTAT, 2009. ESS Standard for Quality Reports. ISBN 978-92-79-07854-5)
25. Therefore, the Italian experts stated that, considering the proposal for a Mediterranean logbook presented in this working group:
 - is too much demanding and difficult to implement all over the area,
 - is difficult, if not impossible to validate, while producing unreliable data not useful for fisheries management,
 - does not meet Eurostat quality standards and therefore is not useful for statistical production,they consider more appropriate the adoption of an approach similar to the Italian one which has been discussed and illustrated in the meeting.

26. The Italian experts' proposal considers the introduction of a simplified logbook requiring to report information on fishing activity and effort (gears used, areas, day at sea), including the registration of landings for stocks subject to quotas (BFT), where logbook is associated with quite a number of other control tools. This type of logbook is also coherent with information needed for fisheries management policies and measures in the Mediterranean, based on effort/input measures and not on output measures (landings). At the same time, the proposal includes the set up of a sample survey in order to get information on other species and quantities landed, allowing for the cross checking of logbook information.

Croatia - summary of presentation sent to the workshop

27. Although not being present at the meeting, an expert from Croatia ([Milivoj Zorić](#)) submitted a presentation by e-mail to the workshop which is summarised below:
28. Fishermen are obliged to submit logbooks and catch reports to the field offices of the Directorate of Fisheries (DoF). There are 7 field offices – one in each coastal county of Croatia. Logbooks are filled in 3 copies – one has to stay on board, one is submitted to DoF and one is passed on to the first buyer. Catch data from commercial fisheries are checked and controlled in the field offices, and then entered via a WEB application directly to a database on the central server. Data are entered per vessel as listed in the Croatian Fishing Fleet Register. Since each licence is linked with a vessel, this also means that data are entered per each license.
29. In the Republic of Croatia there is a legal obligation for all license holders and all vessels to submit catch data, regardless of the vessel length. A simplified logbook is available for vessels < 10 metres length overall. Catch data are entered per species (name and quantity in kg), regardless of the quantity caught.
30. In 2009, DoF has planned the pilot project of introduction of electronic logbook for BFT purse seiners longer than 24 meters. The implementation of electronic logbook coverage of all vessels longer than 24 meters is envisaged in 2010-2011. After this phase is over, it is envisaged that the electronic logbook shall be introduced on fleet segments above 18 m and then above 15 m (estimated end date is 2012-2013).
31. When discussing regional logbook, existing practice should be taken into consideration. RC applies the same logbook as the EU member states, and introduction of new forms and paperwork would entail significant efforts from all participants and stakeholders. This should be avoided, if possible. Given the number of species caught in Mediterranean fisheries and their quantities, it would be important to try and have all quantities caught entered into logbooks (no minimum threshold), or to set as low threshold as possible. There is an issue of live fish catches and their recording in logbooks that should be particularly addressed. All protocols, formats and communication rules for electronic logbook should be determined in advance, to avoid possible problems in implementation in the future. Possibilities of usage of electronic logbooks for catch documentation schemes should be addressed. A stepwise approach to introduction of electronic logbook could be an option, aiming to include all vessels which are under the obligation of the VMS under current rules.

France

32. As a French expert, the Chair explained that France combines several sources of information for monitoring the fisheries in the Mediterranean. The first source is a fishing activity calendar, where all registered vessels are questioned (face-to-face or indirect interviews) about the metiers practised the preceding year, their seasonality, the number of days of activities per metier each month of the year and their fishing areas. This information provides an imprecise but reliable estimates of metiers practised, covering every registered vessels. The imprecision is in term of effort in days, known in the second half of the following year.
33. He further explained that the activity calendar census is completed by a survey of the landings and effort approach, and the registration of the sales notes. It is the integration of the different sources that enables France to comply with the requirements of the GFCM Task 1.
34. In conclusion, he said that in the short term, France will implement the Electronic Recording and Reporting System (ERS) developed within the European Union, and will use a daily simplified declarative form for the smaller vessels.

