



FISHERIES
The collection and compilation of fishery statistics
in European Union Candidate Countries

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INTRODUCTION

On 27 January 1999 Eurostat organised a one-day seminar on fishery statistics of the EU Candidate Countries¹⁾ at the Headquarters of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in Copenhagen. In preparation of this seminar, Eurostat requested the Candidate Countries to submit national reports on their systems of collecting and compiling fishery statistics. The proposed format of these reports is shown in Annex 1 of this document. This format is similar to that used by the countries of the European Economic Area in submitting their methodological reports to Eurostat²⁾.

Eurostat is pleased to report that 9 of the 11 Candidate Countries provided these methodological reports either prior or during this seminar and subsequently provided additional information permitting the compilation of this document. The national representatives of the Candidate Countries who have contributed generally to our knowledge of the national systems of fishery statistics and specifically to the compilation of this document by participating in the seminar and/or submitting the methodological reports are listed in Annex 2. Eurostat gratefully acknowledges their collaboration, particularly in respect of the fact that the reports were all submitted in English and required very little linguistic revision..

Certain of the national authorities submitted copies of the questionnaires used to collect fishery statistics from fishermen, fish farmers, the fish markets and processors. These were either provided in the original language or, in many cases, translated into English. Where available, copies of the national questionnaires have been appended to the section of this document containing the national report.

1) The EU Candidate Countries are: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

2) See the Eurostat publication "Fisheries: The collection and compilation of fish catch and landing statistics in the member countries of the European Economic Area" (Catalogue no. CA-19-98-213-3A-C).

BG

BULGARIA

No national report has been received

1. Organisation of the national system of fishery statistics

- 1.1 The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, is responsible for the collection and processing of fishery statistics.
- 1.2 The collection of fishery statistics is based on the Fisheries Law, Cap. 135 and subsequent amendments of 1961 to 1964, as well as the Fisheries Regulations of 1990 to 1994, based on Article 6 of the Basic Law.
- 1.3 The Department of Fisheries has the responsibility for the transmission of fishery statistics to all international organisations and agencies.

2. Method of collecting, processing and compiling the data on fishing fleet, catches, landings, aquaculture activities and average prices.

- 2.1 The sources of data are:

- Log-book sheets
- Monthly coastal boat fishery reports
- Production reports
- Fish-food consumption reports
- Prices reports
- Personnel reports
- The Fishing Register
- Fishing licences

- 2.2 The details of collecting the data from the above sources are as follows:

Log-books. All trawlers must keep a log-book. Collection of data is carried out by daily return of log-book sheets, which all skippers are required to hand in prior to landing their catch. The log-book sheets are handed to officers of the Department, while landed catches are inspected upon landing, to ensure that they are weighed and recorded accurately.

Trawl log-books include the following information: identification of the trawler, place and depth of fishing, number of active fishing days, dates of the trip, port of landing, the total catch and breakdown of the catch by species and by quality. The log-books are collected every day by the Fisheries Inspectors and sent to the Central Office of the Department for the processing of the data.

Monthly coastal boat fishery reports. All the other vessels excluding the trawlers are classified as the inshore fishery fleet. Data on this fishery are collected by sampling. In this system a representative sample of the boat owners is provided with booklets and they are required to submit monthly coastal fishery reports. These inshore fishery reports include the following information: identification of the fisherman and the boat, the fishing station, fishing equipment (nets, type of nets and length, long-lines, etc.), daily and monthly total catch and the breakdown of the catch by species. The booklets are collected every month by the Fisheries Inspectors and sent to the Central Offices of the Department for processing.

Aquaculture statistics: Production reports, fish-food consumption reports, price reports, personnel reports. The collection of data on aquaculture is based on the information given by the farm owners/managers on reports on production, fish-food consumption, prices and personnel. These forms are provided to the farmers at the beginning of the year and are to be

returned to the Department within three months. The production report includes detailed information on the production of table size fish, fry and eggs for local use and for export, as well as the fry stocked in the farm. These data are verified by Fisheries Officers (who regularly visit the farms and observe, consult and supervise their activities), from the export declarations of the farmers and from the statistics kept on the supply of dry food for the fish farms.

Boat Registration forms: all fishing boats with the tonnage of less than 15 tons (GRT) are registered in the Fishing Register, kept by the Fisheries Department. Registration forms include the following information: boat characteristics (length, width, depth, type and construction material), engine data (type, construction, power), the fishing equipment (nets, traps, longlines), the mechanical and electronic equipment, as well as identification of the owners and the crew. Similar as well as additional data are submitted on registration of the trawlers which are larger than 15 tons (GRT). These vessels are registered in the Cyprus Register, administered by the Merchant Shipping Department.

