

**GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
(GFCM)
REPORT OF THE FOURTH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (SCESS)
SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING**

Nicosia, Cyprus, 3-6 June, 2003

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The Sub-Committee on Economics and Social Sciences (SCESS) of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) held its Fourth Meeting from 3 to 6 June 2003 at the Holiday Inn in Nicosia, Cyprus. The Department of Fisheries and Marine Research of the Republic of Cyprus hosted the meeting. In the absence of the coordinator of the Sub-Committee, Mr Malouli Idrissi the meeting was opened by Mr Ramon Franquesa.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS OF THE SESSION

2. The Sub-Committee adopted the agenda of the meeting (Annex 1). Mr Ramon Franquesa was nominated Chairman, and Ms C. De Young was designated as Rapporteur.

3. The meeting was attended by a group of economists and representatives of the European Commission and the ADRIAMED and COPEMED regional projects (the list of participants is attached in Annex 2).

4. Concern was expressed in relation with the attendance and representation of Member States. While the low attendance at this particular meeting was due to concurrent meetings being held throughout the Mediterranean and air traffic-related strikes, the Sub-Committee took note of the often uncertain and unbalanced representation of members as well as the involvement of scientists and national focus points at its meetings, and expressed its encouragement for stronger participation of experts from the Eastern Mediterranean. The need for additional case studies from Greece and the Sub-regions of the Black Sea was underlined.

5. Potential explanations for the lack of participation include an excess of meetings for which countries may not have the necessary budget; a lack of cohesive network and coordination of meetings and intersessional work; as well as a lack of funds in member countries to finance GFCM-related work. The Sub-Committee took note of the fact that the majority of active projects are funded under either the ADRIAMED or the COPEMED umbrellas. One consequence of this lack of case studies is a paucity of data and work to justify a multitude of meetings. The Sub-Committee, therefore, recommended limiting the number of meetings to one per year until the workload necessitates additional meetings while investing more effort into strengthening the network and work programme.

3. REVIEW OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF GFCM AND THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SAC)

6. Following Mr Idrissi's previously written comments on the agenda, the group reviewed the recommendations laid down in the annual sessions (specifically paragraphs 71 and 72 of

the GFCM rapport number 27 and paragraphs 32 and 33 of the SAC 2002 report) and commended the progress toward fulfilling these recommendations during the intersessional period.

7. In order to monitor progress towards the SAC recommendations to the GFCM, the Sub-committee advocates preparing of a review of the implementation of such recommendations in its member countries. For example, it would be useful to know which countries have adopted the fleet segmentation and list of basic economic and social indicators accepted by GFCM (Annex 3) and which member countries collect the basic data necessary for building-up the set of Mediterranean economic and social indicators identified. In the cases where the GFCM fleet segmentation is not used, it would be informative to know which segmentation definitions are in use and the impediments involved in implementing the GFCM fleet segmentation.

8. Progress toward the SAC requests to the Sub-Committee is examined in Section 4 of this report.

4. INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

a) *Presentation of the results of the Third Working Group on Socio-Economic Indicators (Barcelona, Spain 3-4 March 2003)*

9. The Working Group on Socio-economic Indicators reported on the activities held during the intersessional period; highlighting the increasing number of studies and scientific activities carried out by GFCM participants, namely by the national focus points from Spain, Tunisia, and Morocco (under the COPEMED umbrella) and from Italy and the Adriatic region (under the ADRIAMED and IREPA umbrellas). The French Mediterranean case study, as well as the Algerian case study (under the COPEMED umbrella) and the Albanian cases study (under the ADRIAMED umbrella), are expected to be presented at the next WG reunion.

10. As was observed in the past, the analysis presented above showed that, in many cases, important differences inside each fleet segment could be explained by the desegregation to the local level .