Tunisia

35. The Tunisian expert informed the participants that since 1979, the Tunisian administration responsible for fisheries, developing a yearbook of fishery statistics include data on the fleet, direct employment, production activities by main groups of species (Small and large pelagic fish, molluscs, etc.). The method of collecting statistical data is based on complete enumeration. The production of coastal fisheries (artisanal) is estimated daily by agents of the Administration statistics installed at the harbours of landing. As for other types of fishing, the logbook is the main source of information about the dates of the monthly trips, the total catch by species and harbour, reflecting the area fisheries (North Zone and the rest of the coast). Particular attention is paid to monitor the activity of tuna, in accordance with the requirements of ICCAT (specific required forms completed on board by each vessel). Logbooks are published and distributed free by the State to operators of fishing vessels “industrial”, participating in about 75% of national production.
36. He went on to inform that a general census of the fishery and its environment was made in 2003/2004, it has generated repertoires of the fishing fleet and establishments related to the sector. The Administration of Fisheries plans to design and implement an information system for fisheries statistics, based on sampling for coastal fishing. A pilot study will start in 2010.
37. Referring to the formats of logbooks (models proposed by the GFCM, the European Union and some countries of the north shore of the Mediterranean), he stated that several difficulties may be encountered in the adaptation of such a format similar due to the following reasons:
 - No logbook for operators of coastal vessels;
 - Model based on monthly statement and not on trip for trawlers, seiners of tuna and light fishing boats;
 - No information system to save data directly at the regional (harbours and landing sites)

Fishermen find some difficulties to separate the catch from the east coast which is subdivided into GSAs 13 and 14 as well as the north coast because of overlapping areas due to differences in definition according to local regulations and GSAs /GFCM).

Morocco

38. The Moroccan expert explained that fishing logbooks are used only for specialised fisheries in the Atlantic such as those targeting octopus, shrimps, small and large pelagics. In the Mediterranean, the fleet is composed of 3000 fishing vessels, among which 5/6 are less than 6 metres length overall. This low equipped and artisanal fleet is operated by little educated masters. From the 1st January 2009, all vessels targeting sardine in the Mediterranean are obliged to hold a logbook and declare their catches at the time of landing. The setting up of a logbook should take into account the realities of the fishing sector in every GFCM Member Countries. In order to ensure the proper reporting of the information on a logbook, it is advisable that the document is simple et contain the minimum information needed for monitoring (effort, gears, fishing areas, species caught).

Albania

39. The expert from Albania said that logbook surveys on a monthly basis has began in 2003 and has shown good results. The full logbook implementation is still under a pilot phase for vessels > 15 metres overall. It has to be noted that the logbook system necessitates a lot of manpower. A simplified version of the EU logbook has been put in place recently for vessels < 10 metres.

Libya

40. In Libya, fishing logbooks are used for trawlers and all fishing vessels > 20 metres length overall, the Libyan expert explained. Smaller vessels do not have logbooks, neither do all vessels not belonging to the fisheries sector. The department of Marine wealth authority would be eager to adopt the GFCM logbook.

Spain

41. The Spanish expert stated that paper logbook is in place for every vessel > 10 metres according to EU Regulation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2807/83, Annex I; Annex II bis logbook can be chosen for Mediterranean vessels under 18 metres). All landings are reported with sales notes in compliance with Council Regulation (EEC) 2847/93. Data are collected in port and in all places in which a first sale of the fishery products is carried out. Data of landings by species, commercial categories, prices, fishery vessel identification, fishing grounds, landing ports and dates are recorded on a daily basis. Data from logbooks and landing declarations are collected by General Secretariat for the Sea of the Spanish Ministry. Data from sale notes are primarily collected and processed by the fisheries offices of the autonomous governments, and recorded in the centralized database of General Secretariat for the Sea. According to Commission Regulation (EC) 1077/2008, Spain is working to implement the Electronic Recording and Reporting System (ERS) in the short term, according to the agenda established by the European Commission.

4. Development of an agreed GFCM Regional approach to catches and effort data collection system

The scope of the GFCM logbook

42. The scope of the GFCM logbook was defined by the workshop as one declarative tool serving the needs of management of the Mediterranean and Black Sea arising through the implementation of GFCM Task 1.
43. In this context, Matthew Camilleri (GFCM Secretariat) informed the participants of recent developments on the Task 1 reporting framework and presented a preview of the related data entry interactive software currently being finalised by the Secretariat. He focussed on the data requirements and standards set by the GFCM in reporting data by Operational Units, particularly information on the intra-annual fishing activity, fishing areas, catches and effort variables.
44. The information on effort by Operational Unit was considered by the participants to be the cornerstone of the declarative system, in a tight relation with the variables and their definitions adopted in GFCM Task 1.
45. The relevance of reporting the catch by species was considered, given the limitations known by experiences on the accuracy of this information. Considering the provisions for reporting catch data per Operational Unit in the GFCM Task 1, it was decided to include the catch estimates and declaration of landings in the logbook. In order to be fully compatible with the GFCM needs, the GFCM 'Priority species list' as defined by SAC (Rome, 2006) was considered as the minimum requirement for reporting catches.
46. One of the limitations to the use of catch information is due to the threshold effect (criteria of catches > 15 kilos to report the species). Given the restriction to report, as a minimum requirement, the priority list of species, it was agreed to remove any catch threshold criterion to report the catches of species on the GFCM logbook.