Fishing licences: the fishermen apply for a fishing licence every year. Fishing licence applications include the following information: identification of the fishermen and crew (ages, addresses, ID insurances, etc.), boat and engine characteristics, fishing equipment, mechanical and electronic equipment (as above).

Thus, the information on the fishing fleet is obtained by processing the data given in the application forms for boat/trawler registration and for fishing licences, and is verified by the Fisheries Inspectorate Service.

- 2.3 The trawlers and boats which operate with fishing licences issued by the Fisheries Department of Cyprus do not make landings in foreign ports; therefore data do not exist to be collected.
- 2.4 Methods used to attribute the fishing area in catch statistics. The inshore fishery fleet of Cyprus operates exclusively in the territorial waters of Cyprus. The same applies to the trawlers licenced to operate in the waters of Cyprus. However, during the closed season some trawlers travel for fishing in the areas around Egypt. These trawlers land their catches in Cyprus after being given landing permits and report their catch on log-book sheets. (In the statistics this catch is referred as catch from "international waters"). The log-book is the main source of information on the fishing area and is verified by the Fisheries Inspectors.
- 2.5 According to the system of the trading of fish, the prices of the various species and grades of fish are mostly fixed in Cyprus. Interviews with the first hand buyers and the skippers/fishermen give the prices of the landings of trawlers and of the inshore fishery. Estimations of the quantities, grades and species breakdown are not necessary for the trawl fishery because they are reported on the log-book sheets. For the inshore fishery the above data are estimated from the monthly coastal boat reports.

The prices of the aquaculture products are submitted on the Prices Reports to the Department of Fisheries every year by the fish farmers. Price Reports include the following information: maximum and minimum wholesale and retail prices of table-size and fry fish for every species sold in the local market and maximum and minimum price and total values for table-size fish, fry and eggs for each species exported.

- 2.6 The log-book sheets are collected on a daily basis and the monthly coastal boat fishery reports, on a monthly basis by the representatives of Fisheries Inspectorate Service located in the main fishing ports of Cyprus. These data are

sent at regular intervals to the Statistics Section of the Department for computer processing and analysis. The statistical tables are completed in January/February of the following year. Official reports (which include all aspects of the fishery in Cyprus) are published in May/June every year.

3 Reliability and representativity of data

- 3.1 Data collection covers all landings by the sea fishing fleet in the ports of Cyprus. Sampling in the collection of catch data is used for the inshore fishery (i.e. boats of less than 10 meters length overall). The data recorded on the monthly coastal boat fishery reports are accurate as regards the catches and the species breakdown. The system is highly reliable.

The Cypriot system of fishery statistics is very detailed. However, the sport fishery is not included in the statistics, although it is estimated to account for about 15% of the total catch.

Improvements could be made to the collection and processing of the data by the Fisheries Inspectorate Service. A computerised system of recording the data by the District Offices would substantially reduce the time spent in the Central Office in recording the data and would improve the possibilities for validation and verification of the data.

ΕΚΘΕΣΗ ΑΛΙΕΙΑΣ ΜΗΧΑΝΟΤΡΑΤΑΣ

№ 082200

1. Όνομα σκάφους :
2. Τόπος Αλιείας :
3. Βάθος υδάτων : Από..... μέχρι..... οργυιές
4. Αριθμός εργάσιμων ημερών :
5. Ημερομηνία απόπλου : Ημερομηνία επιστροφής :
6. Λιμάνι εκφορτώσεως :

Είδος Ψαριών	Ποιότητα Ψαριών				Ολικό Είδους
	Α οκ.	Β οκ.	Γ οκ.	Δ οκ.	
Μπαρμπούνι					
Λιθρίνι					
Συγκία					
Φαγκρί					
Βόππα					
Τσιπούρα					
Μπακκαλιάρος					
Χάννος					
Σκαρμός					
Σκορπιός					
Μαρίδα/Τσέρουλλα					
Φατσούκλι					
Σκύλλος—Βατί					
Οκταπόδι					
Σηπιά—Καλαμάρι					
Γαρίδα					
Βαλός—Σφυρίδα					
Καβούρια					
Κολαούζος					
Διάφορα					
Ολικό					

Ημερομηνία.....

Υπογραφή Καπετάνιου.....

Ημερομηνία.....

Υπογραφή Υπαλ. Τμήματος Αλιείας.....

