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GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION
FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES PÊCHES
POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE



GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Tenth Session

Cyprus, 22-26 October 2007

SALIENT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

Introduction

1. This document provides a synthesis¹ of the information contained in 12 national reports² received by the Secretariat up to 18th October 2007. It covers notably the description of national fisheries and management measures and the progress made in the field of scientific research. It is noted that the reports received followed mostly the format adopted by the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) at its ninth session (provided as Annex 2 for ease of reference). The analysis made by the Secretariat is summarised in Annex 1.

2. It is recalled that this work is aimed to place at the disposal of the Members a global overview of the research activities and management actions implemented at national level, as well as to highlight information related to emerging projects in the Mediterranean, allowing countries to identify opportunities and synergies for regional cooperation.

General comments

3. Through the information analysed, the following remarks were noted:

- Information contained in the reports generally focuses on activities of the intersessional period and planned activities as requested by the Committee;

¹ Parag 72 in the report of the 8th session of SAC "The Committee agreed on the need for Members' national reports to reach the Secretariat at least one month before a SAC session so that the Secretariat could draft a brief synthesis of information received.

² The national reports will be annexed to the report of SAC

- Information on the status of stocks is not always focussed on priority species and is sometimes provided in a general manner.
- The information on stock status was provided specifically by GSA only in two reports.
- The information provided on stock status is based on both direct and indirect methods.
- 7 countries undertake routine data collection within the framework / on the basis of the European Union Fisheries Data Collection Regulation.
- In most cases there is more than one institution (scientific and administrative) which is responsible for data collection.
- Research is undertaken by various national scientific research institutes.
- Research activities focused mainly on the main demersal and small pelagic species, large pelagic species such as bluefin tuna and swordfish, as well as on the interaction of the environment with fisheries resources.
- Nine countries reported on social sciences studies in progress, some of which are quite extensive.
- Ten countries presented information on marine environmental studies in progress which mainly focussed on pollution studies, coastal zone management, biodiversity, marine reserves and MPAs, artificial reefs, by-catch of turtles, seabirds and other species, ecosystem monitoring and indicators, impacts of fish farming, environment-friendly fishing techniques, oceanographic monitoring and benthic ecology.
- Research suggestions for consideration by SAC included themes related to artisanal fisheries, assessment of picarel and albacore, stock assessment methodology, EAF, indicators and reference points, criteria for defining shared stocks, fishing gear selectivity, interactions between fisheries and cetacean, genetic studies on anchovy, population studies of mackerel, impact of environmental changes and survival of escapees from nets.
- Three countries reported on efforts to integrate GFCM Task 1 into their national data collection and information system.

Suggested action by the Committee

SAC is invited to review the status of national research activities and to identify areas of cooperation among interested Members. In addition, the Committee may request more collaboration from national institutions to submit their national reports within the agreed deadline and according to agreed format³

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³ It was agreed to not exceed 4 pages (see the standard format)

