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Organización  
de las  
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Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
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## REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR FISHERIES

### Fifth meeting of the Working Group on Fisheries Management

Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of), 9-12 October 2011

## REPORT ON THE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IMPELMENTATION OF THE RECOFI RECOMMENDATION ON MINIMUM DATA REPORTING

### PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this document is to inform the Working Group on Fisheries Management (WGFM) on progress achieved towards the implementation of the Recommendation RECOFI/6/2011/1, entitled "Recommendation on minimum data reporting in the RECOFI area", as adopted by RECOFI at its Sixth Session (Rome, Italy, 10-12 May 2011) and that, in accordance with Article V of the Agreement for the Establishment of the Regional Commission for Fisheries, the Commission agreed it would take effect on 1 January 2012.

### BACKGROUND

2. The third meeting of the Working Group on Fisheries Management (WGFM) in Doha, Qatar agreed the Terms of Reference of consultancy toward integration of catch and effort data in the RECOFI Area (Appendix O of WGF5/2009) with a specific emphasis on agreed minimum data requirement. This evaluation survey on national data collection systems was held during April and May 2011 and its findings were reported to the special meeting of the WGFM convened on 9 May 2011 immediately prior to the sixth Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI) session, based on the agreement at the fourth meeting of the WGFM in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. The outcomes of the meeting is described in RECOFI:WGF5/2011/4.

3. As a second step, the RECOFI Workshop on Minimum Data Collection and Reporting (Data Workshop) was convened in Cairo, Egypt from 10 to 11 July 2011 in conjunction with the RECOFI/FIRMS Workshop on Resources and Fisheries Inventory (Cairo, Egypt, 12-14 July 2011). The purpose of the Data Workshop was to (i) review the results of first exercise to consolidate national catch and effort data according to the Recommendation of the Minimum Data Reporting, and (ii) plan for the further development of the RECOFI Fishery Management Database and supporting information network.

4. The Data Workshop was chaired by Mr Abdulkarim Habib Al Radhi, Directorate of Fisheries Resources, WGFM Chairperson and Head of Fisheries Assessment Section, Public Commission for the Protection of Marine Resources, Environment and Wild Life, Manama, Bahrain. Ms Sachiko Tsuji, Senior Fishery Statistician, FAO, Rome, Italy, acted as Technical Secretary of the Workshop. The list of Participants is in Appendix 1.

For reasons of economy, this document is produced in a limited number of copies. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring it to the meetings and to refrain from asking for additional copies, unless strictly indispensable.

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## **OUTCOMES OF DATA WORKSHOP**

### **Review of the consolidation exercise of national catch and effort data by fisheries**

5. Prior to the meeting, Members submitted their national catch and effort data for recent year(s) in the most convenient formats with readily available species and fisheries classifications. Six Members participated in the exercise: Bahrain, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia. It was confirmed that the data submitted by Bahrain, Oman, and Saudi Arabia satisfied the mandatory catch and effort data reporting requirement. While Qatar allocated catch into traps and gillnets based on historical knowledge of major species caught by each gear, it has implemented the new catch and effort data collection system at three landing sites starting in 2011, in addition to traditional full enumeration of catch at the Central Market. When those data become available, Qatar is expected to be able to fulfill data reporting requirement completely. Data submitted by Iran did not include species composition of catch separated by fisheries. The previous evaluation survey indicated that though Kuwait has difficulty to provide fishing effort data with the exception of shrimp trawl, Kuwait is in the process of implementing the new data collection system. Data submitted did not separate catch according to fisheries.

6. The delegates from each Member had an individual informal session with the RECOFI Secretariat and technical experts during the meeting. The main findings through the consultation are given in Appendix 2.

7. In general, the exercise indicated that Members have either had the required competence to fulfill the mandatory requirement of minimum data reporting or modified their data collecting systems to accommodate the need. Many Members encountered some difficulty in preparing length frequency data for Spanish mackerel, especially in the absence of clear guidance on suitable sampling procedures and the amount of measurement required. Despite the intensive amount of Spanish mackerel size data collected under the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) project during 2002 and 2007, data collection was suspended at the completion of project, except in Bahrain. Difficulties in species identification of emperors and groupers were also noted and some Members are currently in the process of enhancing the capacity of species identification of field enumerators.

