

**GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN  
SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
WORKING GROUP ON MANAGEMENT UNITS**

Alicante (Spain), 23-25 January 2001

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**1. OPENING OF THE SESSION AND APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA**

The meeting of the SAC Working Group (WG) on Management Units took place from the 23<sup>rd</sup> to the 25<sup>th</sup> January 2001 and was hosted by the FAO-Copemed Regional Project in Alicante (Spain).

Twenty-two scientists from 8 GFCM member countries (Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Malta, Spain and Tunisia) attended the meeting. Delegates from Monaco and Romania apologized for not being present. FAO was represented by two FAO Officers as well as by Copemed and Adriamed Projects representatives. The List of participants is attached in Annex 1.

Mr. F. Montanaro Mifsud, GFCM chairman, was appointed to chair the meeting. Mr. P. Oliver was appointed rapporteur and the agenda was approved (Annex 2).

The Chairman opened the session welcoming the participants at the meeting and thanked Copemed for organizing and hosting the meeting. He further explained the mandate addressed by the Commission to the Working Group (Annex 3). The President of the GFCM Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), Mr. J.A. Camiñas, took the floor and explained the objectives of this meeting. He pointed out that the Group is expected to provide the Commission with precise limits, including a map, of the Management Units already adopted by the GFCM to be used in the case of demersal and small pelagic species. He also presented a background document summarizing the most important references related with this topic produced by the GFCM and their statutory bodies (Annex 4). The document on “Issues in Mediterranean Fisheries Management: Geographical Units and Effort Control” published in 1998 as part of the GFCM Studies and Reviews was brought to the delegates’ attention.

Then, the SAC President presented to the WG two draft maps (Annex 5 and 6) showing tentative limits of the Management Units adopted by the GFCM; the first map used the bathymetry as limit for the Management Units, whereas the second one was based upon the location of parallels and meridians.

Considering the GFCM criteria (SAC 1 and GFCM) and the Terms of Reference provided by the GFCM to this WG, the following considerations were adopted by the WG.

1.GFCM Statistical Division limits:

- a. The limit between subregions 1 and 2 has been moved to fit the limits with the actual fishery activity in the area.
  - b. The limits between divisions 2.1 and 2.2 have been moved as explained in the Document presented by the Adriamed Project (Doc. 5).
  - c. The limits between divisions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 have been moved to be consistent with parallels and meridians.
2. National boundaries.  
Where a Management Unit takes as reference a national border, the boundary point in the coast will be taken to establish the limit.
3. The meridian and parallels have been used as limits, with the following exceptions:
- a. In order to fit the limits of the current fishery activity in the area, the limits between Management Units 12, 13 and 16 have been moved.
  - b. The limits between Management Units 14 and 21 are provisional, given the absence of the delegate of Libya.
  - c. The limits between Management Units 17 and 18 have been moved as explained in Document 5.
  - d. The limits between Management Units 18, 19 and 20 have been moved as explained in Document 5.
4. Limits of the Management Units around the main Islands. The main islands have their own Management Unit, with the exception of Sicily for which there is more than one unit.

## **2. PROPOSALS FOR INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT UNITS \***

Five documents were presented: two by the national delegation of Spain, the first on the Alboran Sea area (Document 1) and the other with a proposal on Management Units affecting Spanish and French coasts with the collaboration of the French delegation (Document 2); one by the delegation of Malta (Document 3); one by the delegate of Tunisia (Document 4); and, finally, one by the representatives of the Adriamed Project in the WG meeting in association with delegates of Italy and Croatia as a result of a previous meeting held within the FAO-Adriamed Project framework by Albania, Croatia, Italy and Slovenia (Document 5).

These documents, after analyzing several aspects, suggest concrete limits for the Management Units in the Alboran Sea, Western Mediterranean (Spanish and French

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\* These documents are available at the Copemed homepage: [www.fao.org/fi/copemed](http://www.fao.org/fi/copemed).

1. Definitions and limits of the Alboran Sea North as a Management Unit within the framework of the GFCM. 2. Western Mediterranean Units (Spain and France). 3. A study to establish that the shelf of the Maltese islands is a distinct Management Unit. 4. Tunisia Units. 5. The geographical Management Units of the Adriatic Sea.

coasts), Adriatic Sea and the coasts of Tunisia (Northern coast, Gulf of Hammamet and the Gulf of Gabes) as well as for the area surrounding the Maltase Islands.

The Greek delegation proposed three divisions: two in the Aegean Sea, one of them including all the Aegean Sea except the area surrounding the Crete Island, which would be the second one. The third one would be the Ionian Sea in front of the Greek coast.

### **3. DISCUSSION ON THE REPORTS OF THE MULTILATERAL GROUPS TO DEFINE THE LIMITS OF THE AGREED MANAGEMENT UNITS**

The following multilateral groups were established:

- Group A. Western Mediterranean
- Group B. Adriatic Sea
- Group C. Malta
- Group D. Tunisia
- Group E. Central Mediterranean and Tirrenian Sea, including Corsica, Sardinia and Sicilian Channel, except Tunisia and the Adriatic Sea.
- Group F. Aegean Sea.