Annex 1. Table of analysis of National Reports

Member country	Description of the fisheries	Status of stocks of priority species	Status of the statistics and information system	Status of research in progress	Status of the social sciences studies in progress	Marine environmental studies in progress	National management measures	Research suggestions for consideration by SAC
Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flottille : environ 4000 unités ; ▪ production : de l'ordre de 150000 tonnes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poissons demersaux : limite critique d'exploitation. Effort doit être maintenu à son niveau actuel ▪ Poissons pélagiques : exploitation optimale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Système national pour la collecte de statistiques y compris sur l'effort de pêche et le développement de bases de données centrales, basé sur l'échantillonnage auprès des professionnels et sur les données obtenues des autorités maritimes locale et les gardes côtes.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ La recherche scientifique est menée par des équipes rattachées à 3 Ministères ; ▪ La recherche porte sur : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biologie, écologie, exploitation et évaluation de stocks concernant des espèces démersales et de petits pélagiques ; - Etudes de l'ichtyoplancton - Commercialisation et techniques de transformation et valorisation des produits de la pêche. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Etudes finalisée ou en cours concernant : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - le plan d'aménagement des Pêcheries ; - l' évaluation et la cartographie des ressources corallifères. - la consommation des ménages en produits de la pêche ; - les aspects juridiques de la gestion de l'environnement côtier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Etudes menées concernent : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salubrité et classification des zones de pêches et d'aquaculture, - Inventaire, conservation et gestion de la biodiversité marine et du littoral. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication de textes réglementaires subséquents à la loi sur la Pêche et l'Aquaculture, dont notamment : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Le décret relatif aux établissements d'exploitation des ressources biologiques marines ; * L'arrêté relatif à l'autorisation et au permis de pêche. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ développement de la pêche artisanale (ex : amélioration des techniques de pêche) ▪ Valorisation des produits issus de la pêche artisanale.

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Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small scale fishery, trawl fishery (Cyprus waters), trawl fishery (int. waters), polyvalent fishery ; ▪ Fleet : 504 units; ▪ Production : 2096 tonnes ; ▪ Total working days in 2006 : 92759 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information on exploitation rate of the main demersal species (<i>M.surmuletus</i>, <i>M.barbatus</i>, <i>S. smaris</i>, <i>B.boops</i> etc) indicated an overexploitation trend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ data are collected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Direct Reports (logbook/production reports) – Legislative procedures (registration data) – Interviews (census) – Sampling Surveys (fishing fleet, scientific surveys) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National program for collection of biological and economic data, including from MEDITS component; ▪ The Fisheries Department is involved in EU biological and Oceanographic research projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socio-economic surveys through: Inshore Fishery Production Reports, Logbooks, the Fishing Licenses and the Sales Notes, interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects on turtles, marine biodiversity, ecology, marine invasive alien species, and monitoring of the environmental parameters; ▪ development of marine protected areas and artificial reefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of the bottom trawl vessels operating in Cyprus waters from eight in 2005 to 4 in 2006. ▪ European Commission Regulation for the Mediterranean was adopted in December 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess the status of <i>Spicara smaris</i> and some large pelagic species.

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Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Activities in GSAs 17 and 18: mainly trawling and small passive gears. External waters and fishing grounds: both trawling and purse seines, with bottom-set longlines ▪Fleet : 3710 units ▪production: 37,387 tonnes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪demersal and small pelagic resources: situation relatively stable and positive for some stocks in comparison with the previous years. ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪National fisheries statistics system in Croatia based on logbook data. ▪Harmonization of statistical data gathering in Croatia with the EU Fisheries Data Collection Regulation (EC 1543/2000). ▪Setting up of an EU-compliant fleet register. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Scientific efforts are centered around the national monitoring activities. ▪The Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (IOF) Split participates in the MEDITS survey as well as in the AdriaMed-initiated activities. ▪Specific research projects are taking place, funded directly by the Ministry of Science and Technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Study on market organization possibilities. ▪Socio-economical study on certain aspects of fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Ecosystem research undertaken in the framework of the project "JADRAN". ▪Environmental monitoring of pelagic ecosystem in the eastern part of GSA 17 within the framework of the PELMON Project. ▪Numerous projects on environmental impact of fish farming, impact assessments of activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪The main resource management measures include minimum landing sizes, mesh sizes, closed seasons for numerous species, temporal and spatial restrictions for gears. ▪GFCM recommendation were considered in the national legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Validation and interpretation of the results obtained through different scientific methods of stock assessment. ▪Development of indicators and reference points. ▪research on status of resources in the Jabuka pit. ▪Identification of criteria for shared stocks.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Anchois : augmentation de la biomasse ; ▪Sardine : retour de la biomasse vers des valeurs plus faibles (83000 tonnes) comparativement à la période 2003-2005 (231000 tonnes) ressources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Echantillonnage régulier des débarquements au port ; ▪Echantillonnage des débarquements par la flottille professionnelle (mensurations et paramètres biologiques), dans le cadre de la DCR ("Data Collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poursuite des campagnes annuelles de chalutage MEDITS et évaluation de l'état des ressources et l'impact de la pêche sur les écosystèmes ▪Project MERLUMED : contamination chimique dans le réseau trophique du merlu du golfe du Lion ; ▪Project CAFE : analyse du rapport entre la capacité et la mortalité par pêche pour la 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Recherches sur les techniques de pêche moins nocives pour l'environnement que les filets fixes ou les chaluts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

