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GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION
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COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES PÊCHES
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**GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN**

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ninth Session

Rome, Italy, 24-27 October 2006

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE FOUR SUB-COMMITTEES**

INTRODUCTION

1. This document summarizes the conclusions and recommendations of the four Sub-Committees of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) which met simultaneously at FAO Headquarters, Rome, 11–14 September 2006. The holding of all these meetings on the same venue allowed for stronger interface between the respective activities of the subsidiary bodies of SAC as well as for the joint assessment of the outcomes of the transversal Workshops, thereby favouring multidisciplinary analysis. This applied in particular for the two transversal Workshops on Measurement and Standardisation of Fishing Effort and on Stock Assessment and Operational Units.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STOCK ASSESSMENT (SCSA)

2. The Working Groups, respectively on demersal and on small-pelagic species, met within the Sub-Committee session. The SCSA reviewed twenty-two assessments of 13 stocks (8 demersals and 5 small pelagics), including 6 shared stocks. The assessments covered 9 GSAs, mostly in the Western and central Mediterranean. The SCSA noted that 7 documents presented were not assessment *stricto sensu* and that assessments were done only for 3 GSAs.

3. The Sub-Committee expressed concern about the lack of participation from many countries and invited all the participants to submit the abstracts of their documents at least one month before the SCSA meeting.

4. A detailed description of the status of stocks and fisheries concerned, the source, and the justification for each resource management advice formulated is available in the

SCSA report (document GFCM:SAC9/2006/Inf.8). Related recommendations are summarized as follows:

For Demersal stocks

Red shrimp (*Aristeus antennatus*)

- GSA 5 (Balearic Islands)
 - **Stock status** : fully exploited.
 - **Advice** : not to increase the fishing effort; preferably a reduction of 30% of the present effort by increasing the mesh size or shift to a square mesh.
- GSA 6 (Northern Spain)
 - **Stock status** : fully exploited.
 - **Advice** : not to increase the fishing effort.

Pink shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*)

- GSA 6
 - **Stock status** : fully exploited probably close to overexploitation.
 - **Advice** : no specific recommendation. It would be unwise to let the effort increase.

Striped red mullet (*Mullus surmuletus*) from the trawl fishery

- GSA 5
 - **Stock status** : fully exploited.
 - **Advice** : not to increase the fishing effort.

Red mullet (*Mullus barbatus*) from the trawl fishery

- GSA 6
 - **Stock status** : growth overexploitation.
 - **Advice** : reduce fishing effort by 20 % and/or use square mesh size in the trawl cod-end.

Hake (*Merluccius merluccius*) from trawl fishery

- GSA 5
 - **Stock status** : growth overexploitation.
 - **Advice** : use of 40 mm square mesh in the trawl cod-end or reduction of 20% in the fishing effort.
- GSA 6
 - **Stock status** : growth overexploitation.
 - **Advice** : - the final target effort level should be about the half of the current level;
- use of the square mesh;

- establish temporal closures for long line and gillnet during the period of maximum spawning and, for trawling in the recruitment period.

- GSA 7 (Gulf of Lions)
 - **Stock status** : growth overexploitation with a risk of recruitment overexploitation.
 - **Advice** : - improve the selectivity of the trawl;
 - reduce the fishing mortality of trawl;
 - enforce the minimum legal landing size of 20 mm;
 - reduce the fishing mortality of longline and gillnets by establishing temporal closures during the period of maximum spawning.

For Small pelagics

Anchovy (Engraulis encrasicolus)

- GSA 1 (Northern Alboran Sea)
 - **Stock status** : low levels of biomass and recruitment.
 - **Advice** : - not to increase the actual level of fishing effort;
 - length at first capture should not be less than length at first maturity and minimum legal size should be adjusted accordingly.

- GSA 6
 - **Stock status** : declining trends in catches and CPUEs and low levels of recruitment.
 - **Advice** : - not to increase the actual level of fishing effort;
 - length at first capture should not be less than length at first maturity.

- GSA 7
 - **Stock status** : declining trend in biomass and catches and very low level of recruitment of the 2004 class. According to preliminary 2006 data, an increase of biomass can be expected.
 - **Advice** : not to increase the actual level of fishing effort.

- GSA 17 (North Adriatic Sea)
 - **Stock status** : moderately exploited.
 - **Advice** : not to increase the fishing effort.

- GSA 22 (Aegean Sea)
 - **Stock status** : decreased biomass during the last two years, especially in the western part of the Aegean in 2005.