#### **Group A. Western Mediterranean**

France, Morocco and Spain agreed on the following limits for the Management Units surrounding their coastal areas:

##### 1. Alboran area:

###### 1.1. North.

36° N/ 5° 36' W

36° N/ 1° 30'

36° 30' N/ 1° 30' W

36° 30' N/ 1° W

37° 30' N/1° W

###### 1.2. Alboran Island.

36° 05' N/ 3° 20' W

35° 45' N/ 3° 20' W

36° 05' N/ 2° 40' W

35° 45' N/ 2° 40' W

###### 1.3. South.

Eastern limit (provisional): 2° 15' W

2. Balearic Islands  
39° 30' N/ 0° 30' E  
38° N/ 0° 30' E  
38° N/ 6° E  
40° 30' N/ 6° E  
40° 30' N/ 2° E  
40° N/ 2° E  
40° N/ 1° 30' E  
39° 30' N/ 1° 30' E  
39° 30' N/ 0° 30' E

3. Spanish continental coast.  
37° N/ 0° 30' E  
37° N/ 1° W  
40° 30' N/ 6° E  
42° 30' N/ 6° E4.

4. French continental coast  
42° 30' N/ 7° 30' E  
44° N/ 7° 30' E  
42° 30' N/ 3° 09' E

On the other hand, the Moroccan delegation wishes to make the following remarks:

- a) The limits between Alboran North and South are provisional. More information is necessary about these fisheries before the definitive limits are established.
- b) The limits between Management Units are completely different from the geopolitical borders.

### **Group B. Adriatic Sea.**

According to the ADRIAMED project proposal (Document 5), and considering the criteria proposed by the GFCM (GFCM, 1999), it was agreed to define two Adriatic Sea Management Units as follows.

#### 1. Northern and Central Adriatic Sea

- The Management Unit 37.2.1.a covers the whole area of the Northern and Middle Adriatic Sea. The southern boundary should be a straight line between the mouth of the stream Saccione (Northern limit of the Italian Manfredonia fishery district, Lat. 41°55' N – Lon. 15°08' E<sup>1</sup>) and the Croatia-Yugoslavia border.
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#### 2. Southern Adriatic Sea

The Management Unit 37.2.2.b covers the whole area of the Southern Adriatic Sea; the northern boundary of this unit corresponds to the above mentioned straight line, while the southern boundary should be a straight line between Porto Badisco (Southern limit of Brindisi fishery district, Lat. 40°04' N – Lon. 18°29' E) and the Albania-Greece border. The National Delegates of Croatia and Italy agreed.

### **Group C. Malta**

This management unit in the Central Mediterranean is bordered by the 15½° parallel to the east of Malta, which corresponds to the 600-800m isobaths leading to the deep Eastern Mediterranean basin (>2000m). The limit to the north is the 36°30' parallel, which separates the distinct shallow shelf resources of the Maltese shelf from those of the Sicilian shelf. To the west and to the south of Malta, this Management Unit is limited by the 13°30' and 35°30' parallels respectively.

### **Group D. Tunisia**

1. Northern Tunisia:

Coastal boundary point between Tunisia and Algeria

08 30'	38 30'
11 00'	38 30'
11 00'	38 00'
12 00'	37 00'
11 00'	37 00'

1. Eastern zone (Hammamet Gulf)

11 00'	37 00'
12 00'	37 00'
14 00'	35 00'
11 00'	35 00'

2. Southern zone (Gabes Gulf)

11 00'	35 00'
15 00'	35 00'

Coastal boundary point between Tunisia and Libya

### **Group E. Central Mediterranean and Tirrenian Sea including Corsica, Sardinia and Sicilian Channel, except Tunisia and the Adriatic Sea.**

France and Italy agreed on the Management Units surrounding both countries. The limits for the Management Units around Italy were proposed by the Italian delegation:

- Corsica
- Ligurian and the Northern Tirrenian Seas
- Southern Tirrenian Sea
- Sardinia
- South of Sicily
- Western Ionian

### **Group F. Aegean Sea. Greece**

Taking into consideration the adopted criteria, the provisional Management Units proposed in the first meeting of the SAC (Rome 23-26 March 1999) as well as the discussion held during the meeting, the following three Management Units are proposed in the areas surrounding Greece:

1. Ionian Sea
2. Aegean Sea
3. Crete

The Working Group agrees that the GIS system expert from the Malaga IEO Center together with the SAC President should review the limits (coordinates) of the Management Units in order to match the coordinates and figure them out.

According to the above-mentioned mandate of the WG, the coordinates included in Annex 6 should be considered as proposed limits for the corresponding Management Units

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Consequently, the WG recommends dividing the Mediterranean (FAO Area 37) into the 30 provisional Management Units listed below, which can be compared with the previous ones in Table 1. The Management Units names do not imply the expression on the part of the Working Group of any opinion concerning the political authority or geographical limits of the areas they refer to, but only easily recognisable names for the concrete Management Units.

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

26. Egypt
27. Levant
28. Marmara Sea
29. Black Sea
30. Azov Sea

Figure 1 shows the limits of the Management Units.