8. The Data Workshop recognized the value of size data of catch, either as length/weight frequency or average size, to define size selectivity of different gear types and operations that would be useful for developing fishing strategies, as well as providing useful indicators of the exploitation status of stocks. The Data Workshop agreed to seek the possibility to collect size information on commercially important species, including shrimps, groupers and emperors, in addition to Spanish mackerel. It was recognized that the data collection on size would require additional training and that the fishers would not permit enumerators to handle fish for this purpose. It was pointed out that Members could learn from each other's experience to determine the most suitable and cost-effective procedures.

### **Timeframe of preparatory activities**

9. The Data Workshop considered the list of activities required toward implementation of the Recommendation with a timeframe. It agreed to conduct the second round of the consolidation exercise at the time of the fifth meeting of the WGFM in October 2011. This exercise should concentrate on assembling historical catch and effort data and exploring the potential utilization of data collected to show the stock and fishery status. Due to technical difficulties encountered and a lack of clear guidelines, the consolidation of length data for Spanish mackerel was proposed to defer until after the fifth meeting of the WGFM, or even later. In addition, it was noted the need for the WGFM to agree on logistics, functionalities and responsibility of the RECOFI Fishery Management Database and supporting information network.

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10. Lessons learned from the GCC project on Spanish mackerel were noted by the Data Workshop. Problems included: i) participation being limited to GCC countries only, i.e. not full coverage of countries active in the fishery; and ii) the lack of political commitment to implement management action at the regional level. The new attempts under RECOFI should overcome these obstacles. An assessment Spanish mackerel workshop, one of the WGFM approved activities for 2011-2012, could be held once all the required data are submitted. The Data Workshop considered it preferable to convene this workshop prior to the sixth meeting of the WGFM in 2012. The RECOFI assessment workshop should utilize fully the past assessment results, including data and information used for the 2010 GCC assessment workshop and the projects achievements. Oman, the host country of the 2010 GCC Spanish mackerel stock assessment workshop was requested to provide the first set of such data and information to the Secretariat. This information would be supplemented by the other Members.

11. Potential benefits of consolidating fishing effort of different gears with a standardized effort were considered in the Data Workshop. While the consolidation of effort from different gears would be useful to indicate overall fishing capacity of Members and the region, combining catch per unit of effort (CPUE) from different gears and fisheries was discouraged strongly when using them as stock indicators. The Data Workshop considered it useful to initiate discussion on a set of indicators to be produced from the consolidated catch and effort data at the fifth WGFM meeting.

12. The Data Workshop noted that in order for RECOFI to agree on the regional management measures at the next session of the Commission in 2013, it is necessary that the WGFM in 2012 would agree on stock conditions of priority species/ species groups and develop a proposal for management. This indicated the need to initiate discussion on how to utilize data collected through minimum data reporting and what kind indicators should be developed to show the stock status of priority species/species groups as well as fishery management conditions to submit to the Commission as the WGFM. There was general agreement for all Members to submit the historical data back to the year 2000 as soon as possible but no later than the end of August 2011. The Secretariat would distribute the consolidated database to all Members at the beginning of September in the most convenient way at that time for analyses and development of proposal to be tabled at the WGFM-V in October 2011.

13. After the consideration, the timetable indicated in Appendix 3 was accepted as an indicative timeframe toward full implementation of the Recommendation and development of regional management scheme.

#### **Brainstorming on regional database and information network**

14. The Data Workshop exchanged informal views on desirable locations, formats, functionalities and responsibilities to establish and maintain the RECOFI Regional Fishery Management database and supporting information network.

15. Regarding to the database, the Data Workshop noted that many miscellaneous tasks would be involved in the maintenance and quality control of a regional consolidated database, including the administrative burden of sending notifications, monitoring submissions and pursuing late submissions, and the provision of technical capacity in harmonizing formats and ensuring the quality and coherence of consolidated data. The Workshop expressed a preference to utilize FAO's technical capacity for database maintenance and consolidation at least until data exchange and processing procedures would become an established routine. The possibility for one of the Members to take responsibility of hosting and maintaining the regional database would be kept open as a potential future option. FAO Technical experts assured to provide technical backstopping until the regional database become operational in 2012 and agreed to advise on the possible service and associated costs at the fifth WGFM meeting.