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		démersales : les analyses de la campagne 2006 ont montré une augmentation des populations d'individus de petite taille dans le golfe du Lion et en général dans le bassin nord-occidental de la Méditerranée.	Regulation") de l'UE.	flottille chalutière ciblant le merlu. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Project PELMED : 'évaluation directe des stocks de petits pélagiques dans le golfe du Lion. ▪Project SARDONE :étude des stocks d'anchois et de sardine en Méditerranée nord-occidentale, Adriatique et Mer Egée 				
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Fleet : 17,928 units ; ▪production : 92,415 tonnes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪GSA 22 : Signs of anchovy stock recovery was observed in 2006 ; ▪The stock abundance of sardine can be characterized as intermediate – increase in stock biomass in 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Fishery statistical data are collected by Administration under various Ministries. ▪Fisheries data are also collected in the framework of the Greek National Fisheries Data Collection Programme. ▪National fisheries data collection programme 2002-2006: in application of regulation EC 1543/2000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Assessment of small pelagic species (SARDONE). ▪Capacity fishing mortality and effort (CAFÉ) ▪A framework for fleet and area based fisheries management (acronym AFRAME) ▪Operational Evaluation Tools for Fisheries Management Options (EFIMAS). ▪Fisheries independent survey based operational assessment tools (FISBOAT). ▪NECESSITY: research in fishing gear technology, selectivity and by-catch reduction. ▪Dynamic behavior of long line and static nets in deep waters. Experimental trial in the region of Southern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪MOFI: Monk Seal and Fisheries: Mitigating the conflict in Greek seas. ▪Critical Interactions between Species and their Implications for a Precautionary Fisheries Management in a variable Environment. ▪Developing Indicators of Environmental Performance of the Common Fisheries Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪In addition to EC fisheries management measures, Greece has adopted several national measures for managing fishing effort: minimum landing sizes, fishing gear restrictions, seasonal and local closures, distance from coast and depth restrictions. ▪Regarding large pelagics, such as bluefin tuna, 	None

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				<p>Aegean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Mediterranean Small Craft Fishery and Development (MESFIDE). ▪Recording and description of the Greek small scale fishing gears and study of their viability. ▪MONOFILAMENT: Investigation of the possibility to use more selective gears targeting the same fish catch. 		<p>(INDECO).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪BEACHMED-e, ICZM-MED: Concerted actions, tools and criteria for the integrated coastal zone management 	<p>albacore and swordfish, fishery is regulating by issuing special permits valid for one year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Seasonal closure for swordfish during October to January, with a minimum fish size of 120cm. 	
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪There is a generally stable status for demersal resources with no signs of over-exploitation in GSA 15 ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Catch, effort and landing data are collected through a monthly port sampling scheme, logbooks and fish markets. ▪The MaltaStat database and information system is developing into an integrated system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪National programme to routinely collect fleet, catch, effort, economic, biological, resources abundance and processing industry data (EC1639/2001 and 1581/2004) ; ▪Scientific monitoring of the Coryphaena stock and the associated fishery ; ▪Acoustic, ichthyoplankton, sediment and benthos surveys. ▪EU funded research project entitled "Status of deep-sea red shrimps in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Sea". ▪The impacts of trawl fishery on the demersal communities, species and habitats with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Routine economic survey for fisheries as part of the EC Data Collection Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Five year study as part of an EU funded LIFE project on the impacts of fisheries practices on sea bird populations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪None