- **Advice** : shift the existing closed season (December-February) to autumn or spring.

Sardine (*Sardina pilchardus*)

- GSA 1
 - **Stock status** : biomass, catches and CPUEs higher in 2005 than 2004.
 - **Advice** : not to increase the actual level of fishing effort.
- GSA 6
 - **Stock status** : declining trend in catches, biomass and recruitment since 1992.
 - **Advice** : not to increase the actual level of fishing effort.
- GSA 7
 - **Stock status** : increasing biomass from 2003 to 2005. Preliminary 2006 data from acoustic survey indicate a decrease in 2006.
 - **Advice** : no specific recommendation.
- GSA 17
 - **Stock status** : fully exploited.
 - **Advice** : not to increase the fishing effort.

Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) and **Sardine** (*Sardina pilchardus*)

- GSA 16 (Strait of Sicily)
 - **Stock status** : increased biomass values during the last two years.
 - **Advice** : no specific recommendation.

Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*), **Sardine** (*Sardina pilchardus*) and **Sprat** (*Sprattus sprattus*)

- GSA 17
 - **Stock status** : low biomass of sardine.
 - **Advice** : no specific recommendation.

5. In addition, the Sub-Committee made the following general conclusions and recommendations:

- implementation of 40 mm square mesh in the cod end of bottom trawls;
- the length at first capture for small pelagics should be higher than length at first maturity;
- echo-surveys in the Adriatic should be applied in a standardized way by different countries to cover all the Adriatic (East and West). Acoustic estimates should be integrated with the catch-at-age estimates;
- the use of DEPM surveys should be combined with acoustic surveys and should cover the entire area of distribution of the Adriatic anchovy in GSA 18.

6. The SCSA analysed the report of its Permanent Working Group on Stock Assessment Methodology (PWGAM) and endorsed its conclusions. They are summarized as follows:

- set up an expert group under SCME/SCSA to define ecosystems within the GFCM area;
- encourage the use of composite models and direct survival analysis;
- use trawl surveys (i.e. MEDITS) for further identifying indicators;
- improve cooperation in the Black Sea area through the preparation and implementation of a regional project on fisheries management;
- consolidate the terms of reference of the PWGAM.

7. SCSA noted the important progress taking place in investigations related to new technologies and tools for stock assessment purposes such as :

- simulation approach in the conceptual framework of biomass pool dynamic models called ALADYM (Age-Length Based Dynamic Model);
- the use of underwater television as a fishery-independent method for stock assessment. SCSA stressed the need for ad hoc training courses on these new methodologies.

8. SCSA also reviewed the reports of the transversal Workshop on Measurement and Standardisation of Fishing Effort and the transversal Workshop on Stock Assessment and Operational Units. The Sub-Committee endorsed their conclusions which are summarized together with SCSA outputs. The full conclusions are given in documents GFCM:SAC9/2006/Inf.12 and GFCM:SAC9/2006/Inf.13.

9. The Sub-Committee acknowledged the progress made in the field of mapping applied to distribution of resources and encouraged the use of this tool for producing maps of (among others) nursery areas and juveniles.

10. SCSA discussed the criteria to update the priority species list of SAC and suggested to exclude the highly migratory species for the time being. No new shared stocks were presented for inclusion in the list. The shared stock and priority species lists as adopted by SAC are given in Annex A and Annex B.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (SCSI)

11. The SCSI focused on fishing effort measurement and Operational Units (OUs) issues on the basis of the outcomes of the related workshops held during the intersession.

Transversal Workshop on measurement and standardisation of fishing effort

12. The Workshop made appreciable effort to provide an answer to the Commission's request related to the implementation of Recommendation GFCM/2006/1. It identified minimum standards for some fishing effort parameters measures and made progress on the standardisation of the fishing effort among the OU's. In spite of the practical difficulties, an advancement was made as well with regard to the calibration and the

allocation of the fishing effort across different OU's: a table with some parameters to measure fishing effort both in terms of fishing capacity, fishing activity and, when relevant, number and dimension of fishing gears was agreed upon (Annex C). SCSI, together with SCSA, stressed the need to develop a common methodology to analyze disaggregated fishery data, taking into account the progress made on operational units characterization (The Workshop report is available as document GFCM:SAC9/2006/Inf.12).