16. In relation to the information network to support information sharing among Members, the Data Workshop agreed on the need to establish a interactive web page to (i) allow search and extraction of data and information, (ii) upload and download files, and (iii) enable simple information sharing. The Workshop noted that it was desirable to develop one RECOFI web site by integrating WGFM requirements into existing instruments for cost effectiveness and better and focused visibility. However, the Workshop could not decide whether the future RECOFI web should be based on RAIS or the FAO RECOFI page. FAO was invited to develop a proposal for a range of services with technical specifications that FAO could provide with cost implication when expanding the existing FAO RECOFI page. FAO was also invited to evaluate the possibility of expanding RAIS.

17. The delegate from Saudi Arabia volunteered to develop a proposal for the fifth WGFM meeting on a range of analytical functionalities required for developing an agreed regional fishery management schemes and measures. The Data Workshop noted the need to raise RECOFI's attention on both the financial and human costs required to support such network in a sustainable way. The meeting closed its discussion at 12:30 of 11 July 2011.

### **REGIONAL DATABASE AND INFORMATION NETWORK**

18. Following the invitation by the Data Workshop, Statistics and Information Service of FAO (FIPS) examined the functions of the Regional database and information network required to support the implementation of the RECOFI Recommendation on minimum data reporting together with the services that FIPS could offer with a range of indicative cost.

19. Consideration was made based on the aspects of:

- Feasibility of implementation (and cost of development) – what tools, components or systems are readily available, those need further modifications, those require new development, etc; and operationally speaking, how easily can the required coordination among various services be mobilized.
- Sustainability related risks – mechanism to ensure continuous updating and upgrading, mechanism to ensure consistency of operation, security of resource availability in a long run, etc;
- Cost for maintenance – communication management, processing and quality control of disseminated contents, management and quality control of tools and systems including their updating and upgrading, etc;
- Extent of integration – comparability among different RECOFI data and information components, extent of linkage and harmonization between fishery management and aquaculture components,

20. The Recommendation indicates the need to establish at a minimum two additional datasets, in addition to the existing RECOFI capture production dataset, i.e. one dataset on catch and effort by gear corresponding to Paragraph 2, 3, 4-a- (i) and (iii), and 5 and the other for length composition of catch corresponding to Paragraph 4-a-(ii) and (iii). It would be preferable to set up one consolidated database containing different datasets together with a common data handling tools that allow search, extraction, and aggregation of data easily according to the users' need. Currently, a preliminary integration of pre-submitted data has been developed on the same principle, including application with FishStatJ as a common dissemination tool together with the existing RECOFI capture production data.

21. In addition, there would be needed a mechanism to share the information submitted under Paragraph 4b (survey and research work on narrow-barred Spanish mackerel) and Paragraph 7 (plans, protocols and results of surveys). FIPS would propose that the latter information be managed through a bibliographic management system such as Electronic Information

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Management System (EIMS) that is standard tool within FAO and currently supporting RECOFI documents and meeting reports dissemination.

22. Appendix 4 shows the possible contents of the RECOFI information network when expanding the existing RECOFI web page under FIGIS. Table also shows the tools currently available within FIPS to support the content dissemination. The GFCM web page <http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/en> was developed by FIPS and then maintained by the GFCM Secretariat, which could be referred as one model case of FIGIS based Regional Organization web site. The preference between FIGIS-based system and Typo-3 based system which underpins the RAIS website would depend on how much end-users, i.e. RECOFI Members, would like to have a direct control on disseminated contents. FIGIS based option would be secure and protected within a broader frame and require only minimum development costs since most of tools are already available. However, in this case, FIPS would recommend that Members only submit contents to the Secretariat and leave the uploading responsibility to either the designated officer in the RECOFI Secretariat or FIPS. Alternatively, the Typo-3 based content management system would allow direct inputs and control on the publishing process by the Members, but many components and related plug-in facilities would have to be developed. Also, in this case, FAO could provide technical advices during the development phase but would not take a long term responsibility of continuous system update.