The format of a paper logbook

47. All the effort variables needed for the implementation of Task 1 were reviewed and considered for inclusion in the GFCM logbook template.
48. Concerning the overall framework, the minimum sets of parameters contained in a GFCM logbook should comprise :
 - The identification of the vessel and master
 - The information on the harbours, dates of start and end of the trip, and the indication on date and location of the landing
 - The characteristics of the gears used during the trip
 - The indication on the recipient vessel in case of transfer or transshipment
 - The fishing effort and area by gear
 - The volume (in kilos) of the main species caught, an indication of the total catches and total discards per day / area / gear
 - The landings, transfers or transshipments per species

49. The proposed format is given in Annex B. All fields included in the GFCM logbook are detailed in Annex C. The priority list of species to be reported is given in Annex D. The map of the GSA, including the codified GFCM statistical grid is given in Annex E. The group thanks the experts from Ifremer for elaborating this map and making it available during the meeting.

50. When reporting fishing activities and catch information, a new line should be filled in

- for each day at sea.
- when fishing in another fishing area on the same day.
- when fishing with another gear on the same day.

A new page should be filled in:

- for any fishing done after a transshipment or an intermediate landing.
- if the number of columns to report species is insufficient.

51. Adaptation to types of fishing activities could be enabled from this generic format, facilitating a better focus on key variables of relevance to the fishery. This approach was considered helpful for the better acceptance by the fishermen of the logbook concept; the responsibility to adapt the logbook in this manner lies with the Member Countries.

Vessels dimension covered by the GFCM logbook

52. Minimum vessel size for the implementation of the GFCM logbook should match other GFCM regulations (VMS and AVL), but some participants expressed that some technical reasons could make it difficult to implement the logbook system for vessels between 15 and 20 meters in length.

Implementation difficulties

53. The need to comply as much as possible with GFCM Task 1 has left little room for further simplification. Some doubts were expressed on the capability of fishermen to fill all fields of such a logbook properly.

Alternative and concurrent procedures for monitoring the Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries

54. The coverage of all the catches from commercial fisheries in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, implies the use of different and concurrent monitoring systems operating on different segments of the fleet. The paper logbook presented here concerns only the largest vessels, and alternative methods of data collection for the smallest vessels need to be put in place. Moreover, the quality of the catches information derived from paper logbooks needs to be evaluated by contrasting the logbook data with other sources like sales notes and/or sampling surveys and/or census of fishing activities

55. The monitoring process for vessels not covered by the logbook is left to the Member Countries responsibility. Different techniques were mentioned during the workshop such as

- Fishing calendar sampling.
- Landings and effort sampling survey.

- Monthly or Daily simplified declaration form.

56. The paper logbook is widely used around the world, and experiences were brought by the European Commission on its implementation, reporting problems and on the benefits of implementing an Electronic Recording and Reporting System (ERS). The ERS is in preparation in the EU and several candidate Member States, and is planned to be in place for vessels >15 m. by December 2012. The group expressed its interest in such a system, and recommended that the SCSi reflects on the possibility to consider its extension to Mediterranean and Black Sea Member Countries in the future, taking due consideration on the variety of local contexts, resources and means.

5. Roadmap for the implementation of the GFCM logbook

57. A number of preliminary and specific actions need to be planned in order to provide fisheries authorities with proper structure, logistics and necessary equipment to ensure full implementation of the GFCM Logbook. This includes the tasks of preparing:

- logistics for controlling / inspecting on board, in the landings areas and in first sale markets,
- logistics on the ground for collecting and handling of a continuous flow of paper logbooks from fishers and transmission to the central administration,
- one centralised database able to store the logbook information, linked to national Fleet Register, and if possible building an integrated system comprising the sales notes and other required databases,
- the printing of numbered log sheets,
- a legal basis for the implementation of a logbook system, if necessary.

58. The financial impact of the GFCM logbook implementation must also be considered by the Member Countries, both in terms of investment and routine operations (printouts, database maintenance, compliance, etc...).

59. The outcomes of this workshop will be discussed in the forthcoming SCSi, and then passed to GFCM through the SAC. The final statement on the implementation of a GFCM logbook will thus occur in April 2010. The preparation of the above mentioned actions in order to carry out a full implementation of the GFCM logbook is expected to last for more than one year. Member Countries must consider in more details the delays expected for such actions nationally, and this subject must be given consideration rapidly. The participants agreed that the ideal moment for implementing the GFCM logbook would be the 1st January 2012, concurrently with the VMS requirements.