CYPRUS: Trawler log-sheet

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
MARINE AQUACULTURE DATA: PRODUCTION
COMPANY: _____
YEAR: _____

Species	Production - Local Use			Production - Exports								Fry stocked in my farm	
	Table Size	Fry	Eggs	Table Size	Fry		Eggs		Other (define)				
	Quantity Kg	Quantity No.	Quantity kg	Quantity kg	Country	Quantity No.	Country	Quantity Kg	Country	Quantity kg	Country		

COMMENTS: _____

DATE: _____
 SIGNATURE : _____

(GG41MH)

CYPRUS: Questionnaire on marine aquaculture production.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
MARINE AQUACULTURE DATA: PRICES

COMPANY: _____

YEAR: _____

FISH SPECIES	LOCAL MARKET C£						EXPORTS C£								
	TABLE SIZE		FRY		PRICE C£/each		TABLE SIZE		FRY		EGGS				
	WHOLESALE PRICE C£/Kg		RETAIL PRICE C£/kg		PRICE C£/each		PRICE C£/Kg	TOTAL VALUE	PRICE C£/each	TOTAL VALUE	PRICE C£/Kg	TOTAL VALUE			
	Minim.	Maxim.	Minim.	Maxim.	Minim.	Maxim.	Minim.	Maxim.	C£	Minim.	Maxim.	C£	Minim.	Maxim.	C£

COMMENTS: _____

DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

(GG40MH)

CYPRUS: Questionnaire on prices of marine aquaculture products

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
 MARINE AQUACULTURE DATA: FISH FOOD
 COMPANY: _____

YEAR: _____

FISH FOOD CONSUMED								
	SUPPLIER COMPANY	SUPPLYING COUNTRY	TONS	VALUE C£	SUPPLIER COMPANY	SUPPLYING COUNTRY	TONS	VALUE C£
DRY FOOD (for fry & fattening)								
ARTEMIA CYSTS								
FOOD ENRICHMENTS								
WET FOOD (fish, squid etc)								

COMMENTS: _____

DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____
 (gg60mph)

CYPRUS: Questionnaire on fish-food used in marine aquaculture

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT
 MARINE AQUACULTURE DATA: PERSONNEL
 COMPANY: _____
 YEAR: _____

	FULL TIME		PART TIME	
	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
PRODUCTION (Technical & Scientific Staff)				
ADMINISTRATION (Clerical Staff)				
MARKETING				
TOTAL				

COMMENTS: _____

DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____
 (gg60mph)

CYPRUS: Questionnaire on employment in marine aquaculture

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΑΛΙΕΙΑΣ
ΠΕΤΡΟΣΦΟΚΑΛΙΕΡΓΕΙΑ : ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΜΕΣ

ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ: _____

ΜΗΝΑΣ/ΕΤΟΣ: _____

ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ	ΑΓΟΡΕΣ ΑΠΟΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ	ΚΑΤΑΝΑΛΩΘΕΙΣΙΑ ΤΡΟΦΗ		ΧΟΝΔΡΙΚΕΣ ΤΙΜΕΣ (Λ.Κ./Κιλό)			ΛΕΙΑΝΙΚΕΣ ΤΙΜΕΣ (Λ.Κ./Κιλό)		
		ΝΤΟΠΙΑ τόνοι	ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ τόνοι	ΦΡΕΣΚΟ ΨΑΡΙ	ΚΑΠΝΙΣΤΟ ΨΑΡΙ		ΦΡΕΣΚΟ ΨΑΡΙ	ΚΑΠΝΙΣΤΟ ΨΑΡΙ	
					ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΟ	ΦΙΛΕΤΤΟ		ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΟ	ΦΙΛΕΤΤΟ
	Αυτά (Αρ.)			Ελαχ.- Μεγ	Ελαχ.- Μεγ	Ελαχ.- Μεγ	Ελαχ.- Μεγ	Ελαχ.- Μεγ	Ελαχ.- Μεγ
	Φαράκια (Αρ./μεγ.)								

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ: _____

ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ: _____

ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ _____

CYPRUS: Questionnaire on trout production and prices.

**ΕΝΤΥΠΟΝ ΑΙΤΗΣΕΩΣ ΝΗΟΛΟΓΗΣΕΩΣ ΑΛΙΕΥΤΙΚΩΝ ΣΚΑΦΩΝ
ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑΣ Β**

Ό περι Άλιευτικών Σκαφών (Νηολόγησις, Πώλησις, Μεταβίβρασις και Υποθήκωσις) Νόμος του 1971
Μόνιμος* / Προσωρινή Νηολόγησις

I.—ΚΑΘΟΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΤΗΣ ΤΑΥΤΟΤΗΤΟΣ :

- (α) Λιμήν βάσεως ή Σταθμός
- (β) Όνομα και Άριθμός Νηολόγησεως
- (γ) Τύπος Σκάφους: Άλιευτικών/Βοηθητικών Άλιευτικών*
- (δ) Προηγούμενη Νηολόγησις Άριθμός Έτος Λιμήν

II.—ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ :

- (α) Όλικόν μήκος (πόδες) πλάτος βάθος
- (β) Υλικά κατασκευής
- (γ) Τύπος κατασκευής

III.—ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΠΡΟΩΣΕΩΣ :

Μηχανοκίνητον/Ίστιοφόρον/Κωπήλατον *

Έν περιπτώσει μηχανοκινήτου σκάφους—

- (α) Μηχανή: Κατασκευή Τύπος Άριθμός
- (β) Έτος κατασκευής Έτος έγκαταστάσεως Ίσχυς

IV.—ΑΛΙΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ *

- (α) Παραγάδια Ίχθυοπαγίδες
- (β) Δίκτυα (δέον όπως καθορισθώσι)
- (γ) Λοιπά χαρακτηριστικά (δέον όπως καθορισθώσι)

V.—ΠΛΗΡΩΜΑ :

Σύνολον των επί του Σκάφους άνδρων

VI.—ΕΞΟΠΛΙΣΜΟΣ :

- (α) Βυθόμετρον Βαρούλκον
- (β) Λοιπός εξοπλισμός

VII.—ΛΟΙΠΑ :

(α) Όνομα και διεύθυνσις ιδιοκτήτου

(Έν περιπτώσει πλειόνων του ένός ιδιοκτητών μόνον ό εις τούτων θέλει ύποδειχθί ώς υπεύθυνος του σκάφους διά τούς σκοπούς του παρόντος Νόμου).

(β) Λοιποι ιδιοκτήται

(γ) Ήμερομηνία Νηολόγησεως Υποθήκαι επί του σκάφους ή οιονδήποτε

Έτερον συμφέρον επ' αυτού

Ήμερομηνία αίτήσεως Υπογραφή

* Διπλοκείμενο έτι δύο ελάσματα.

CYPRUS: Application form for registration of a fishing vessel

ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΤΜΗΜΑ ΑΛΙΕΙΑΣ
ΑΙΤΗΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΕΚΔΟΣΗ ΑΔΕΙΑΣ ΑΛΙΕΙΑΣ

Επαρχία:..... Αλιευτικός Σταθμός:..... Έτος:.....
Όνομα Αιτητή:..... Αρ.Δ.Ταυτ.:..... Έτος Γεν.:.....
Διεύθυνση Αιτητή:..... Τηλ.:.....
Εκποτισμένος: **ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ** Έγγαμος/Άγαμος Αρ.Τέκνων:..... Ηλικίες:...../...../...../...../.....
Όνομα Ιδιοκτήτη:..... Αρ.Δ.Ταυτ.:..... Έτος Γεν.:.....
Διεύθυνση Ιδιοκτήτη:..... Τηλ.:.....
Ασφάλεια: **ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ** Άλλη εργασία:..... Αρ.τελευταίας βάρκας:.....
Αιτούμενη άδεια: **ΠΑΡΑΚΤΙΑ ΑΛΙΕΙΑ:..... ΑΛΙΕΙΑ ΞΗΦΙΑ:..... ΕΡΑΣΙΤΕΧΝΙΚΗ ΑΛΙΕΙΑ:.....**

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ ΒΟΗΘΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΟΣ

1:..... Ηλικία:..... 2:..... Ηλικία:.....
3:..... Ηλικία:..... 4:..... Ηλικία:.....

ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ	ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΜΗΧΑΝΗΣ	
Αρ.Νηολογίου:..... Μήκος:.....	ΕΞΟΔΕΜΒΙΑ: ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ ΕΣΩΔΕΜΒΙΑ: ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ	
Έτος κατασκευής:.....	Κατασκευή:.....	Τύπος:.....
Τόπος κατασκευής:.....	Αριθμός:.....	Δύναμη(η.ρ):.....
Υλικά κατασκευής:.....	Έτος κατασκευής:.....	Έτος εγκατάστ.:.....
ΔΙΚΤΥΑ (Κομμάτια)	ΠΑΡΑΓΑΔΙΑ (ΑΓΓΙΣΤΡΙΑ)	ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΑ/ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΝΙΚΑ
Ψιλά με τρέμεζο (16-23μμ):.....	Χοντρά:.....	Βυθόμετρο:.....
Ψιλά πανί μόνο (16-23μμ):.....	Μέζζα:.....	Βαρούλκο:.....
Μισινένια πανί μόνο (17-25μμ):.....	Ψιλά:.....	Ραδιοτηλέφωνο:.....
Πλάτια με τρέμεζο (άνω 23μμ):.....	Ξιφία:.....	Ραντάρ:.....
Πλάτια πανί μόνο (άνω 23μμ):.....	Ψαροπαγίδες:.....	Δορυφορ. Ναυσιπλοΐη:.....
Άλλα:.....		Άλλα:.....

Σημ. 1:Νοείται ότι για την ερασιτεχνική αλιεία το σκάφος μπορεί να μεταφέρει ή και να χρησιμοποιεί μέχρι (α) δύο παραγάδια 250 αγγίστρια έκαστο (β) 5 ψαροπαγίδες και (γ) Πέντε ζεμπύλες δίκτυα συνολικού μήκους 1000μ.