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				special reference to the 25 nautical mile FMZ.				
Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Fleet : 238 units (mostly under 12m) operating in GSA 18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪10 stations sampled during trawl survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Database and information system being developed with Adriamed support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Project SOLEMON ▪Trawler survey ; ▪Biology and ecology of selected demersal species is being monitored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Pilot project to collect socioeconomic data of marine fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪The status and movement of alga <i>Caulerpe racemos</i> and the influence on the ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪New Law on marine fisheries is being developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪None
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Flottille : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - senneurs :150 unités ; - chalutiers : 120 unités ; - barques : 2600 unités - palangriers : 350 unités ▪prodction annuel (t): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - petits pélagiques : 16000-29000 ; - démersaux 4000-1100 - espadon : 1400 ▪Thon rouge : capturé essentiellement par les madragues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Evaluation directe : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sardine : baisse des valeurs des indices d'abondance. ; - Chinchard (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>) : accroissement de biomasse de 13% durant 2003-2006 ▪ Evaluation indirecte: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sardine : pleinement exploité. - rouget : surexploité. - Crevette rose : ne parait pas surexploitée. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Système statistique national de collecte de données sur les captures et sur l'effort de pêche des principales espèces exploitées ainsi que sur l'activité des flottilles ; ▪Contribution à la base de données commune (Task1) de la CGPM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Programme de recherche sur les grands pélagiques, les petits pélagiques, les ressources demersales et les gisements de coquillage ; ▪Etude des paramètres ;océanographiques. ▪Etude du corail rouge <i>Corallium rubrum</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Impact socio-économique de l'utilisation du chalut à mailles carrées 40 mm ▪Etudes des aspects socio-économiques des pêcheries artisanales ; ▪Pêcheries palangrières : diagnostic et perspectives ; ▪Etablissement des indicateurs socio-économiques de l'activité de pêche dans la lagune de Nador. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Etude de la biodiversité marine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Aucune nouvelle mesure d'aménagement n'a été adoptée récemment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Projet d'étude de la Sélectivité du chalut à maille carrée en Méditerranée marocaine. ▪Projet "Dolphin Resort Ras Laflouka" ▪Projet d'étude de la génétique de l'anchois de la lagune de Nador. ▪Etude de la population du chinchard

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Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fleet (in GSA 17) : 174 units (mostly under 10m) ; ▪ Production : 396 tonnes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data is collected for the sardine and anchovy stocks – short time series does not allow for an assessment to be undertaken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information system InfoRib for collecting and reporting of the marine fishery data. ▪ The Slovenian Fisheries Monitoring Centre represents the central assembly point of the different data on marine fisheries. ▪ Improvement in logbook system is underway. ▪ Inclusion of the GFCM Task 1 into the reporting module of the information system InfoRib is planned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MEDITS programme since 1996 in cooperation with Italy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In July 2007 Slovenia executed the study called “The Estimation of the Value of different Areas in the scope of Slovenian Fisheries Sector”. ▪ The socio-economic data (assets and insurance, fishing effort, maintenance costs..etc) are collected via a questionnaire 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decree on designation of the sea fishing area of the Republic of Slovenia ; ▪ National legislation covers the provisions of EC regulations. ▪ 40mm limit for trawling mesh size. ▪ Considering in the National Strategic Plan to introduce capacity adjustment measures in the new programming period 2007-2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fleet (GSA01, GSA02, GSA05, GSA06) : 3536 units ▪ Production: 56,091 tonnes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GSA 1 - <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> has a low biomass level - <i>Sardina pilchardus</i>: fully exploited ▪ GSA 5 - <i>Mullus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data of landings by species, commercial categories, prices, fishery vessel identification, fishing grounds, landing ports and dates are recorded on a daily basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IEO ensure the scientific monitoring of the fisheries of the main commercial species at the principal landing sites ; ▪ Discard data of the trawl fleet were processed (Reg. (EC) 1543/2000 and Reg. (EC) 1639/2001) ; ▪ Selectivity of artisanal gears and the relationship with the abundance and the biological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic information on fisheries is also collected and processed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quarterly surveys monitoring oceanographic conditions off Málaga (GSA 1), Murcia (GSA 6) and Mallorca (GSA 5) ; ▪ Research activities are related to Marine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Spanish ministerial order ORDEN APA/79/2006, of 19 January, that establishes an integral management plan for fisheries resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The impact of environmental changes (climatic variability, increase of gelatinous plankton, etc.) on the early life stages of exploited