23. Management of information exchanges and datasets preparation require several steps including intensive communications with Members for ensuring timely submission and follow-up clarification of submitted information, quality control and data processing including collation of codes and classifications used and format translation, and packaging for dissemination such as dataset preparation for application tools as well as uploading to web page. This may correspond to about 2-5 month/person work if the tasks would be covered by the RECOFI Secretariat and 0.5-1.0 month/person when covered by FIPS, according to the amount of data and information processing required. This only covers the tasks required under the regular implementation of the Recommendation, excluding development cost. In addition, the maintenance of information network will require about the equivalent human resources, i.e. about 2-5 month /person in the Secretariat, or 0.5-1.0 month/person for out-sourcing to FIPS.

#### **SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE WORKING GROUP**

24. The WGFM is invited to review the progress towards the implementation of the RECOFI Recommendation on minimum data reporting in the RECOFI area and to comment on it, as appropriate. In particular, the WGFM is requested to provide guidance to the Secretariat on:

- the time schedule and action plan indicated in Appendix 3; and
- which option to proceed, in logistics, functionalities and responsibility of the regional database and information network to support the fishery and aquaculture management of the RECOFI Region, especially through the implementation of RECOFI Recommendation on minimum data reporting.

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## **Appendix 2. Summary of main findings through individual consultation between Members and technical experts**

### **BAHRAIN**

Bahrain submitted the 2009 data of catch of 68 species classifications and efforts of 13 separate fisheries as an Excel table of fisheries vs catch by species and various efforts. Effort data were provided in number of sets (for nets) or number of traps (either small or gears) according to the fisheries, in addition to number of days at sea. Bahrain notified the implementation of several new regulations including restriction on gear size, configuration, and operational procedures of longline, implementation of Marine Protected Area as well as shrimp fishery designated operating zone, limiting amateur fishers only to use hooks and lines and ban of utilization of multi-filament multi-layer gillnet. Catch and average effort data are collected at landing sites with random survey and processed on monthly basis. Those data will be multiplied with the vessel number to get the estimate of the national total. Number of vessels was collected through the census conducted every five years and the last census occurred in 2004. Bahrain has continued the length measurement of Spanish mackerel after the completion of the GCC project and has no problem to accommodate with the data requirement relating to the Spanish mackerel. Data is handled with Excel spreadsheet and no database system and language is used. Similar information could be made available back to 2004.

### **IRAN**

Iran submitted 2010 effort, amount of shrimp and aggregated bycatch for three vessel categories as well as total discards obtained from three landing sites, and 2009 total catch and total efforts for four vessel categories without data on catch composition. In addition, there was fisheries operation without using boats, mainly barrier nets, which catch mainly demersal species and beach seines. Iran collected catch by species, gear used and efforts from 10% of each vessel categories at 42 landing sites by enumerators. The catch and effort monitoring also included those operations without boats. The fishing license was issued based on vessel categories with indication of main gear used. In some cases, hooks and lines were used in combination with other gears such as gillnets. Port entry and departure were continuously monitored by coastguard. Iran indicated a difficulty to raise sampled data to total, separately by vessel categories and gears, while the consultation indicated that the Iran's system already collected all necessary information to fulfilling the minimum data reporting. It was agreed that first, Iran would provide further explanation on specific problem in raising sample data collected at landing centre into national total. At the same time, Iran would provide sample-based catch effort data obtained from one landing site in one month together with all information required for raising, with which the technical experts would examine and advise possible options to resolve the problems. If necessary, technical experts could arrive in Teheran before the WGFM-V for direct consultation with national experts.

### **KUWAIT**

Kuwait provided its national fishery statistics of 2008. Although this provided extremely useful information for economic analysis of the fishery and aquaculture sector, there was no catch and effort data separated by fisheries available. This is only formal statistics available from Kuwait and no other information could be submitted without approval from the Ministry of Planning. Shrimp trawls, traps and gillnet are main gears used in Kuwait. The data collection by the Public Authority for Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources was conducted at market and the catch amount could not separate according to the gears used. However, the Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research (KISR) was catch and effort information following the sample based procedures, covering 95 % of catch. Kuwait assured to make the best efforts to enable to provide information obtained from KISR.