11. Additional information on the work performed by the Working Group is provided in the Report of the Working Group on Socio-economic Indicators. A description of each project is presented in Section 7.

b) *Reflections on Sociological Indicators of Mediterranean Fisheries*

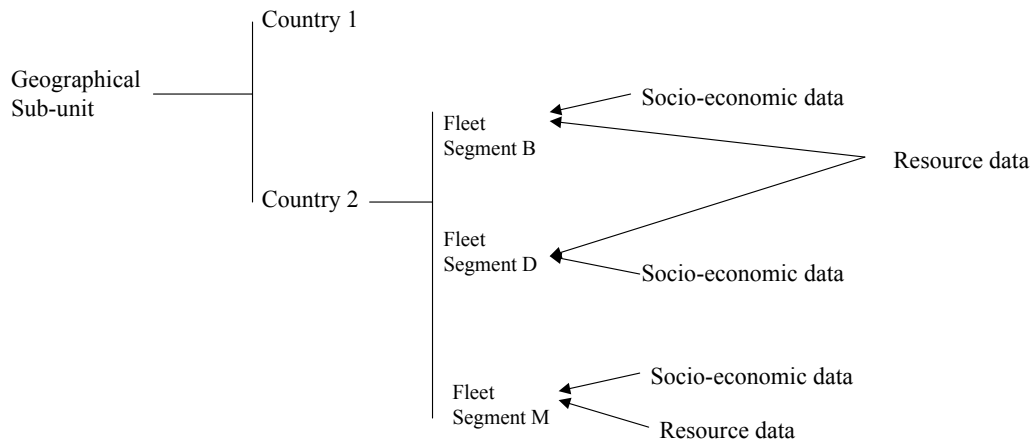
12. Several case studies implementing the procedures and methodology to derive sociological indicators applicable to the whole of the Mediterranean basin are under way. Country studies include the ADRIAMED Survey on Socio-economic Data in Albania and the economic indicators study developed in Algeria.

13. While waiting for future results, the participants noted that the process of identifying appropriate sociological indicators had been well advanced during the previous intersession and that the Sub-Committee had identified and recommended the following sociological indicators: age, number of years of active fishing, capital share, education attainment, household structure, social background, and professional experience. It was recommended

that these sociological indicators be added to the existing list of basic economic indicators and be considered part of the fundamental information to be compiled in the common SAC database, promoted by the SCSI.

c) ***Presentation of the results of the Third Working Group on Operational Units (Rome, Italy, 8-9 April 2003)***

14. The Sub-Committee reviewed the report of the Working Group on Operational Units and supported the following schema for review by SAC as a complete model to be implemented in the compilation of data by individual countries.



15. The fleet segmentation definitions, the minimum sets of socio-economic-based data necessary, and a matrix example of combining the socio-economic and resource data for this schema are provided in Annex 3.

16. The Sub-Committee noted the anticipated adoption by the STECF of the following ICES distinctions between "fleets" and "fisheries" and "metiers", which should be reviewed by the SAC for endorsement in order to provide a common definition:

- A "fleet" is a physical group of vessels sharing similar characteristics in terms of technical features and/or major activity (e.g. the Dutch beam trawler fleet < 300 hp, regardless of which species or species groups they are targeting);
- A "fishery" is a group of vessel voyages targeting the same (assemblage of) specified c.q. stocks, using similar gear, during the same period of the year and within the same area (e.g. the Dutch flatfish-directed beam trawl fishery in the North Sea); and
- A "*metier*" is a homogeneous sub-division of a fishery by vessel type (e.g. the Dutch flatfish-directed beam trawl fishery by vessels <300 hp in the North Sea).

d) ***Presentation of the GFCM/COPEMED publication, “Indicateurs Economique des Pêcheries du Méditerranée Occidentale” and the manual on sampling methodologies for socio-economic indicators***

17. Mr Franquesa presented the publication “Indicateurs Economique des Pêcheries du Méditerranée Occidentale”, which is in the process of being published. The table of contents are provided in Annex 4.

18. Representatives from IREPA and GEM presented the final draft of the Manual on Sampling Methodologies for Socio-economic Indicators. The main objective of this manual was to present a sampling and data collection methodology for use within the Mediterranean Fisheries. The Sub-Committee favored the expedient publication and dissemination of this Manual by the GFCM Secretariat. The table of contents are presented in Annex 5.

e) ***Decisions concerning the development of the GFCM/SAC Glossary***

19. The Glossary is available on both COPEMED and SCSA ftp sites.¹ The Sub-Committee decided to accept the Glossary in its current form; while noting that additional editing would be an improvement. The Sub-Committee established a procedure for the addition of new words into the Glossary in which users are instructed to contact the relevant Co-ordinator of the Sub-Committee. The list of proposed words and definitions is to be reviewed during the annual Sub-Committee meetings. The approved list of words would then be recommended to the SAC.

5. PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

20. Given the limited number of countries represented during the meeting, this agenda item was eliminated.

21. However, the participants stressed the importance of collecting such information. Therefore, the Sub-Committee recommended that each national focal point collect and forward to the Co-ordinator the required information on regional and national projects and activities related to fishery social sciences in the Mediterranean as well as the bibliographical references, taking into account the agreed standard format as used in the Fifth Session of the SAC.

22. In addition, the Sub-Committee requests the updating of the list of national focal points by the GFCM Secretariat.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FIELD OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

23. Given the complexity of the Mediterranean fisheries, there are specific research needs to be addressed. There are four dimensions to fisheries management: spatial, biological, fleets, and seasonal and the choice among the four depends on the entry point of the fishery. For example, if the fishery is managed by TAC, the management unit is through stocks. If the management tool used in capacity reduction, the management unit is the fleets. For the most

¹ <http://www.faocopemed.org/en/sac/docs.htm> and <ftp://cucafera.icm.csic.es/pub/scsa/>, respectively.

part, Mediterranean fisheries are difficult to define and, therefore, the management tool chosen is generally based on capacity.

24. If chronic over capacity is determined to exist in a specific fishery, management can implement a capacity reduction programme. There exist more complete bio-economic models to identify specific operational units which can be decommissioned to meet such a management objective, can differentiate between excess and over capacity², and can estimate the increases in efficiency by producing the optimal product mix.

25. However, before the implementation of any management proposal, not only is an understanding of the biological and economic (e.g. short-term and long-term changes in profits and employment) effects of such a proposal important, but as are the distributional effects of such changes in efficiency (e.g. are the poorest of the poor being hit the worst?). Therefore, socio-economic indicators can provide an important contribution in the management decision-making process.

26. Furthermore increased research related to the fish markets would represent an important step to increase scientific knowledge on socio-economics aspects including national and international marketing policies, distribution system and aspects related to the import/export.

27. Another issue of note in the Mediterranean fisheries is the want for individuals within the administrative institutions trained in fisheries economics or socio-economics. To support national socio-economic analysis capacities within the fisheries administration is one way of responding to the increasing demand on socio-economic advice in fisheries management.

28. Finally, the Sub-Committee took note of the value of a progressive enlargement of the scope of the indicators, in particular the sociological indicators. Keeping in mind that such indicators would reflect not only the fishers, the crews, and the wives of fishers, but also the capacity of the fisher communities to participate in the various fisheries-related institutions. Included in this concept are the governance and social capital of the communities.

29. Taking into account these particular aspects of the Mediterranean fisheries the SCESS consider that the priorities for socio-economic research in fisheries can be organised into four categories:

- Feasibility studies related to the collection of socio-economic indicators of Mediterranean fisheries;
- Training in the realm of fisheries socio-economic analysis and management;
- Case studies relating to the application of the socio-economic indicators to fisheries management and the development of bio-economic models ;
- Research related to fish and fish products markets.

² Briefly, excess capacity is a short-term phenomenon arising from fluctuations in stocks and delayed reactions to market forces; while over capacity is a long-term concept indicating structural inefficiencies in the fisheries that require management intervention.

7. WORK PROGRAM AND NEXT YEAR ACTIVITIES

30. Following the four priority categories mentioned above, the following list comprises the Sub-Committee's suggestions for inclusion into the work program of the SCESS:

7.1. *Feasibility studies related to the collection of socio-economic indicators of Mediterranean fisheries*

31. The SAC charged the Sub-Committee with determining the list of socio-economic indicators that are feasible across the GFCM member countries and that would allow for sufficient level of analysis. Feasibility studies were performed in Italy, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, France, and Spain to define such a list and to determine which point on the gamut between macro-level and micro-level economic units would meet the minimum needs for data gathering efforts to enable sound policy analysis and political/economic justification for any capacity reduction programme.