**GFCM MANAGEMENT UNITS. NEW DENOMINATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FAO STATISTICAL AREAS**

<b>FAO SUBAREA</b>	<b>FAO STATISTICS DIVISIONS</b>	<b>GFCM MANAGEMENT UNITS (24<sup>th</sup> Meeting)</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT UNITS PROPOSSAL (Alicante, 2001)</b>	
<b>WESTERN</b>	<b>1.1. BALEARIC</b>	<b>1.1.a. waters surrounding Balearic Islands</b>	<b>5. Balearic Island</b>	
		<b>1.1.b. waters off Spanish continental coast</b>	<b>6. Northern Spain</b>	
		<b>1.1.c. waters off Algeria</b>	<b>4. Algeria</b>	
		<b>1.1.d. Alboran sea</b>	<b>1. Northern Alboran Sea 2. Alboran Island 3. Southern Alboran Sea</b>	
	<b>1.2. GULF OF LIONS</b>	<b>1.2.e. Gulf of Lions</b>	<b>7. Gulf of Lions</b>	
		<b>1.2.f. waters off Cote d'Azur</b>	<b>7. Gulf of Lions</b>	
	<b>1.3. SARDINIA</b>	<b>1.3.g. waters surrounding Corsica</b>	<b>8. Corsica Island</b>	
		<b>1.3.h. waters surrounding Sardinia</b>	<b>11. Sardinia</b>	
		<b>1.3.i. waters off north Sicily</b>	<b>10. South and Central Tirrenian Sea</b>	
		<b>1.3.j. waters off Italian continental shelf</b>	<b>9. Ligurian and North Tirrenian Sea 10. South Tirrenian Sea</b>	
		<b>1.3.k. waters northern Tunisia</b>	<b>12. Northern Tunisia</b>	
	<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>2.1. ADRIATIC</b>	<b>2.1.a. northern and central Adriatic</b>	<b>17. Northern Adriatic</b>
			<b>2.1.b. south Adriatic</b>	<b>18. Southern Adriatic Sea</b>
<b>2.2. IONIAN</b>		<b>2.2.c. waters off southeast Italy</b>	<b>19. Western Ionian Sea</b>	
		<b>2.2.d. waters off western Greek</b>	<b>20. Eastern Ionian Sea</b>	
		<b>2.2.e. waters off Sicily and Malta</b>	<b>15. Malta Island 16. South of Sicily</b>	
		<b>2.2.f. Gulf of Gabes and Hamamet</b>	<b>13. Gulf of Hammamet 14. Gulf of Gabes</b>	
		<b>2.2.g. waters off Libya</b>	<b>21. Libya</b>	
<b>EASTERN</b>	<b>3.1. AEGEAN</b>	<b>3.1.a. Aegean Sea</b>	<b>22. Aegean Sea</b>	
		<b>3.1.b. waters surrounding Crete</b>	<b>23. Crete Island</b>	
	<b>3.2. LEVANT</b>	<b>3.2.c. waters surrounding Cyprus</b>	<b>25. Cyprus Island</b>	
		<b>3.2.d. waters off southern Turkey coast</b>	<b>24. South of Turtkey</b>	
		<b>3.2.e. southeast Levant</b>	<b>27. Levant</b>	
		<b>3.2.f. waters off Egypt</b>	<b>26. Egypt</b>	
<b>BLACK SEA</b>	<b>4.1. MARMARA</b>	<b>4.1. Marmara Sea</b>	<b>28. Marmara Sea</b>	
	<b>4.2. BLACK SEA</b>	<b>4.2. Black Sea</b>	<b>29. Black Sea</b>	
	<b>4.3. AZOV SEA</b>	<b>4.3. Azov Sea</b>	<b>30. Azov Sea</b>	