Ημερομηνία:..... Υπογραφή αιτητή:.....

ΓΙΑ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΚΗ ΧΡΗΣΗ ΜΟΝΟ

83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02

Εγκρίνεται: **ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ** Αρ.Άδειας: Π/..... Άδειας: ΑΞ/..... Άδειας: ΕΑ/.....

Υπογρ.:..... Ημερ.:..... WP/etisi.wpd

Ημ.Αρν.Επισ.:..... Ημ.Προσφ.:..... Αρ.Φακ.:..... Απόφ.:.....

CYPRUS: Application form for a fishing licence

1. Organization of the national system of fishery statistics

1.1 The Czech Republic is a land-locked state and thus has no sea fishing. The Fishing Association in the city of České Budějovice is collecting and processing data on the production of freshwater fish. Fish producers have no legal obligation to provide data on the fishery statistics to this association. They make it on voluntary basis, in exchange for the services which are provided to them by the Fishing Association. Summarized data are submitted to the Czech Statistical Office and to other institutions.

1.2 National legislation on the collection of fishery statistics does not exist.

1.3 The Czech Statistical Office is responsible for providing data on the production of freshwater fish to the FAO.

2. Methods of collection, processing and compilation of data on the fish production and average prices

2.1-2.4 Data on the fish production by species, volume and use of fish production, consumption of fish, imports and exports are collected by the Fishing Association with help of the questionnaire, which is distributed to the fish producers by mail.

2.5 Production prices of carps (main product) are collected by the Czech Statistical Office monthly using of statistical questionnaire.

2.6 Data are submitted to the Czech Statistical Office immediately after completing the questionnaires for processing.

3 Reliability and representativeness of data

All producers are surveyed for the data on fish production. Lists of fish producers are continuously updated from local and administrative sources. For the non-response qualified estimates of production are made.

1. Organisation of national system of fishery statistics

- 1.1 Authorities responsible for the collection and processing of data and their respective responsibilities.

Estonian Sea Inspectorate (ESI) has the responsibility for the collection and processing of data from off-shore fisheries in the Baltic Sea (i.e. vessels fishing beyond 20 meter depth line).

County governments have the responsibility for collecting and processing data from coastal and inland water fisheries and also for data concerning recreational fishing.

The Fisheries Department is responsible for collection and processing data from high-seas fisheries, aquaculture and processed data from Sea Inspectorate and County governments.

Following data are collected and processed by the Sea Inspectorate:

- 2000 logbook sheets annually (i.e. sheets from fishing vessels);
- 14 000 landing declaration sheets annually;
- 22 000 sales-notes annually;
- IN and OUT reports of foreign vessels to and from Estonian waters;
- observer reports from the vessels fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area.

Logbook sheets, landing declarations, first buyer receipts (sales-notes) are collected from more than 200 vessels and processed on a monthly basis.

- 1.2 National legislation on the collection of fishery statistics

The collection of fishery statistics is based on the *Estonian Statistical Act* (1997) and the *Estonian Fishery Act* (1995) as the national legal instruments, as well as on corresponding secondary legislation. The latter act regulates the collection and processing of fishery statistics. Special governmental regulations have been introduced to establish the detailed rules for presenting, collecting, processing and disseminating the fishery statistics.

EU Directives:

Estonian fisheries administration is harmonising the existing Estonian fisheries legislation with EU requirements. It is planned to have the Estonian fisheries legislation fully harmonised by the end of 2000.

- 1.3 Unit responsible for the transmission of data to FAO and other international agencies

The Ministry of Environment, Fisheries Department is responsible for the transmission of fishery statistics to international organisations (FAO, ICES, NAFO, EIFAC etc.).

2 Method of collection, processing and compiling data on aquaculture, catches, landings and average prices.

- 2.1- 2.2 The sources of the data and the methods used to collect the data are as follows:

a) two-sheet questionnaires of aquaculture production and restocking

The collection of data on aquaculture production and restocking is performed by means of a two-sheet (total 4 pages) survey questionnaire sent by post to aquaculture producers. The producers must return the completed questionnaires to the Fisheries Department in February of the next year. The Fisheries Department in turn submits a summary report to the State Statistical Office by the month of March. The producers must submit data on the type of production and the annual production of fish and crustaceans for consumption and restocking. Also required are data on the method of culture, number of units, hectares, hatchery/nursery output to a controlled environment and to the wild, where and what kind of species cultured in metric tons and the first sales prices.

b) log-book sheets

Masters of the vessels fishing beyond 20 meters depth shall enter the catch data to the logbook immediately after each haul. Log-book sheets for the previous month shall be forwarded to the Sea Inspectorate not later than the 5th day of the following month. The completed log-book forms give the skipper's catch estimates expressed in live weight for all species (incl. TAC species) and by the ICES areas in which the fishing took place, data on the fishing method and the gears used, the number of days fished and number of trips. The Sea Inspectorate has to communicate summary reports to the Fisheries Department at the 20th day of following month at the latest. Approximately 150 sheets are collected and processed monthly.