32. In the realm of social indicators, two GFCM-specific studies are in progress:

- The ADRIAMED Survey on Socio-economic Data in Albania is being implemented. The aim of the survey is to gain a detailed insight into the social context of the national fisheries. The survey was implemented in every Albanian fishing port and the vessel sample group was chosen using a random stratified design. The survey comprised three themes: 1) Personal Data; 2) Maritime district characteristics and relations; and 3) Crew working conditions and fishing.
- The Algerian Case Study in which the methodology adopted was the same as that in the previous cases studies of Spain, Morocco and Tunisia; however, some additional data were collected to provide for the calculation of new sociological indicators. The work has established the need for, in the case of sociological analyses, a separate but linked database on crew members, as opposed to vessel owners, based on individual enquiries.
- In addition, the work being performed under the auspices of the European Commission concerning the evaluation of social impacts of fisheries management tools. An ongoing EU program developed in France, Denmark, UK, Norway, Netherlands, and Spain concerning opportunities of sharing responsibilities in fisheries management in EU and national contexts. The results of this work was presented during the 2-3 April, 2003 meeting in Brussels.

33. Other studies include:

- IREPA's work in Italy concerning socio-economic indicators in the sub-geographical areas 9 through 11. A list of current projects is provided in Annex 6.
- The extension of the Tunisian Case Study to the rest of Tunisia, specifically to Northern and Eastern Tunisia. In addition, the INSTM was also implementing a follow-up study of the Gulf of Gabes in order to analyze the state of the art and trends of the fisheries sector since 2000.
- The new EU regulations on data collection provide the means for researchers to produce economic indicators on a regular basis. For the EU members and candidates, this programme offers the possibility to develop and finance a

standardised data collection, providing a common methodology and standardised data collection useful for non-EU members to follow. Given the common character of the Mediterranean resources, the SCESS considered that in the context of the framework of the GFCM, full support is warranted in the development of common criteria and data collection methodology to produce homogeneous economic and social indicators throughout the Mediterranean basin. To assure this objective to develop common instruments, the aid of the European Commission is necessary to provide the co-operation mechanisms to develop compatible data collection schema in non-EU Mediterranean countries. In this direction the SCESS recommended:

- To ask the European Commission to provide a definition of the character, timetable, method and publication criteria of the data collection program in the next session of the GFCM;
- To analyse the points wherein the co-operation of non-EU members is necessary to assure a harmonised development of data collection activities;
- To provide paths of co-operation at all levels to assure these objectives.³

7.2. *Training in the realm of fisheries socio-economic analysis and management*

34. Taking into account the need for participation by a wide range of staff within all or almost all of the Mediterranean Countries in socio-economic work, the SCESS recommended supporting different formation initiatives to improve the socio-economic analysis capacities of the administrative officers and researchers in the various countries of the Mediterranean. In this sense, the SCESS recommended the support to develop fundamental formation activities as:

- The “Master on Economy and Management of Fishing Activities”, coordinated by the GEM-University of Barcelona (UB), and supported by COPEMED and the CIHEAM that will take place in 2003. This Masters program is addressed to the managers and researchers of the Mediterranean area and provides an official UB and CIHEAM degree. The SCESS supported this initiative and requested that the GFCM administrations facilitate the participation of member state representation.
- Short period seminars training using the Manual for data collection of socio-economic indicators;
- The Course on Fisheries Economics promoted by the Mediterranean Observatory of IREPA to be held in autumn, in collaboration with ADRIAMED;
- Short courses on fishery market issues (trade, traceability, labelling).

35. The Sub-Committee observed such efforts contribute to the promotion and harmonisation of socio-economic research among the various Mediterranean countries. The Sub-Committee requested that the COPEMED and ADRIAMED projects aid in the support of such courses, that the respective national administrations and institutions provide the human resources necessary, and that the respective universities ensure proper accreditation of educational degrees.

³A new EU program on data collection, including the MEDIFSIS, AdriaMed, COPEMED programmes is beginning in 2003 (e.g. a test collection on economic data in Spain was begun at the beginning of 2003). The EU data and the fleet segmentation are coherent with the economic indicators proposed by the SAC. In the medium term this programme allows for EU countries to dispose of resources to developing research enquiries and will provide consistent perennial economic indicators. The GFCM cooperation programs can contribute to assure this work can be initiated and regularized on annual bases by national administrations in non-EU countries.