60. A transitional period should also be considered for the countries stepping into the logbook process, with the possibility to begin with larger vessels in order to validate all the logistics before including the recommended minimum requirement for vessels over 15 metres.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

61. Main conclusions regarding the GFCM logbook:

- The GFCM logbook should consider both effort and catches of GFCM priority species exploited by Operational Units operating in the Mediterranean and Black Sea fishing area.
- The GFCM logbook should be implemented as a minimum **for vessels more than 15 metres in length overall**.
- The minimum set of parameters to be included in the GFCM logbook are those listed in section 4 and the related fields are those listed in Annex C
- The agreed format for the GFCM logbook is given in Annex B.
- The use of the GFCM logbook will not cover all the requirements to complete the GFCM task 1, and the information collected will need to be cross-checked with other sources for quality issues.
- The implementation of the GFCM logbook should be effective for Member Countries as soon as possible considering the preparation period stated in section 5. The possible start date of **1st January 2012** is considered to be the ideal situation.
- The European Union would need to adapt the Regulation on the ERS to reflect the proposed GFCM logbook for the Mediterranean Member States.
- A transitional period should be considered for some Member Countries having little or no logistics and resources to handle a logbook system.
- GFCM, FAO regional projects and the European Union should offer assistance to Member Countries having little experience in setting up a logbook system.
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62. Issues to be discussed during the SCSI meeting in December 2009.

- Extension of the ERS

7. Adoption of the report

63. The draft report, together with the logbook fields and format, were adopted by the participants at the end of the meeting.

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Country 3-alpha code	
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7 digit number (unique reference to the logsheet)							
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▶ VESSEL(S) DETAILS⁽¹⁾

	NAME ^(1a)	RADIO CALL SIGN (if any) ^(1b)	EXTERNAL IDENTIFICATION ^(1c)	GFCM UNIQUE IDENTIFIER ^(1d)	NUMBER OF CREW ^(1e)
1					
2					

▶ MASTER(S) DETAILS⁽²⁾

	NAME ^(2a)	ADDRESS ^(2b)
1		
2		

▶ TRIP AND LANDING DATES⁽³⁾

Year^(3a):

	DAY	MONTH	HOUR	LOCATION
Departure ^(3b)				From:
Return ^(3c)				To:
Landing ^(3d)				At:

▶ GEAR USED⁽⁴⁾

	GEAR CODE ^(4a)	DIMENSION 1 ^(4b)	DIMENSION 2 ^(4c)	MESH SIZE ^(4d)	CHARACTERISTICS ^(4e)
1					
2					
3					
4					

▶ TRANSHIPMENT⁽⁵⁾

Details of recipient vessel

NAME ^(5a)	RADIO CALL SIGN (if any) ^(5b)	EXTERNAL IDENTIFICATION ^(5c)	NATIONALITY ^(5d)	DATE OF TRANSHIPMENT ^(5e)
				day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

▶ FISHING ACTIVITY⁽⁶⁾

FISHING DATE ^(6a)	GEAR				Area	
	GEAR CODE ^(6b)	GEAR UNITS ^(6c)	Number of fishing operations ^(6d)	Fishing duration ^(6e)	GSA ^(6f)	GFCM Statistical Grid* ^(6g)

▶ CATCH INFORMATION⁽⁷⁾

Mark the box inside the cell if target species

T O A T T A C H L H ^(7a)	Species name ^(7b)														D I S T R I B U T I O N S ^(7c)		
	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code			

**optional*

▶ LANDING DECLARATION⁽⁸⁾

(8a)	WHL																
	G																
	GG																
	FIL																
	HD																
Transhipment ^(8b) ▶																	

▶ COMMENTS⁽¹⁰⁾

AGENT ⁽⁹⁾	Name and address ^(9a)	
	Signature ^(9b)	