# GFCM MANAGEMENT UNITS (Alicante, January 2001)

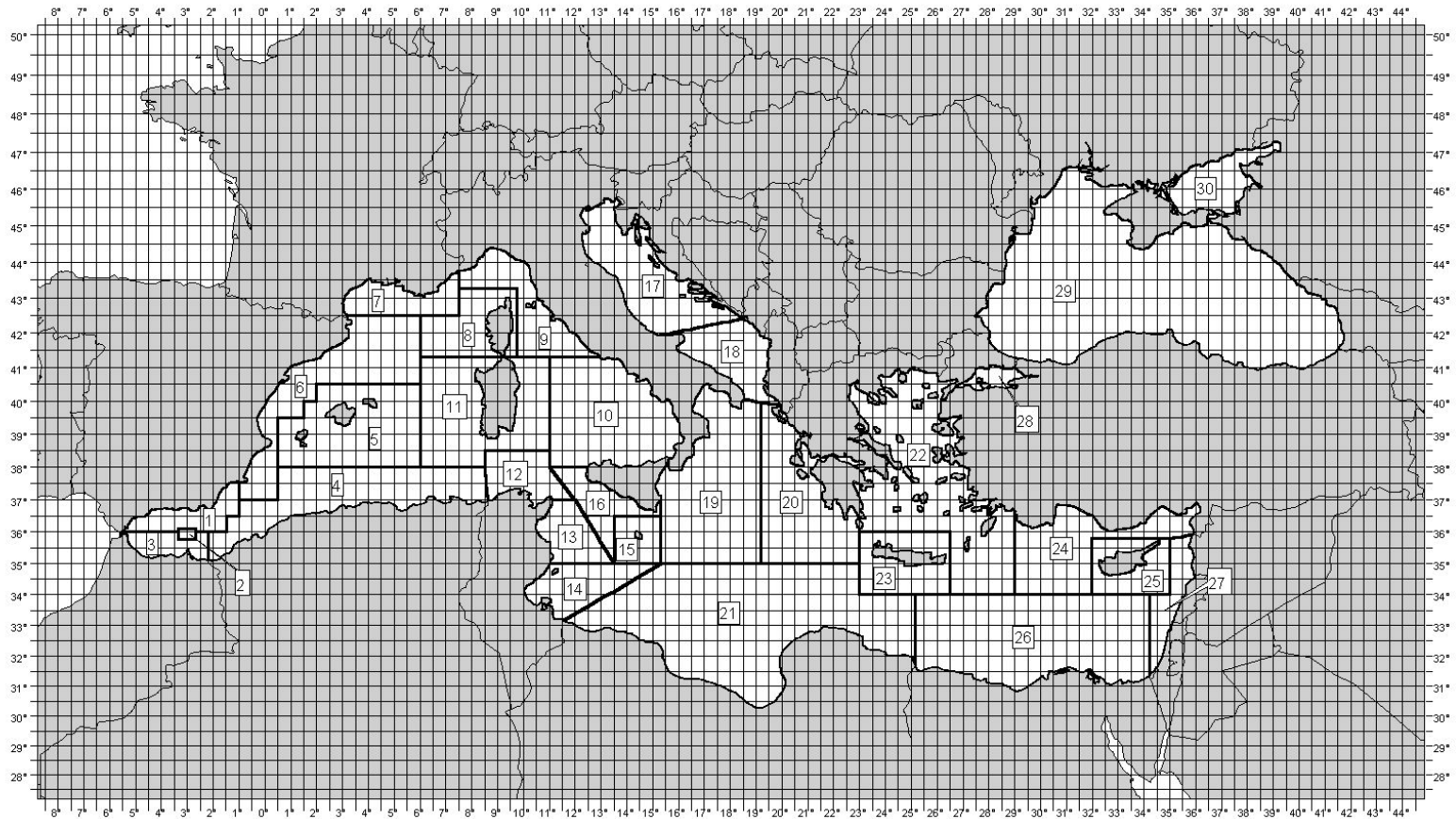


Figure 1



## ANNEX 1

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## **ANNEX 2**

### **Working Group on Management Units Definition and Limits Alicante (Spain), 23-25 January, 2001**

#### **Provisional Agenda**

##### **Day 1. (23 January)**

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda and arrangements for the meeting
3. The development of the Management Units Concept within the Commission. (SAC President).
4. Presentation of documents by national delegates or nominated national experts.

##### **Day 2. (24 January)**

1. Presentation of documents (cont.)
2. Bilateral or multilateral workshops: short meetings could be maintained in parallel on a sub regional basis with the participation of delegates of coastal countries to agree common proposals.
3. Discussion

##### **Day 3 (25 January)**

1. Final discussion and agreement for a proposal on the Management Units limits
2. Preparation of the Working Group Report
3. Discussion of the Working Group Report
4. Adoption of the Report

**General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean  
Scientific Advisory Committee**

**Working Group on Management Units Definition and Limits  
Alicante (Spain), 23-25 January, 2001**

According to the paragraph 55 of the Report of the twenty-fifth session of the GFCM,

**“ The GFCM requested to the SAC for its fourth meeting,**

**b) On the issue of management units**

**The Commission renews the mandate to the SAC to proceed in the definition of Management Units for demersal and small pelagic species, according to the work programme already agreed. However, and with the view to maintaining the necessary flexibility in any future definition of management units, the Commission invites the working group also consider the super-imposing of a simple geographical grid (by latitudinal and longitudinal squares) on the entire Mediterranean and adjacent sea basins. This simple approach would be without prejudice to future refinements in light of available scientific data.”**

The SAC Coordination Group met in Rome (FAO HQ, October 19. 2000) chaired by the SAC President agreed on the necessity to convene a SAC multidisciplinary ad hoc Working Group to answer the mentioned GFCM request. As this will be a SAC ad hoc Working Group, the four Sub Committees will have to be engaged in the discussion and then the drafting of the final definitions

The Working Group should agree on a proposal including a map where the Management Unit limits will have to be clearly defined and the names and codes indicated. This proposal will be presented at the SAC meeting to be held in Athens in June 2001. In any case, the final document of the meeting could be used by the four Sub Committees during the 2001 meetings under the necessary precaution until its initial approval by SAC and definitive approval by the Commission at the 26 session of September 2001.



## ANNEX 4

### S.A.C. Working Group GFCM Management Units Definition and Limits Alicante (Spain), 23-25 January, 2001

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

##### CGPM 23 SESSION (Rome, 7-10 July 1998):

Para. 43 of Meeting Report: For the first session of SAC, the Commission agreed, *inter alia*, that a definition of appropriate management units for Mediterranean fisheries should be adopted.