7.3. *Case studies relating to the application of socio-economic indicators to fisheries management and the development of bio-economic models*

36. The primary focus of work related to the Sub-Committee has been the data collection and elaboration of socio-economic indicators. The theoretical necessity of such information in the decision-making process has been demonstrated; however, the use of such information in practice has yet to be documented. Several examples exist in many countries and should be collected and translated into French or English. In addition, in order to develop a systematic application of such indicators, the Sub-Committee suggested the idea of a technical meeting (not necessarily limited to Mediterranean countries) on this matter to be supported with the aid of the FAO FIPP.

37. In addition, the Sub-Committee recommended that the SAC mandate for the intersessional period 2003-2004 include the use of bio-economic models in the analysis of management recommendations. The BEMMFISH project financed by EC, which initially concerned researchers from France, Greece, Italy and Spain, could be used for this purpose. The Sub-Committee recommended the use of additional resources (from projects, institutes and universities) to allow for the participation of researchers from other Mediterranean countries in this project. The objective would be to include researches from all coasts of the Mediterranean in the elaboration and testing of this model.

38. Finally, the Sub-Committee favoured the updating of the FAO Circular No. 927 entitled “Les pêches en Méditerranée: Eléments d’information sur le contexte halieutique et les enjeux économiques de leur aménagement” with the support of the FAO FIPP.

7.4. *Research related to fish and fish products markets*

[Give the limitations on the fishing resources in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, is it clear that an increase of the added value from fisheries can be obtained not from increased production but from an increase in quality and, therefore, quality.]

39. In that respect, the technical documents of the ADRIAMED Meeting on Aspects of Fish Market in the Adriatic Sea were presented. Experts from Albania, Croatia and Italy participated at this meeting. The aim of the meeting was to gain a better understanding of the fish markets through the collection of relevant information available at national and regional (Adriatic Sea) level. The development of research on economics to the fish market sector is also highlighted. In the documents some case studies on specific aspects (strategy, certification, cost and market aspect) are presented.

40. The results highlighted that fish marketing and trading system in Adriatic are very different and that a fish market system with a proper legislation framework is an important tool to rationalise the fisheries. Information related to the import and export dynamics are particularly important for a better understanding of the fishery system.

41. The SCESS recommended increased attention to the market aspects of fisheries. Not only to the Mediterranean fish commercial balance but also to prices, quality control, processing and labels. From this perspective, it would be adequate to develop a database of prices at different trade levels stemming from case studies and analyses.

8. OTHER MATTERS

42. The Sub-Committee was charged with suggesting a new co-ordinator. Due to the small number of participants, the group felt it inappropriate to make this suggestion and suggested a delay until the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee in Greece. The Sub-Committee felt that the definition of Terms of Reference for the Co-ordinator position would aid in this selection. During the interim, the Sub-Committee adopted the idea of an e-mail exchange in order to compose a list of candidates and agreed that Mr Raymon Franquesa would serve as Interim Coordinator until a Coordinator is chosen.

43. The Sub-Committee thanked Mr Malouli Idrissi for his excellent service as Co-ordinator.

9. SUMMARY LISTING OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

44. Recommendations to the GFCM

- To ask the European Commission to provide a definition of the character, timetable, method and publication criteria of the data collection program in the next session of the GFCM.
- To analyse the points wherein the co-operation of non-EU members is necessary to assure a harmonised development of data collection activities.
- To provide paths of co-operation at all levels to assure these objectives.
- To provide an updated list of country focal points and to remind these focal points of the need to maintain or create the National Reports.

45. Recommendations to the SAC

- To limit the number of meetings to one per year until the workload necessitates additional meetings and to invest more effort into strengthening the network and work programme.
- To prepare a review of the implementation of GFCM recommendations in its member countries.
- To endorse the proposed distinctions between "fleets" and "fisheries" and "metiers"
- To support different formation initiatives aimed at improving the capacities for socio-economic analysis of the administrative officers and researchers in the various countries of the Mediterranean.
- To include in the mandate for the intersessional period 2003-2004 the use of bio-economic models, such as BEMMFIS in the analysis of management recommendations. The use of additional resources (from projects, institutes and

universities) to allow for the participation of researchers from other Mediterranean countries in this project was recommended.