GFCM Logbook Fields

Ref.	FIELD NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
1	Vessel details		
1a	Name	-	Name of vessel(s).
1b	Radio call sign (if any)	-	Name of radio call sign if present on the vessel(s).
1c	External identification	-	National registration number or other identification displayed on hull of vessel(s).
1d	GFCM unique identifier	ISO Flag code + 9 digits	Unique vessel identifier for the life of the vessel, composed of the ISO code of the flag country + 9 digits.
1e	Number of crew	-	Number of crew onboard vessel(s) during fishing trip.
2	Master details		
2a	Name	-	Name of master(s).
2b	Address	-	Address of master(s).
3	Trip and landing dates		
3a	Year	-	Year of fishing trip and landing.
3b	Departure	-	Day, month, hour and port of departure.
3c	Return	-	Day, month, hour and port of return.
3d	Landing	-	Day, month and port of landing (if different from 3c).
4	Gear used		
4a	Gear code	ISSCFG	Code of the gear(s) used during the fishing trip according to the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG).
4b	Dimension 1	-	First dimension of gear used: <i>Trawls: warp length; Nets: length of one set; Longlines: length of one set; Dredge: mouth width</i>
4c	Dimension 2	-	Second dimension of gear used: <i>Trawls: bridle length; Nets: height; Longlines: number of hooks per line</i>
4d	Mesh size	-	Mesh size of net (codend for trawls)
4e	Characteristics	-	Specific characteristics of gear used: <i>Mesh type: diamond / square; Hook type: circle / J-type; Name of selective device: specify; Other: describe</i>
5	Transshipment (if applicable)		
5a	Name	-	Name of recipient vessel.
5b	Radio call sign (if any)	-	Radio call sign of recipient vessel (if present).
5c	External identification	-	National registration number or other identification displayed on hull of recipient vessel.
5d	Nationality	-	Nationality of recipient vessel.
5e	Date of transshipment	-	Day and month of the transshipment.
6	Fishing activity		
6a	Fishing date	-	Date (day and month) of fishing activity.
6b	Gear code	ISSCFG	Code of the gear (as reported in 4a) according to the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG).
6c	Gear units	-	Total gear units deployed: <i>Number of Traps (NTRP), Number of Hooks (NHKS), Length of Net (m) (LNET), Number of trawl nets (NTRN), Number of FADs fished (NFAD).</i>
6d	Number of fishing operations	-	Number of fishing sets, hauls or encircling operations (per FAD in the case of an FAD fishery)
6e	Fishing duration	-	Fishing duration in hours (soaking time for passive gears).
6f	GSA	GFCM GSA number (1-30)	The GFCM Geographical Sub-Area (<i>Resolution GFCM/33/2009/2</i>) in which the fishing activity took place (see Annex E).
6g	GFCM Statistical Grid (SG)	GFCM SG code	GFCM grid 30" x 30" in which the fishing activity took place (see Annex E)
7	Catch information		
7a	Total catch	-	Total weight of the entire catch (all species) of fishing operation to be reported in kg
	Species name	-	Common name of the species caught.
7b	Species code	ASFIS 3-Alpha code	ASFIS 3-Alpha code of each species specified in 7b (see Annex D).
	Catch by species	-	Weight of catch by species to be reported in kg.
7c	Total discards	-	Total weight of discards (all species) to be reported in kg.
8	Landing declaration		
8a	Presentation of landings	-	Landing weight in kg by species and type of presentation: <i>Whole (WHL), Gutted (G), Gilled and Gutted (GG), Filleted (F), Headed (HD).</i>
8b	Transshipment	-	Weight of transhipped catch by species to be reported in kg.
9	Agent		
9a	Name and address	-	Name and address of agent (if applicable).
9b	Signature	-	Signature of agent (if applicable).
10	Comments		

<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i> APG	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i> APE	<i>Acipenser sturio</i> APU	<i>Huso huso</i> HUH
STU			

<i>Palinurus elephas</i> SLO	<i>Palinurus mauritanicus</i> PSL	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> NEP
CRW		

<i>Aristaeomorpha foliacea</i> ARS	<i>Aristeus antennatus</i> ARA	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i> DPS
DCP		

<i>Boops boops</i> BOG	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> ANE	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> PIL	<i>Sardinella aurita</i> SAA	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i> SPR
		CLP		

<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> ELE

<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> DOL	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> BLU
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<i>Psetta maxima</i> TUR	<i>Solea solea</i> SOL	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> SBR	<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i> PAC	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i> MON	<i>Lophius budegassa</i> ANK
PAX			MNZ		
<i>Mullus barbatus</i> MUT	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i> MUR	<i>Merluccius Merluccius</i> HKE	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i> WHB	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i> WHG	
MUX		GAD			

<i>Eledone cirrosa</i> EOI	<i>Eledone moschata</i> EDT	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i> OCC
OCT		
<i>Loligo vulgaris</i> SQR	<i>Sepia officinalis</i> CTC	

<i>Trachurus trachurus</i> HOM	<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i> HMM	<i>Auxis rochei</i> BLT	<i>Scomber scombrus</i> MAC
JAX		MAX	

<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> SMA	<i>Lamna nasus</i> POR	<i>Prionace glauca</i> BSH
MSK		

<i>Xipias gladius</i> SWO	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> ALB	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> BFT	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> SKJ	<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> LTA	<i>Sarda sarda</i> BON	<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i> BOP
TUX						