Each month the master of a vessel fishing on the high seas shall communicate data from log-book for the proceeding month to the Fisheries Department.

c) coastal fishery log-book sheets

These log-books are for reporting catches in waters shallower than 20 meters (including catches in inland waters). Coastal fishermen must send sheets to the county government by at the latest the 5th day of the following month and the county government in turn should send the data to the Fisheries Department by the 15th day of the following month at the latest.

The completed log-book forms give the fishermen's catch estimates, expressed in the live weight equivalent, for the different TAC species and other species caught, including data concerning number of hauls, the gear used and the fishing area (ICES rectangle).

d) reports made by fishing card (recreational fishing)

The owner of a fishing card has to communicate the catch data to the county government at the latest ten days after the end of fishing card's validity. County government must send summary reports to the Fisheries Department by March of the following year at the latest. The completed report forms give the fishermen's catch estimates expressed in live weight for the different species (incl. TAC species). Permitted recreational fishing equipment is listed in the Fishery Act.

e) landing declarations

Immediately after each landing the master of a fishing vessel has to complete the declaration and communicate it to the Sea Inspectorate within 48 hours of the landing. The declaration covers the following data: catch area (ICES rectangle), port of landing, exact quantities in product weight, quality and size group of each species (incl. TAC species). The Sea Inspectorate has to communicate summary reports to the Fisheries Department by the 20th of the following month at the latest. Approximately 14 000 sheets are received and processed annually.

f) sales notes (first-hand buyer's receipt)

The first-hand buyer of fish has an obligation to submit receipts to the Sea Inspectorate within 48 hours of the purchase. This receipt includes the following information: data concerning the buyer, place of landing, dates (catching, buying), species, amount of each species and the prices. The Sea Inspectorate has to communicate summary reports to the Fisheries Department by the 20th day of the following month. Approximately 22 000 sheets are received and processed annually.

g) fishing vessel register

The Estonian Court has the obligation to keep the vessel register. Until July 1998 the Estonian Maritime Board was responsible for keeping the Ship Register, which included also fishing vessels in a separate list. Development of the Estonian Fishing Vessel Register started 1998 and will be finished by the end of 1999.

There are 308 fishing vessels of greater than 12 meters in length in the Estonian vessel register. In 1997 and 1998, 236 and 224 vessels respectively were involved in the trawl fishery in the Baltic beyond 20 meters depth line. In addition to fishing vessels 18 500 small boats (with an overall length of less than 12 meters) are registered with the Sea Inspectorate. About 40% of these are used for fishing in the coastal area up to the 20 meters depth line.

There are 22 vessels fishing on the high seas.

2.3 The master of a vessel landing fish in a foreign ports or transshipping fish should complete a landing declaration and send it to the Sea Inspectorate. The form of this declaration is the same as that used in Estonian waters.

2.4 Fishing areas refer to ICES sub-divisions and the statistical rectangles of the Baltic Sea as designated by the rules of International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission.

If a vessel's activity covers more than one rectangle the catch is allocated to the rectangle or sub-division where most of the fish was caught. High-seas fisheries are recorded by the FAO Major Fishing areas.

2.5 The production price for carp and trout is collected annually by questionnaires as mentioned above. The average prices for all species are calculated from the data in sales notes. The average price is calculated by the means of weighted average. The prices include VAT (value added tax).

2.6 In the Sea Inspectorate and in the Fisheries Department all data are computerized and cross-checked to avoid mistakes or misreporting. On the basis of these data received by the Sea Inspectorate the utilization of the quota allocated to the vessels, and consequently on that to the Estonia is controlled. When the amount of the fish caught reaches the limit of the vessel, its fishing activities are stopped.