## OMAN

Oman submitted the 2009 and 2010 for 13 fisheries, defined with eight gears and four vessel categories in the format directly derived from database that facilitates. Catch was divided into 42 species classifications. Data are collected at 42 landing sites following the random sampling methods targeting 95 % accuracy but ensuring the accuracy will not become below 90 %. Number of vessels was used to raise the sampled data. The number of vessels was obtained through the census conducted every 10 years and adjusted according to entries and removals in between time period. Starting from September 2011, all boats will be counted annually with information on gears to be used as well as monitoring of number of days at sea for more than 20 % of vessels regularly at landing sites will be implemented. Currently, groupers and emperors are not divided into species level and Oman is in a process to train enumerators to gain improved species identification skill for those species groups. Size data collection is under the responsibility of research laboratory and data is available on emperors for two years and groupers for four years. In addition, the fishery department has maintained the data on number of fish caught and average individual fish weight that can provide good indicator on gear selectivity and general stock condition, useful for fishery management. Many length data of Spanish mackerel were collected during the GCC project of 2002 – 2007 but this activity was suspended at the completion of the project. Similar data can be provided back to 1985 with the approval from the Government.

## QATAR

Qatar is conducting the full enumeration at the Central market, which causes a difficulty to separate catch into different fisheries. In order to address the requirement defined in the Recommendation, Qatar submitted catch and effort data for two fisheries, traps and gillnets, obtained from two landing sites with allocation of catch into species based on their expert knowledge on kind of species occurred by individual gears. Starting from 2011, enumerators are positioned at three ports collecting catch and efforts by gears, together with full monitoring of entry to and departure from the port by Fisheries Department in collaboration with coast guard. Starting from 2009, Qatar has collected size and maturity data for 15 commercial species as the national project. In addition there has been the regional bottom trawl survey to obtain fishery independent stock indicators under the GCC. Size measurement of Spanish mackerel was completed when the GCC project finished. Also, starting from 2011, small boats with out-board engine were transferred under the responsibility of Fishery Department, some of which involved hand and line fishing catching substantial amount of Spanish mackerels. Historical catch would not be able to be directly linked to individual fisheries but number of active licenses for the past would be available for main ports by gears.

## SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia submitted detailed catch and effort data of 2010, separated by seven gears, two boat categories and 80 biological classification, as well as separation by landing sites. Data collection is made by enumerators visiting eight-ten landing sites working ten days per month, collecting data on duration at sea, type of boats and gears, number of gears used, number of sets per day and catch by species. The sampled data is raised with total number days directly collected by coast guard based on entry to and departure from ports stratified by fisheries indicated in licenses on monthly basis. Although Saudi Arabia conducts boat census twice a year, it finds it difficult to monitor de-registration accurately and timely and therefore it determines not to use number of vessels to raise sampled data to total estimate. Starting from 2011, small boats are requested to carry AIS system, i.e. simple GPS. Average price per kilogram by species/ species groups is collected monthly at market but size data are not collected systematically except three categorizations (small, medium, and large) for shrimp. Size measurement on Spanish mackerel has been stopped after the completion of the GCC project. Also industrial fishery data are present with eight industrial boats operating on shrimp trawl in the northern Gulf area. Data include discarded catch as number of trash boxes. Number of boats and its classification are included in its national statistical bulletins.

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### **Appendix 3. Indicative time schedule for the implementation of the RECOFI Recommendation of Minimum Data Reporting**

#### Workshop in July 2011 (Completed)

- First round of consolidation exercise focusing on mandatory catch and effort data separated by fisheries
- Brainstorming of format, location, functionalities of RECOFI Fishery Management Database and information network

#### Between July Workshop and WGFM-V (October 2011)

- Second round of consolidation exercise and Members to submit historical mandatory catch and effort data separated by fisheries up to 2000 in the same format as the first round exercise, as much as possible. Indicative due date is the end of August.  
**Action: Members**
- Prepare and distribute a consolidated database to members before the middle of September. **Action: Secretariat**
- Prepare specific proposal on database maintenance services and supporting information network with indication of corresponding cost if FAO will take a maintenance responsibility.  
**Action: FAO**

#### WGFM-V in October 2011

- Review of the second round of consolidation exercise; Historical catch and effort data separated by fisheries; optional data and information if available
- Agree on logistics (e.g. location, responsibility, and data sharing procedure) of RECOFI Fishery Management database and information network
- Discussion on set stock indicators to be calculated from the consolidated RECOFI catch and effort data together with preliminary examination of indicators
- Further clarification on data sharing protocols for data requirement for Spanish mackerels and various optional data and information