Transversal Workshop on stock assessment and operational units

13. The Workshop consolidated the Operational Unit (OU) frame, taking into account the stock assessment data need, the GFCM fleet segmentation and the OU data collection scheme being developed for the whole Mediterranean. The Workshop emphasized the importance to proceed with practical testing for the OU concept through additional case studies with the support of the FAO regional projects (The Workshop report is available as document GFCM:SAC9/2006/Inf.13).

14. The SCSI endorsed the conclusions of the above-mentioned Workshops and recommended that:

- the FAO regional projects assist countries with the measurement of effort for demersal sources such as fishing intensity (fishing effort/unit area of grounds), through providing, for instance, GIS tools and expertise;
- the GFCM Task 1 table, provided in Annex D, be endorsed by SAC and further implemented as a tool to collect data needed for stock assessment taking in account the OU concept and the GFCM fleet segmentation;
- the table provided in Annex C should be a reference for the fishing effort measurement. The issue of calibration/allocation of effort units should be taken up by one, or more Sub-regional projects (i.e. CopeMed, AdriaMed, EastMed);
- SAC fleet segmentation (Annex E) be formally adopted as a GFCM Resolution;
- the GSAs nomenclature be harmonized with the FAO-FIDI statistical subdivisions used for the submission of official national nominal catch statistics, after careful study of all possible implications;
- current entitlements of GSAs be harmonized. SAC may wish to consider the following two options: a) assigning only a number to each GSA; or b) assigning each GSA with a number and a neutral geographical name; for example: GSA 26: South Levantine Sea; GSA 24: North Levantine Sea, etc;
- the GFCM consider applying for membership to the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP);
- coordination between the GFCM and European Commission Regulations on data collection be developed in relation to Operational Units and GFCM Task 1.

15. The SCSI took note of the initiative taken by the Secretariat to develop the GFCM Website. It encouraged together with FAO (FIDI/FIGIS and FIRMS) and the regional projects (MedFisis, AdriaMed and MedsudMed) to pursue effort in data collection and fisheries information systems development both at national and sub-regional levels, and to support the integration of relevant data within the GFCM statistics and information system. The major activities of the regional projects are provided in document GFCM:SAC9/2006/3.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (SCESS)

16. SCESS focused on implementation, together with SCSi, of the Operational Units concept and on the use of socio-economic variables as input for the GFCM task 1 (Annex D). The Sub-Committee underlined that for many Mediterranean countries, current lack of economic data collection system represents a serious problem. It stressed the need for technical assistance in this field as well as for homogenizing data for the GFCM Task 1 in particular those related to socio-economic variables by fleet segment. SCESS emphasized the relevance of economic aspects when addressing fishing effort measurement and standardisation.

17. The Sub-Committee also acknowledged the effort made by AdriaMed to collect and analyse fisheries legislations and regulations, especially progress made in establishing a regional database on bottom trawl fishery regulations. SCESS reviewed issues related to the fish trade and market flux. It took note of outcome from analysis on the impact of market forces on fisheries management and recommended to extend this kind of analysis to other fisheries such as:

- sardines in GSA 03;
- striped mullet in GSA 05;
- hake in GSA 06; and
- small pelagics in GSA 17.

18. SCESS stressed the need to define a minimum list of sociological indicators to be integrated within the OU framework defined as GFCM Task 1, considering the work undertaken by AdriaMed in this field. SCESS mentioned advice made to EC by the Scientific and Technical Economic Committee on Fisheries (STECF) to carry out studies which should develop acceptable methodologies for the estimation of economic and social indicators. It called for the development of synergies with STECF on this topic.

19. The Sub-Committee presented an overview of some relevant activities concerning recreational fisheries and identified two priority areas of studies that would provide a baseline understanding of this sector:

- an analysis of the legal frameworks regarding recreational fisheries amongst GFCM countries;
- an exploratory survey of the socio-economic status of recreational fisheries among GFCM countries.

20. Considering the above conclusions, SCESS formulated the following advice for consideration; that:

- GFCM Members facilitate the collection of relevant data on import and export flows from and to Mediterranean and EU countries, among other trade data, to promote analyses of market situations affecting fisheries management;
- Member countries collect relevant exploratory information on recreational fisheries to understand the relevance of recreational fisheries within the national economies;
- a sociological indicators working group be established within each sub-region project to 1) define national sociological information needs, 2) implement case

studies, and 3) to work toward the definition of a GFCM minimal list of social indicators for use within the Operational Units matrix;

- Members inform about their progress on the socio-economic data collection and other relevant activities;
- SAC reconsider the organization of a workshop on the use of socio-economic indicators in fisheries management;
- for those countries having sufficient socio-economic data, specific advice for fisheries management be formulated to complement available resource management advice, and be presented to the SCESS;
- the SAC fleet segmentations be formally adopted by GFCM (Annex E).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND ECOSYSTEMS (SCMEE)

21. SCMEE reviewed the outcome of the joint SCMEE/ACCOBAMS Workshop on interaction between Cetaceans and fishing activities which met during the Sub-Committee session. It expressed concern about the abuse of pingers in some areas and their impact on the Cetacean behaviour and suggested robust scientific experiments in particular to assess this impact. The conclusions are summarized in Annex D of document GFCM/SAC9/2006/Inf.5.