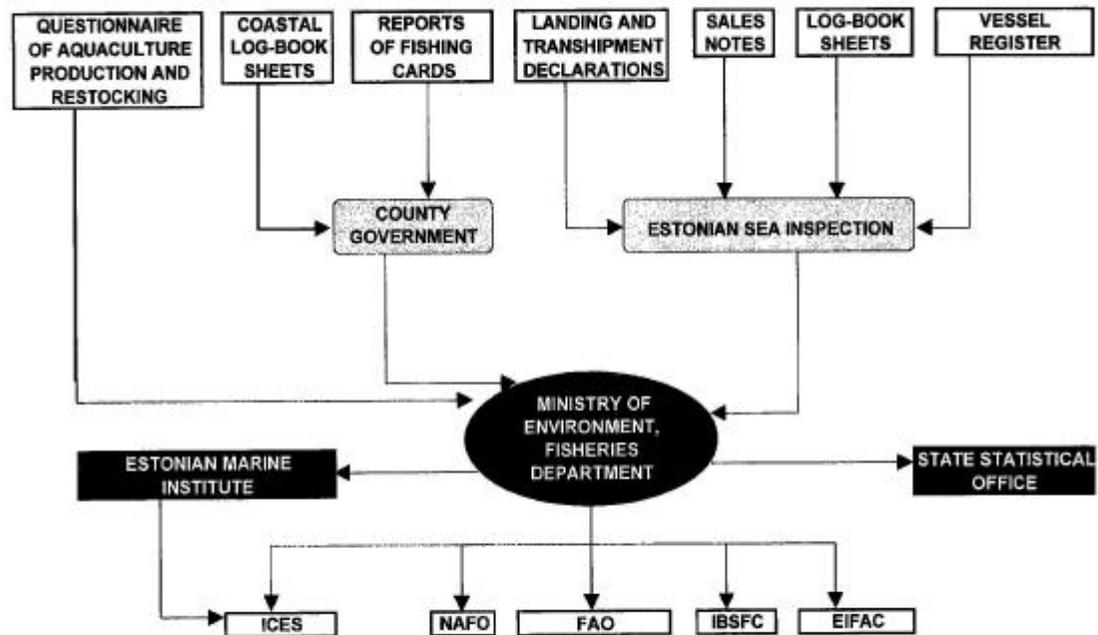
The aquaculture and catch data are published regularly. The State Statistical Office issues every year brochures "Estonian Statistics" (in April) and "Environment in Figures" (in June) where aquaculture statistics is available. In a brochure "Statistical Yearbook of Estonia" issued every year in August it is possible to find catch statistics.

3 Reliability and representativity of the data

3.1 – 3.2 The collection of data on the aquaculture production does not involve the use of sample surveys. In order to guarantee a complete coverage, the list of producers is constantly up-dated.

Neither does the collection of fisheries data involve the use of sample surveys.

To increase reliability of the catch data the Sea Inspectorate compares data from landing declarations, sales notes and also log-books. For technical reasons it is not possible to compare the data from coastal logbooks with data from the sales notes. To improve this situation an integrated fisheries information system is under development in the Sea Inspectorate. This system will link several databases, for example those for the licenses issued, the catch information and violations. Included in this system will be the fishing vessel register, which includes all vessels, registered in and flying the flag of Estonia involved in all types of fishery activities. The system will be in operation by the end of 1999.



ESTONIA: Organisation of the system of fishery statistics.

Fish landings declaration

<p>Vessel's name: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Master's name: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Master's signature: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Pair vessel's name: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Catch area: (Country, ICES square) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Port of landing: (receiving vessel) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	<p>Licence no: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Licence owner: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Receiving company: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Signature: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Date of landing: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>
--	--

Quality groups Size groups	Landed fish (kg)				
	Herring	Sprat	Cod		
Total:					

Notes:

Inspector's	name	signature
-------------	------	-----------

ESTONIA: landings declaration

Fishing logbook of vessel	License no. Year/month		Eyes Sided Number of trips		Date Captain's signature		Page									
Fishing date	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
When fishing rectangle																
Economic zone																
Fishing trawl																
Single, fishing size																
Pair, fishing size																
Medium trawl																
Single, fishing size																
Pair, fishing size																
Number of salmon nets																
Number of other nets																
Salmon hauler, number of hooks																
Other hauler, number of hooks																
Other gear, name, number																
Smallest meshsize, mm																
Least hook size, mm																
Herring, kg																
Sprat, kg																
Cod, kg																
Flounder, kg																
Salmon kg/number																
Sea trout, kg/number																
Other, name, kg																
NOTES:																

ESTONIA: fishing log-book (distant waters)

FIRST BUYER'S RECEIPT

No.: _____

First buyer's name: _____ no. of register: _____ _____
--

Fishing license no. _____
Caught on "....." 199....
Place of landing _____

species	amount (kg)	price (EEK/kg)

Bought on: "....." 199....

Buyer's signature: _____ Seller's signature: _____

Stamp

Estonia: sales note.

1. Organisation of the national system of fishery statistics

- 1.1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development (FVM) is responsible for collecting and processing statistics on inland fisheries and aquaculture. (Hungary has no marine fisheries)
- 1.2. The legal basis are a) the Government Decree on National Program for Statistical Data Collection (NPSDC), which is enacted by the Government (annually) and based on the Act XLVI of 1993 on Statistics and b) the Act XLI. of 1997 on Fishery
- 1.3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development (FVM) is responsible for reporting inland fisheries and aquaculture statistics to FAO and other international agencies. Having a general responsibility for statistics the Hungarian Central statistics Office (HCSO) is informed of these transmissions.