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		<p><i>surmuletus</i>: fully exploited</p> <p>- <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> : exploited at above a sustainable level</p> <p>▪GSA 6</p> <p>- <i>Aristeus antennatus</i>:s overexploited.</p> <p>- <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>: low abundance</p> <p>- <i>Merluccius merluccius</i>:s overexploited</p> <p>- <i>Lophius budegassa</i>: fully exploited</p> <p>- <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>: low biomass</p> <p><i>Sardina pilchardus</i>: high fishing mortality</p> <p>▪General</p> <p>A gradual increase in the estimated biomass of other small pelagic species over the last five years</p>	<p>▪IEO collects length and biological data of main commercial species (Reg. (EC) 1543/2000 and Reg (EC) 1639/2001).</p> <p>▪Data is stored and managed by the SIRENO database developed by the IEO.</p> <p>▪Secretariat of Maritime Fisheries is developing a global tool to compile the different sources of information in a common database.</p>	<p>cycle of species ;</p> <p>▪International bottom trawl survey MEDITS ;</p> <p>▪Acoustic survey, ECOMED.</p> <p>▪Biological sampling of tuna species is to support research on stock structure ;</p> <p>▪Study of the maturity and fecundity rates, age and growth of small tuna species ;</p> <p>▪Swordfish, experimental selectivity survey ;</p> <p>▪Other projects including on: the response of benthonic communities and sediment by fishing disturbance, cephalop stocks, benthopelagic boundary layer.</p>		<p>Protected Areas ;</p> <p>▪The effect of the global change in marine communities of the NW Mediterranean ;</p> <p>▪The spatial structure of the first stages of development of the hake, anchovy and sardine in the NW Mediterranean ;</p> <p>▪Trophic dynamics in bentopelagic communities.</p>	<p>conservation in the Mediterranean is currently enforced.</p>	<p>species.</p> <p>▪The study of survival of specimens in the escapements through the trawl meshes.</p>
Tunisia	▪Non disponible		▪Les opérations de la collecte,	▪Evaluation des Ressources marines des côtes tunisiennes	▪Indicateurs socio-	▪Projet SINDBED: Statut et		▪étude de cas relatif à l'aspect