22. The Sub-Committee noted the slow progress in defining methodologies for Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and recommended to further develop case studies in particular through integrating socio-economic parameters and aspects related to the ecosystem functioning. It expressed the opinion that this topic should be addressed by the four SAC Sub-Committees.

23. SCMEE reiterated its concerns about weakness of data on by-catch of endangered species and pointed out the need for an efficient follow-up and control of the impact of fishing on protected species or species threatened with extinction, including strengthening data collection programs at national and regional level.

24. SCMEE took note of a proposal to create two new deep-sea protection zones in the Mediterranean which will be proposed, as convened, to the next SCMEE meeting jointly with additional scientific information and their legal status. SCMEE also reviewed information on the PELAGOS Sanctuary and concluded that further detailed information was needed to evaluate the situation. The Sub-Committee expressed the need to set up a standard procedure for the evaluation of new restricted fishing zones in international water.

25. The Sub-Committee endorsed the main following recommendations:

- establishment of a transversal ad hoc Working group on the by catch issue;
- compilation of inventory/synthesis of published studies on fisheries and biodiversity of deep sea areas;
- conduct of scientific experiments to assess the impact of different types of pingers on cetacean and fish species;
- continuation of the exploratory survey on the cetacean-interactions using a revised version of the existing GFCM-ACCOBAMS questionnaire;

- development of the exchange of knowledge and expertise between GFCM and IUCN on all relevant scientific aspects of common interest and examine the possibility to discuss a Memorandum of Understanding.

SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE COMMITTEE

26. The Committee is invited to review the findings, conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committees, ad hoc Working groups and Workshops. SAC may wish to pay special attention to issues such as the Operational Unit, especially the GFCM task 1 framework.

27. The Committee is also invited to provide guidance for further integrating advice on fishery resource into multidisciplinary based management measures, especially for multispecies shared fisheries and for consolidating SAC Reference Framework.

ANNEX A : Shared stocks

English common name	Scientific name	Area	Countries
Dolphin fish	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Western Mediterranean.	Italy, Malta, Spain and Tunisia
Horned octopus	<i>Eledone cirrhosa</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy and Serbia-Montenegro
Musky octopus	<i>Eledone moschata</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Aegean Sea	Greece and Turkey
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Gulf of Lions	France and Spain
Shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	All Mediterranean	All countries
Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	All Mediterranean	All countries
European squid	<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Blackbellied angler	<i>Lophius budegassa</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Monkfish or angler	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Gulf of Lions	France and Spain
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	North Tyrrhenian and Corsica	Italy and France
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Sicily Channel	Italy, Tunisia, Libya and Malta
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy and Serbia-Montenegro
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	North Tyrrhenian and Corsica	Italy and France
Red mullet	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	Western Mediterranean	Corsica and Sardinia
Red mullet	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Striped red mullet	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	Western Mediterranean	Corsica and Sardinia
Norway lobster	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Norway lobster	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	North Tyrrhenian and Corsica	Italy and France
Black spot seabream	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>	Alboran Sea and the Straits of Gibraltar	Spain and Morocco
Common pandora	<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Common spiny lobster	<i>Palinurus elephas</i>	Western Mediterranean	Corsica and Sardinia
Common spiny lobster	<i>Palinurus elephas</i>	Sicily channel	Tunisia and Italy
Pink spiny lobster	<i>Palinurus mauritanicus</i>	Sicily channel	Tunisia and Italy
Deepwater rose shrimp	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy and Serbia-Montenegro
Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	All Mediterranean	All countries
Sardine	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Sardine	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Aegean Sea	Greece and Turkey
Atlantic mackerel	<i>Scomber scomber</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro

Common cuttlefish	<i>Sepia officinalis</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Common sole	<i>Solea vulgaris</i>	Adriatic Sea	Albania, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia-Montenegro
Sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	Adriatic Sea	Croatia, Italy, Slovenia
Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	All Mediterranean	All countries
Bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	All Mediterranean	All countries
Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	All Mediterranean	All countries

ANNEX B : SAC priority species list for assessment

English common name	Scientific name
Danube sturgeon(=Osetr)	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>
Starry sturgeon	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>
Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>
European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>
Giant red shrimp	<i>Aristaeomorpha foliacea</i>
Blue and red shrimp	<i>Aristeus antennatus</i>
Bogue	<i>Boops boops</i>
Common dolphinfish	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>
Horned octopus	<i>Eledone cirrosa</i>
Musky octopus	<i>Eledone moschata</i>
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>
Beluga	<i>Huso huso</i>
Shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>
Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>
European squid	<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>
Blackbellied angler	<i>Lophius budegassa</i>
Monkfish or angler	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>
Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>
Red mullet	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>
Striped red mullet	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>
Norway lobster	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>
Black spot seabream	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>
Common pandora	<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>
Common spiny lobster	<i>Palinurus elephas</i>
Pink spiny lobster	<i>Palinurus mauritanicus</i>
Deepwater rose shrimp	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>
Bluefish	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>
Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>
Turbot	<i>Psetta maxima</i>
Sardine	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>
Round sardinella	<i>Sardinella aurita</i>
Atlantic mackerel	<i>Scomber scomber</i>
Common cuttlefish	<i>Sepia officinalis</i>
Common sole	<i>Solea vulgaris</i>
Sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>
Mediterranean horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i>
Atlantic horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>

ANNEX C Table on fishing effort measurement¹

Gear	Number and dimension	Capacity	Activity	Nominal Effort²
Dredge	Open mouth			Dredged bottom surface ³
Trawl	Type of trawl (pelagic, bottom) GT and/or GRT Engine power Mesh size Size of the net (opening) Speed	GT	Time fishing	GT*days GT*hours
Purse seine	Length of the net GT Light power Number of small boats	GT Length of the net	Search time Set	GT * Fishing sets ² Length of the net * fishing sets
Nets	Type of net (trammel net, driftnet, bottom) Net length (used in regulations) GT Net surface Mesh size	Net length	Time fishing	Net length * days
Long lines	Number of hooks GT Number of longline units Characteristics of hooks Bait	Number of hooks Number of longline units	Time fishing	Number of hooks * hours Number of hooks * days Number of longline units * days/hours
Traps	GT	Number of traps	Time fishing	Number of traps * days
Purse seine/FADs	Number of FADs	Number of FADs	Number of trips	Number of FADs * Number of trips

¹ From the report of the workshop in Fuengirola, Malaga, 30-31 May 2006

² Should be referred to a particular area (indicating the surface) to estimate fishing intensity (effort · km⁻²) and to relate the effort to exploited communities