#### Prior to January 2012

- Third round of consolidation exercise; mandatory data requirement for Spanish mackerels, especially length frequency data and monthly catch and optional data and information
- Setting the RECOFI Fishery Management database and testing

#### Jan.2012 – Aug. 2012

- Setting Information network and testing
- Submission of data and information relevant with the Recommendation up to 2010. Data and information already submitted during the preparatory consolidation exercise would be revised and updated if necessary
- Training on utilization of database and network if necessary
- (Workshop of Spanish mackerel assessment, depending on the decision at WGFM-V)

#### 31 August 2012

- Database and Information network become fully operational
- Submission of 2011 data and information required by the Recommendation

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WGFM-VI      October 2012

- Development of a set of stock and fishery indicators based on the RECOFI Fishery Management database and develop a fishery management recommendation to be submitted to the Commission (RECOFI-VII, May 2013)

#### Appendix 4. Possible contents of the RECOFI Information Network when developed based on FIGIS

	Supporting Tools	Examples of possible model or Currently available information
<b>BASIC INFORMATION ON THE COMMISSION</b>		
Commission's institutional description	FIGIS	Current: <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/recofi/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/recofi/en</a> GFCM: <a href="http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/en">http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/en</a>
Bibliographic references with links to on-line sources:		
- RECOFI meeting documents and reports	FIGIS-NEMS (current) or FIGIS-EIMS	Current: <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/recofi/en#Org-Outputs">http://www.fao.org/fishery/rfb/recofi/en#Org-Outputs</a>
- RECOFI publications	FIGIS-EIMS	GFCM: <a href="http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/16090/en">http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/16090/en</a>
Recommendations and resolutions	FIGIS and/or EIMS	GFCM: <a href="http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/16100/en">http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/16100/en</a>
<b>STATISTICS AND INFORMATION</b>		
Statistics and information (top page)	FIGIS Topic	GFCM: <a href="http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/16103/en">http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/16103/en</a>
RECOFI Regional Capture Production	FIGIS data collection, online query panel, FishStatJ	Current: <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/recofi-capture-production/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/recofi-capture-production/en</a>
<u>Information sharing under the Recommendation</u>		
- <u>Catch and effort data by gears</u>	FIGIS, FishStatJ	FishStatJ dataset to be configured
- <u>Length composition of catch</u>	Not yet determined	
- <u>Surveys and research work on narrow-barred Spanish mackerel</u>	FIGIS-EIMS	
- <u>Survey plans, protocols and</u>	FIGIS-EIMS	
- Selected documents from the region	FIGIS-EIMS or FIGIS-KORs	
Biological references		
- Priority species list	FIGIS, with links to FAO FishFinder species fact sheets or Fishbase	GFCM: <a href="http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/166221/en">http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/166221/en</a> (contains links to FAO FishFinder species fact sheets or Fishbase)
List of RECOFI shared stocks and fishery resources (RECOFI-FIRMS Marine resources inventory under development)	FIGIS browser, or FIGIS Topic	FIRMS browser: <a href="http://firms.fao.org/firms/resource/browse-inventory/en">http://firms.fao.org/firms/resource/browse-inventory/en</a> GFCM page: <a href="http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/17104/en">http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/17104/en</a> (contains links to FIRMS fact sheets)
Stocks status reports (FIRMS fact sheets)	RECOFI-FIRMS Marine resources inventory Under development	FIRMS: <a href="http://firms.fao.org/firms/en">http://firms.fao.org/firms/en</a> GFCM example of FIRMS fact sheet nested in the GFCM website: <a href="http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/17104/en">http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/17104/en</a>
<b>OTHER SUPPORTING INFORMATION</b>		
Species fact sheets	FIGIS – FAOFishfinder	<a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/search/en</a> ex: <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i> : <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/3280/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/species/3280/en</a>
Fisheries (FIRMS fact sheets)	FIGIS Fisheries fact sheets	FIRMS example of fishery fact sheet
Legislation references	FIGIS-FAOLEX	Ex: Country Profiles <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/FI-CP_BH/5/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/countrysector/FI-CP_BH/5/en</a>