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			<p>l'archivage et l'élaboration des bases de données des statistiques de la pêche sont assurées par la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Développement du système d'information FEIS, coordonné par MedsudMed . 	<p>(1996 –2002) ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actions de Recherche (ESREB, ESSATEL et ERACHID) (2002 – 2006). ▪ Actions de Recherche (BIHARE, LAMPAROS et DTCOMPPEDC) (2007 – 2010). ▪ Projet BIHARE : Biologie, HALieutique et Ressources Benthiques Exploitable. ▪ Projet LAMPAROS: Œufs et Larves, Abondance et Migration des Poissons Pélagiques : Aménagement des Ressources et Optimisation Socio-économique. ▪ Projet DTCOMPPEDC: Développement des Techniques de Captures et Optimisation des Moyens de Production des Petits Pélagiques et des Espèces Démersales Côtières. 	<p>économiques des pêcheries du golfe de Gabès.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pour la période 2007 – 2010: - l'analyse bioéconomique des pêcheries de Crustacés dans la région Nord de la Tunisie - l'identification des segments des unités de la pêche des petits pélagiques les plus rentables 	<p>Inventaire de la Diversité Biologique et des Ecosystèmes Dégradés.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projet MORGEN: Modèles et Outils de Recherche sur les Gisements de l'Ecosystème Coralligène du Nord. 		<p>approche écosystémique des pêcheries de la région Nord de la Tunisie (GSA12).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Un projet d'étude de cas pour implémentation de l'Approche Ecosystémique pour la Pêche et ce dans le cadre du projet GEF.
Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fleet : 18,790 units ▪ Production : 488,966 tonnes in 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scientific stock assessment studies are currently not in place in Turkey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Fisheries Information System (FIS) has currently been developed in order to create the applications and procedures needed to both comply with the EC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A project to strengthen national institutional capacity for scientific research on stock assessment ; ▪ Certain studies on the selectivity of fishing gears with the aiming of reducing bycatch are underway ; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The MARA is conducting a comprehensive social-economic study on the Marmara Sea fisherman. ▪ Estimation of socio-economic 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amended draft Fisheries Law is at the Turkish parliament for approval - forms the basics of the new implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the conventional Mediterranean type bottom trawl nets used in the Aegean Sea. ▪ Selectivity and survival experiments are

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			<p>fisheries acquis and improve fisheries management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data on marine, inland and aquacultural production are collected from 81 Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) with collaboration of Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) ; ▪ The MARA is planning to launch a work on the integration of GFCM's Task 1 data system into its FIS system. 		<p>indicators in marine small-scale fisheries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socio-economics of fishing enterprises in the Black Sea Region. ▪ The role of women in marine capture fishery in the Aegean, Turkey. ▪ The relationship between the fish price and the fishing effort in Gokova bay fishery. ▪ Success and failure of fishery cooperatives in the Aegean, Turkey. 		<p>, including Fisheries Information System, Vessel Monitoring System and brings new regulations in respect to enhanced control, enforcement and standards for market.</p>	<p>of importance for fisheries management - supported by basic biological studies related to spawning period, growth, recruitment, and mortality of some important demersal fish species and also studies on fish behavior observations with underwater devices.</p>

**Format for the preparation of national reports/
Format pour la préparation des rapports nationaux
(Not to exceed four pages)/(pas plus de quatre pages)**

Description of the fisheries

Provide the following information (use tables where appropriate):

Description of the fishing grounds and GSA.

Total landings by main targeted species.

Fleet:

- number of vessels
- LOA (range and average)
- Total KW + GT

Status of stocks of priority species

Indicate the species evaluated during the intersessional period expressing the exploitation status for each stock. The report should also indicate the management units covered by the assessment.

Status of the statistics and information system

Description of the national system of fishery statistics and/or any improvement/change occurred. Participation in regional projects and achievements/ progress in activities related to the collection and processing of fishery statistics. Type of data collected, transfer to GFCM Secretariat and other international bodies. Inventory of existing databases. Synergies with other applications.

Status of research in progress

Description of the results of the continuing and in progress research projects of interest to GFCM Sub-Committees and Working Group, with particular emphasis on management oriented assessment and GFCM priority species.

Status of the social sciences studies in progress or achieved during the intersessional period (economy, relevant legislation, sociology, etc.)

Description of the achievement and/or progress in activities related to the national research on the socio-economic aspects of the fishing communities and fishing sector.

Marine environmental studies in progress

Description of the main results from actions and studies carried out during the intersessional period which are relevant to the impact of the marine environment changes on the priority stocks and on the ecosystem alteration originated by the fisheries activities.

Management measures

Description of the management measures (legislation, regulations, etc) implemented during the intersessional period and their (expected) effects on the fishery.

Research suggestions for consideration by SAC