- To increase attention to the market aspects of fisheries, including the development of a database on prices at different trade levels stemming from case studies and analyses.
- To accept the Glossary in its current form; while noting that additional editing would be an improvement.
- To add the sociological indicators to the existing list of basic economic indicators to be considered part of the fundamental information to be compiled in the common SAC database, promoted by the SCSI.

46. Recommendations to the SUB-COMMITTEE

- To support the following on-going work of the SUB-COMMITTEE (Albania, Algeria, France, Italy, Morocco, Tunisia) and to extend this work to the remainder of the Mediterranean Region.

47. Recommendations to the FAO FIPP

- To organise a technical meeting on the use of socio-economic indicators in fisheries management
- To update the FAO Circular entitled Overview of the Macroeconomic aspects of the Mediterranean Fisheries with the support of the FAO FIPP.
- Recommendations to the GFCM Secretariat
- The expedient publication and dissemination of the Manual on Sampling Methodologies for Socio-economic Indicators by the GFCM Secretariat.

AGENDA

1. Ouverture de la session
2. Adoption de l'ordre du jour et arrangement
3. Rappel des recommandations de la dernière session de la CGPM et du CSC
4. Travaux d'intersession
 - a. GT indicateurs socioéconomiques
 - b. Reflexion sur les indicateurs sociaux (Etudes de cas Algérie, Italie et Albanie)
 - c. GT UO
 - d. Présentation du rapport intermédiaire sur la prochaine publication CGPM COPEMED sur les indicateurs économiques de la pêche en Méditerranée occidentale et le manuel d'échantillonnage.
 - e. Glossaire
5. Rapports nationaux
6. Recommandation en matière de Recherche et Développement
7. Programme de travail et activité pour l'année prochaine
8. Autres questions
9. Adoption du rapport

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FLEET SEGMENTATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA REQUIREMENTS

FLEET SEGMENTS

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.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Macro-level Data:	Micro-level (vessel) Data:
Import/export weight and value	Number of vessels
Annual interest rate	Gross tonnage
Population	Horse power
Working population	Employment
Gross National Product	Salary Share %
Aquaculture production weight and value	Landings weight
	Landings value
	vessel value
	number of days fishing /year
	number of fishing hours/day
	cost of fishing/day
	yearly fixed costs

Although still in the early stages of development, the SUB-COMMITTEE proposed to the SAC the following list of sociological data to be gathered for each vessel:

Age of each crew member
Number of years of active fishing for each crew member
Capital ownership of each crew member
Educational attainment of each crew member
Household structure of each crew member
Social background
Professional experience