##### SAC 1. (Rome, 23-26 March 1999):

Para. 14 of Meeting Report: In an attempt to agree on a common definition of management units, the Committee decided to set up an *ad hoc* Working Group to discuss on the definition of the appropriate management units for Mediterranean fisheries. This ad hoc WG produced the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON MANAGEMENT UNITS

##### I. Introductory notes

The partition shown below responds to a request made by GFCM at its Twenty-third Session. The Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) interpretation of the request is that there is a need to define areas for which:

- Management action can (but does not necessarily have to) be distinct;
- scientific information on stock status is available, or can be made available by SAC in future meetings;
- SAC would ideally be in a position to give management advice.

This implies that a compromise must be found between management constraints and biological and bio-geographical considerations. Obviously, the partition proposed below is to a great extent arbitrary. It will constitute a working exercise, and therefore may be subject to future revisions.

##### II. Criteria used

In addition to the criteria indicated by the Commission in its mandate, special consideration is given to some guidelines that emerged from discussion of document GFCM :SAC/99/inf 5. These are given below:

1. National management units for coastal resources established within limits of national jurisdiction were not considered in this proposal;
2. Keep as far as possible the existing GFCM statistical divisions;
3. Consider that in narrow shelves, where these fall within the limits of national jurisdiction, management of demersal and small pelagic resources is a national responsibility
4. Most islands may constitute distinct management units for demersal and small pelagic resources;
5. Try to match distribution patterns, especially for small pelagics, with oceanographic features (example of the Alboran Sea);

6. Take large shelves as management units for demersal and possibly also small pelagics

### **III. Management units**

- For bluefin tuna, the actual management unit (stock) extends beyond the Mediterranean, but particular management measures can be set for the Mediterranean or a part of it. With that in mind, it is considered that the whole area 37 as a single management area. The same area should be applicable to other large migratory fish (dolphinfish, billfishes, etc).
- For swordfish, ICCAT and the GFCM/ICCAT working group have been working on the hypothesis of a single stock in the entire Mediterranean. Some suggestions were made that there could be two distinct stocks, occupying areas: 37.1 and 37.2+37.3. The single stock hypothesis has to be further studied in this respect, as well as the eventual relation between the Atlantic and Mediterranean stocks.
- For non-demersal deepwater resources (bathypelagic fish and squids): the three main basins: 37.1, 37.2 and 37.3 were discussed as possible management areas. Precise definition of the relatively new fisheries in the areas (target species, depth limits, geographical distribution) should be given further consideration by SAC, ideally under the framework of an *ad hoc* group of experts.
- For demersal and small pelagics, the provisional management units are given below. It should be noted that some areas will require more precise definitions (e.g., what are the precise eastern limits of the Alboran Sea) that may be tackled in the near future on an *ad hoc* basis. Moreover, it should be also noted that the areas below do not prejudge the area of application of national jurisdiction (e.g. “waters around Corsica” means the area around the island which contains most of the resources, regardless of the distance from the base lines).

#### ***Western basin:***

- a) 37.1.1 waters surrounding the Balearic Islands
- b) 37.1.1 waters off the Spanish continental coast, excluding Alboran Sea
- c) 37.1.1 waters off Algeria, excluding Alboran Sea
- d) 37.1.1 Alboran Sea
- e) 37.1.2 Gulf of Lions
- f) 37.1.2 waters off Côte d’Azur
- g) 37.1.3 waters surrounding Corsica
- h) 37.1.3 waters surrounding Sardinia
- i) 37.1.3 waters off Northern Sicily
- j) 37.1.3 waters off the Italian continental coast, down to Strait of Messina
- k) 37.1.3 waters off Northern Tunisia

#### ***Central basin:***

- a) 37.2.1 northern and central Adriatic Sea
- b) 37.2.2 southern Adriatic Sea, down to the Strait of Otranto
- c) 37.2.2 waters off the southeast Italian continental coast
- d) 37.2.2 waters off the western Greek continental coast
- e) 37.2.2 waters off southern and eastern Sicily and Malta
- f) 37.2.2 Gulf of Gabes and Gulf of Hammamed
- g) 37.2.2 waters off Lybia, excluding the Gulf of Gabes

#### ***Eastern basin:***

- a) 37.3.1 Aegean Sea
- b) 37.3.1 waters surrounding Crete
- c) 37.3.2 waters surrounding Cyprus
- d) 37.3.2 waters off the Southern Turkish coast
- e) 37.3.2 Southeast Levant
- f) 37.3.2 waters off Egypt

***Marmara Sea and Black Sea:***

- a) 37.4.1 Marmara Sea
- b) 37.4.2 Black Sea
- c) 37.4.3 Azov Sea

It is understood that not all stock limits will be compatible with the zones defined above, and issues of shared and straddling stocks may apply. These may lead to changes in the above scheme as new information accumulates, or issues of shared and straddling stocks may have to be dealt with on a bilateral or multilateral basis.