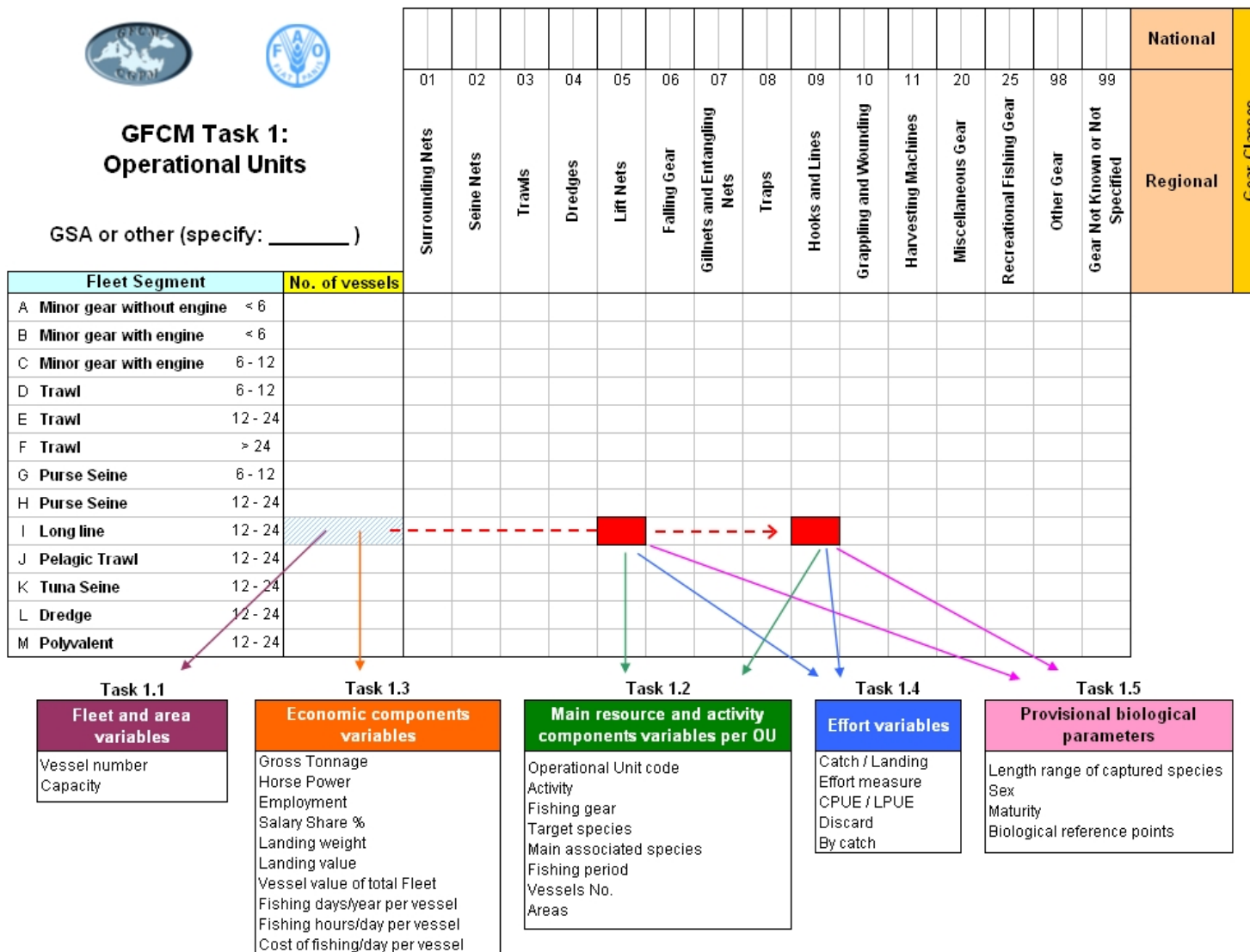
³ The effort measures that do not include a time activity should be referred to a period of time (i.e. by year)⁰

ANNEX D GFCM Task 1 – Operational Units



**GFCM Task 1:
Operational Units**

GSA or other (specify: _____)



ANNEX E: SAC Fleet Segmentation

Groups	< 6 metres	6-12 metres	12-24 metres	More than 24 metres
1. Minor Gear without engine	A	←		
2. Minor Gear with engine	B	C		
3. Trawl	⇒	D	E	F
4. Purse Seine		G	H	←
5. Long line			I	
6. Pelagic Trawl		⇒	J	←
7. Tuna Seine			K	←
8. Dredge		⇒	L	
9. Polyvalent			M	

Segments Description

A- Minor Gear without engine. All vessels less than 6 metres in length without an engine (wind or oar propulsion). Exceptionally, vessels without engine longer than 6 metres can be included.

B- Minor Gear with engine less than 6 m. length. All vessels under 6 metres length with engine, excluding trawl vessels.

C- Minor Gear with engine between 6 to 12 metres. All vessels between 6 to 12 metres length with engine, excluded specific gears as demersal trawl, purse seine, pelagic trawl and dredge.

D- Trawlers less than 12 m. length. All demersal trawlers less than 12 metres. Exceptionally, trawl vessels under 6 metres can be included.

E- Trawlers between 12 to 24 m. Demersal trawl between 12 to 24 metres.

F- Trawlers of more than 24 m. Demersal trawl with length of more than 24 metres

G- Purse Seines between 6 to 12 m.

H- Purse Seines between 12 to 24 m. Excluded Tuna Seine. Exceptionally, Purse Seines vessels of more than 24 metres, can be included

I- Long line of more than 12 m. Long line as exclusive gear more than 12 m. Exceptionally, vessels more than 24 metres, can be included.

J- Pelagic Trawlers. All Pelagic Trawl vessels, but normally this group is between 12 to 24 metres.

K- Tuna Seine. All Tuna Seine vessels.

L- Dredge. All Dredge vessels. Normally this group is between 12 to 24 metres, but exceptionally dredges under 12 metres can be included.

M- Polyvalent (and Other) longer than 12 m. All vessels longer than 12 metres, that use different gears along the year or use a gear not already listed in this classification.