**EXAMPLE OF LINKING FAO-SAC FLEET SEGMENTS DATA WITH MAIN FISHING STOCKS
IN THE GFCM GEOGRAPHICAL SUB-AREA 9
FAO 09**

FAO Code	Fleet Segments													Scientific Name	FAO Name	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M			
ALB							X	X					X	Thunnus alalunga	Albacore	
AMB		X	X	X	X	X								X	Seriola dumerilii	Greater amberjack
ANE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy
ARA				X	X	X								X	Aristeus antennatus	Blue and red shrimp
BFT				X	X	X								X	Thunnus thynnus	Northern bluefin tuna
BOZ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	Boops spp	Bogues nei
CGZ		X	X	X	X	X			X					X	Conger spp	Conger eel
CNZ				X	X	X								X	Crangon spp	Shrimps
CRS				X	X	X								X	Portunus spp	Swimcrabs
CRU		X	X	X	X	X								X	Crustacea	Marine crustaceans nei
CTL		X	X	X	X	X								X	Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefishes, bobtail squids
DGZ		X	X	X	X	X								X	Squalus spp	Dogfishes nei
DPS				X	X	X								X	Parapenaeus longirostris	Deepwater rose shrimp
FIN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	Osteichthyes	Finfishes nei
GAR															Belone belone	Garfish
GUX		X	X	X	X	X								X	Triglidae	Gurnards, searobins nei
HKE		X	X	X	X	X								X	Merluccius merluccius	European hake
JAX		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	Trachurus spp	Jack and horse mackerels nei
LBE		X	X	X	X	X								X	Homarus gammarus	European lobster
LNZ															Molva spp	Lings nei
MAC		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	Scomber scombrus	Atlantic mackerel
MAZ		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	Scomber spp	Scomber mackerels nei
MEG				X	X	X								X	Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis	Megrim
MNZ		X	X	X	X	X								X	Lophius spp	Monkfishes nei
MOL		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	Mollusca	Marine molluscs nei
MTS		X	X	X	X	X								X	Squilla mantis	Mantis squillid
MUL		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	Mugilidae	Mulletts nei
MUR		X	X	X	X	X								X	Mullus surmuletus	Red mullet
MUT		X	X	X	X	X								X	Mullus barbatus	Striped mullet
NEP				X	X	X								X	Nephrops norvegicus	Norway lobster
OCM		X	X	X	X	X								X	Eledone spp	Horned and musky octopuses
OCZ		X	X	X	X	X								X	Octopus spp	Octopuses
OMZ		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	Ommastraphidae	Squids
PAC		X	X	X	X	X								X	Pagellus erythrinus	Common pandora
PDZ															Pandalidae	Prawns
PIC		X	X	X	X	X								X	Spicara spp	Picarels
PIL		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard
POD															Trisopterus minutus capelanus	Poor cod
SDV		X	X											X	Mustelus spp	Smoothhounds
SIL				X	X	X								X	Atherinidae	Silversides (Sand smelts)
SJA															Pecten jacobaeus	Great scallop
SKX		X	X	X	X	X								X	Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays and skates etc.
SOL		X	X	X	X	X								X	Solea vulgaris	Common sole
SPR															Sprattus sprattus	European sprat
SRX		X	X	X	X	X								X	Rajiformes	Skate and Rays, nei
SVE														X	Venus gallina	Striped venus
SWO		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	Xiphias gladius	Swordfish
TGS		X	X	X	X	X								X	Penaeus kerathurus	Caramote prawn
TUN		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	Thunnini	Tunas nei
WHB				X	X	X								X	Micromesistius poutassou	Blue whiting
WHG				X	X	X								X	Merlangius merlangus	Whiting

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SUB-COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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LISTING OF ADRIAMED ON-GOING PROJECTS

FAO SUBAREA	FAO STATISTICS DIVISIONS	GFCM GEOGRAPHICAL SUB-AREAS	Economic Indicators Work
WESTERN	1.1. BALEARIC	5. Balearic Island	Starting a Pilot Study
		6. Northern Spain	Starting a Pilot Study
		4. Algeria	Starting a Pilot Study
		1. Northern Alboran Sea 2. Alboran Island 3. Southern Alboran Sea	To be continued To be continued To be continued
	1.2. GULF OF LIONS	7. Gulf of Lions	To be continued
		7. Gulf of Lions	To be continued
	1.3. SARDINIA	8. Corsica Island	Starting a Pilot Study
		11. Sardinia	Starting a Pilot Study
		10. South and Central Tirrenian Sea	To be continued
		9. Ligurian and North Tirrenian Sea	To be continued
		10. South Tirrenian Sea	To be continued
	CENTRAL	2.1. ADRIATIC	17. Northern Adriatic
18. Southern Adriatic Sea			To be continued
2.2. IONIAN		19. Western Ionian Sea	Starting a Pilot Study
		20. Eastern Ionian Sea	Starting a Pilot Study
		15. Malta Island 16. South of Sicily	Starting a Pilot Study Starting a Pilot Study
		13. Gulf of Hammamet 14. Gulf of Gabes	Starting a Pilot Study To be continued
		21. Libya	Starting a Pilot Study
EASTERN	3.1. AEGEAN	22. Aegean Sea	Starting a Pilot Study
		23. Crete Island	Starting a Pilot Study
	3.2. LEVANT	25. Cyprus Island	Starting a Pilot Study
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		27. Levant	Starting a Pilot Study
BLACK SEA	4.3. AZOV SEA	26. Egypt	Starting a Pilot Study
		28. Marmara Sea	Starting a Pilot Study
		29. Black Sea	Starting a Pilot Study
		30. Azov Sea	Starting a Pilot Study