**SAC 2. (Rome, 7-10 June 1999):**

Proposal for a Partition of the GFCM Area into Fishery Management Units:

Para. 14 of the Meeting Report: In the light of the report of the First Session, the Chairman of SAC then suggested that more detailed criteria needed to be laid down in connection with the management units identified at the First Session. The large number of management units was of particular concern but could not be avoided because of geographical diversity. The Chairman pointed out that the units could be classified into four groups: 1) those falling under national jurisdiction; 2) island units; 3) deep sea basins of the Mediterranean; and 4) units dealing with straddling stocks moving from the waters of one country to another.

Para. 18 y 19. Whilst it was reported that problems were encountered by the Sub-Committee on Stock Assessment when dealing with the identified management units, they could be maintained by simply acting as data submission areas. It was later suggested that a working group would be set up to analyse the suitability of these management units and lay down clear scientific criteria leading to their adoption.

There was still some doubt as to whether the management units identified at the First Session were related to resource stocks (see report of the ad hoc WG). However, some members believed that these units should be taken as a point of departure and simply separate them into those falling under national jurisdiction and those which are shared by different countries.

41. The Sub-Committee noted the existence of stocks shared by two or more countries and recommended that some priority be given to the study of shared stocks. The issue of the management units as identified by the First Session of the Scientific Advisory Committee was reviewed by the Sub-Committee which recommended to postpone further discussion of these units and to maintain the sub-regions as defined by the First Session of SAC.

**CGPM 24 SESSION (Alicante, Spain, 12-15 July 1999):**

1. Concerning appropriate management units, although a formal report on this item would have to be postponed to the Twenty-fifth Session of GFCM, it was already clear that the following three types of management areas will have to be considered.
  - a) for large pelagics: all of FAO area 37 will constitute a management unit (which for bluefin tuna forms part of the Eastern Atlantic stock area);
  - b) for deep water resources, the three large water areas in sub-divisions 37.1, 37.2 and 37.3 will probably constitute areas for management; and
2. for small pelagic and shelf demersal species, more information will be needed in order to better define limits, but using natural geographical limits, 27 potential management units were discussed (11 in the Western Mediterranean, 7 in the Central Mediterranean, 6 for the Eastern Mediterranean and 3 for the Black Sea and adjacent waters).
3. GFCM endorsed the reports of the First and Second Sessions of SAC.

**SAC 3. (Madrid, Spain, 2-5 May 2000):**

Par. 13. The Sub-Committees were elaborating the concept of Management Units. However, it was agreed that a specific working group should be established to define the geographical limits of Management Units in the Mediterranean....

Par. 25 After discussing the SCSA conclusions, SAC considered that several relevant aspects should be taken into consideration:

The limits of management units were not well defined and in some cases it was difficult to understand fully the implications of assessments.

Par. 67. It also recommended the following:

The limits of management units should be defined with precision as soon as possible attaching a map showing the limits of all units. A meeting will be held by COPEMED to address this issue. SAC invited the Commission to define Terms of Reference for such a meeting.

**CGPM 25 SESSION (Malta, 12-15 September 2000):**

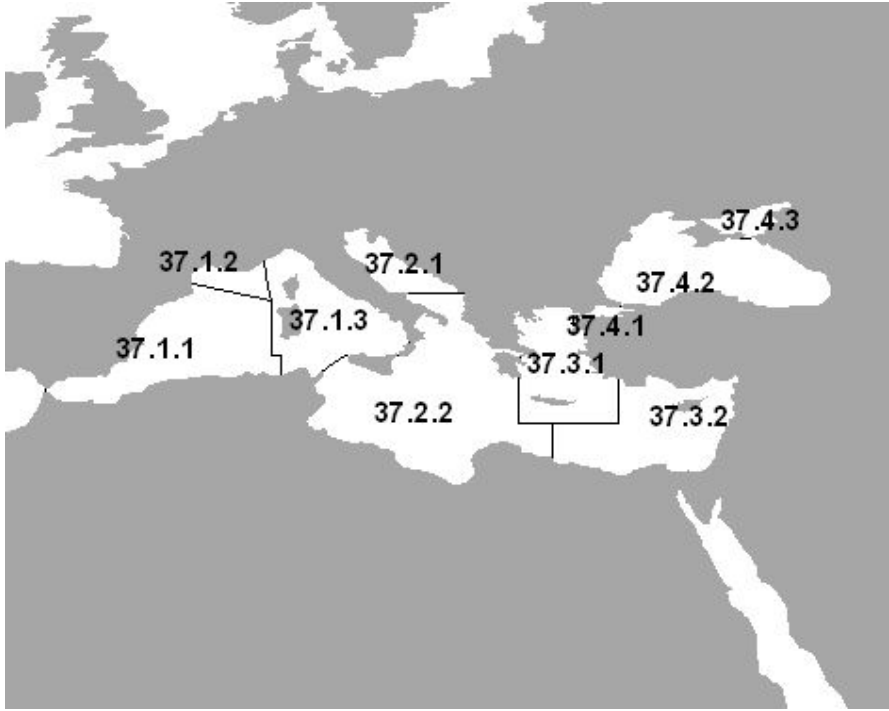
According to the paragraph 55 of the Report of the twenty-fifth session of the GFCM,

“ The GFCM requested to the SAC for its fourth meeting,

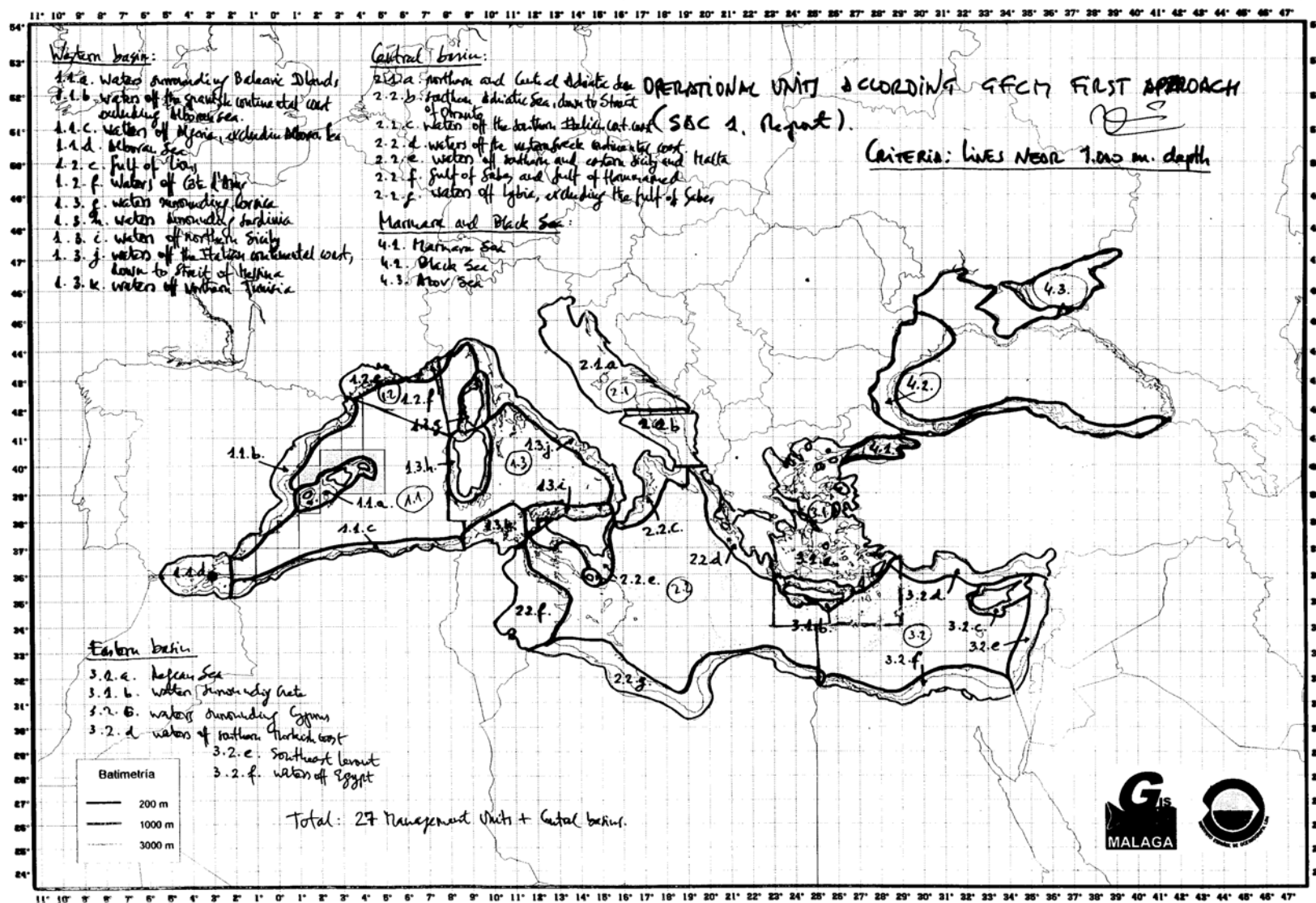
b) On the issue of management units

The Commission renews the mandate to the SAC to proceed in the definition of Management Units for demersal and small pelagic species, according to the work programme already agreed. However, and with the view to maintaining the necessary flexibility in any future definition of management units, the Commission invites the working group also consider the super-imposing of a simple geographical grid (by latitudinal and longitudinal squares) on the entire Mediterranean and adjacent sea basins. This simple approach would be without prejudice to future refinements in light of available scientific data.”

We include the next Figure (the sub areas and statistical divisions of the GFCM used by the FAO) as a reference for the discussions during the Workshop.



Mediterranean and Black Sea GFCM statistical sub-areas and divisions





ANNEXE 6.

NUMBER CODE	MANAGEMENT UNIT NAME	LIMITS
1	Northern Alboran Sea	Coast Line
		36° N 5° 36' W
		36° N 3° 20' W
		36° 05' N 3° 20' W
		36° 05' N 2° 40' W
		36° N 2° 40' W
		36° N 1° 30' W
		36° 30' N 1° 30' W
		36° 30' N 1° W
		37° 36' N 1° W
		2
36° 05' N 2° 40' W		
35° 45' N 3° 20' W		
35° 45' N 2° 40' W		
3	Southern Alboran Sea	Coast Line
		36° N 5° 36' W
		35° 49' N 5° 36' W
		36° N 3° 20' W
		35° 45' N 3° 20' W
		35° 45' N 2° 40' W
		36° N 2° 40' W
		36° N 1° 13' W
		Morocco-Algeria border
4	Algeria	Coast Line
		36° N 1° 13' W
		36° N 1° 30' W
		36° 30' N 1° 30' W
		36° 30' N 1° W
		37° N 1° W
		37° N 0° 30' E
		38° N 0° 30' E
		38° N 8° 30' E
		Algeria-Tunisia border
		Morocco-Algeria border
5	Balearic Islands	38° N 0° 30' E
		39° 30' N 0° 30' E
		39° 30' N 1° 30' W
		40° N 1° 30' E
		40° N 2° E
		40° 30' N 2° E
		40° 30' N 6° E
38° N 6° E		



6	Northern Spain	
		Coast line
		37° 36' N 1° W
		37° N 1° W
		37° N 0° 30' E
		39° 30' N 0° 30' E
		39° 30' N 1° 30' W
		40° N 1° 30' E
		40° N 2° E
		40° 30' N 2° E
		40° 30' N 6° E
		42° 30' N 6° E
		42° 30' N 3° 09' E
7	Gulf of Lions	
		Coast line
		42° 30' N 3° 09' E
		42° 30' N 6° E
		42° 30' N 7° 30' E
		France-Italy border
8	Corsica Island	
		42° 30' N 6° E
		42° 30' N 7° 30' E
		43° 15' N 7° 30' E
		43° 15' N 9° 45' E
		41° 18' N 9° 45' E
		41° 18' N 6° E
9	Ligurian and North Tirrenian Sea	
		Coast line
		France-Italy border
		43° 15' N 7° 30' E
		43° 15' N 9° 45' E
		41° 18' N 9° 45' E
		41° 18' N 13° E
10	South Tirrenian Sea	
		Coast line (including North Sicily)
		41° 18' N 13° E
		41° 18' N 11° E
		38° N 11° E
		38° N 12° 30' E
11	Sardinia	
		41° 18' N 6° E
		41° 18' N 11° E
		38° 30' N 11° E
		38° 30' N 8° 30' E
		38° N 8° 30' E
		38° N 6° E
12	Northern Tunisia	
		Coast line
		Algeria-Tunisia border
		38° N 8° 30' E
		38° 30' N 8° 30' E
		38° 30' N 11° E
		38° N 11° E

		37° N 12° E
		37° N 11° 04' E
13	Gulf of Hammamet	
		Coast line
		37° N 11° 04' E
		37° N 12° E
		35° N 13° 30' E
		35° N 11° E
14	Gulf of Gabes	
		Coast line
		35° N 11° E
		35° N 15° 18' E
		Tunisia-Lybia border
15	Malta Island	
		36° 30' N 13° 30' E
		35° N 13° 30' E
		35° N 15° 18' E
		36° 30' N 15° 18' E
16	South of Sicily	
		Coast line
		38° N 12° 30' E
		38° N 11° E
		37° N 12° E
		35° N 13° 30' E
		36° 30' N 13° 30' E
		36° 30' N 15° 18' E
		37° N 15° 18' E
17	Northern Adriatic	
		Coast line
		41° 55' N 15° 08' E
		Croatia-Montenegro border
18	Southern Adriatic	
		Coast lines (both sides)
		41° 55' N 15° 08' E
		40° 04' N 18° 29' E
		Croatia-Montenegro border
		Albania-Greece border
19	Western Ionian	
		Coast line (including East Sicily)
		40° 04' N 18° 29' E
		37° N 15° 18' E
		35° N 15° 18' E
		35° N 19° 10' E
		39° 58' N 19° 10' E
20	Eastern Ionian	
		Coast line
		Albania-Greece border
		39° 58' N 19° 10' E
		35° N 19° 10' E
		35° N 23° E
		36° 30' N 23° E

21	Libya	
		Coast line
		Tunisia-Lybia border
		35° N 15° 18' E
		35° N 23° E
		34° N 23° E
		34° N 25° 09' E
		Lybia-Egypt border
22	Aegean Sea	
		Coast line
		36° 30' N 23° E
		36° N 23° E
		36° N 26° 30' E
		34° N 26° 30' E
		34° N 29° E
		36° 43' N 29° E
23	Crete Island	
		36° N 23° E
		36° N 26° 30' E
		34° N 26° 30' E
		34° N 23° E
24	South of Turkey	
		Coast line
		36° 43' N 29° E
		34° N 29° E
		34° N 32° E
		35° 47' N 32° E
		35° 47' N 35° E
		Turkey-Syria border
25	Cyprus Island	
		35° 47' N 32° E
		34° N 32° E
		34° N 35° E
		35° 47' N 35° E
26	Egypt	
		Coast line
		Lybia-Egypt border
		34° N 25° 09' E
		34° N 34° 13' E
		Egypt-Gaza Strip border
27	Levant	
		Coast line
		Egypt-Gaza Strip border
		34° N 34° 13' E
		34° N 35° E
		35° 47' N 35° E
		Turkey-Syria border
28	Marmara Sea	
29	Black Sea	
30	Azov Sea	