2. Method of collecting, processing and compiling the data on fishing fleet, catches, landings, aquaculture activities and average prices

- 2.1.-2.4. All the pond user organisations, institutions and private persons are covered by the survey. A 4-page questionnaire is sent by post to each of them yearly. The variables surveyed cover the pond characteristics, the annual stocking and production quantity by species³.

The catch statistics from natural waters include both commercial and recreational type users.. They are asked on a 2-page questionnaire on catch and stocking quantities on an annual basis. The data are stored in the National Fishery Data-base located at the Fishery Research Institute, Szarvas.

- 2.5. At the present we do not have price statistics. We are working on the planning of the system which will be organised by the Fishery Product Board.
- 2.6 Questionnaires are collected on regional and country level in February after the reference year, processing finishes within 2 month. The results are published in the first quarterly issue of the fisheries periodical „Halászat”. Aggregated data are included in agricultural statistical publications, and statistical yearbooks.

3: Reliability and representativity of the data

- 3.1. Exhaustive surveys are carried out.
- 3.2. The fishery statistics comply with EU requirements. The only weakness is price statistics which will be covered within 2 years.

³ Common carp, Gross carp, Silver carp, Bighead carp, Tench, Wels, Pikeperch, Pike, Trout, Eel, Other first sort, Trash fish.

Az adatszolgáltatás a 173/1996. (XI. 29.) Korm. rendelet alapján kötelező

Nyilvántartási szám: 1249

Adatszolgáltatók:	Az adatszolgáltató küldi:	Példány száma	Beérkezési határidő:
Halastóval rendelkező vállala- tok, gazdasági társaságok, társas- szövetkezetek, tudományos intézmények, MOHOSZ, A megyei földművelésügyi hiva- egyesületek és magánszemé- lyek	A megyei földművelésügyi hiva- talnak A megyei földművelésügyi hiva- tal az AKII Statisztikai osztály részére a gazdálkodási formák szerint összesített adatokat és adatszolgáltatói lapokat	2 1	1997. febr. 12. 1997. febr. 19.

Az adatszolgáltató megnevezése:

címe : _____
törzsszáma :
szakágazata :
gazdálkodási formája:
megye :

LEHALÁSZÁS²⁾

1996.

(Kiegészítő útmutató a 4. oldalon)

_____, 1997. _____ hó _____ nap

P.H.

adatszolgáltató szerv vezetője

kiegészítő neve, aláírása, telefonszáma

²⁾ FIGYELEM! — A tározókról a „Természetes ézek halfogása” c. jelentő lapot kell kitölteni
— Bérlemények esetén csak a hídú jelentésen, mint adatszolgáltató, megjelölve a tulajdonos
nevét és a bérlemény helyét

1. tábla

Sor	Behelyezett anyag	db	kg
01			
02	Ponty	Anya	
03		I. nyaras ivadék	
04		II. nyaras növendék	
04		Összesen	
05	Növényevő *	Anya	
06		I. nyaras ivadék	
07		II. nyaras növendék	
08		Összesen	
09	Egyéb	Anya	
10		I. nyaras ivadék	
11		II. nyaras növendék	
12		Összesen	
13	Mindösszesen (04+08+12)		

* Amur, fehér és pettyes busa együttesen

A 2. tábla 46. sor indokolása:

2. tábla

Sor	Lehalászott anyag	db	kg
01			
02			
03	Ponty (Common carp)	Étkezési	
04		Anyá	
05		Kétnyaras, tenyész	
06		Ivadék	
07			
08	Amur (Grass carp)	Étkezési	
09		Anyá	
10		Kétnyaras, tenyész	
11		Ivadék	
12			
13	Fehér busa (Silver carp)	Étkezési	
14		Anyá	
15		Kétnyaras, tenyész	
16		Ivadék	
17			
18	Pettyes busa (Bighead carp)	Étkezési	
19		Anyá	
20		Kétnyaras, tenyész	
21		Ivadék	
22			
23	Compó (Tench)	Étkezési	
24		Tenyészanyag	
25	Harcsa (Wels)	Étkezési	
26		Anyá	
27		Kétnyaras, tenyész	
28		Ivadék	
29			
30	Süllő (Pike-perch)	Étkezési	
31		Anyá	
32		Kétnyaras, tenyész	
33		Ivadék	
34			
35	Csuka (Pike)	Étkezési	
36		Tenyészanyag	
37	Pisztráng (Trout)	Étkezési	
38		Tenyészanyag	
39	Angolna (Eels)	Étkezési	
40		Tenyészanyag	
41	Egyéb nemes hal (Other fresh fish)	Étkezési	
42		Tenyészanyag	
43	Vadhal (Trash fish)	Ezüstkárász	
44		Egyéb	
45	Lehalászás mindösszesen (05+10+15+20+21+22+27+32+33+ 34+35+36+37+38+39+40+41+42 sor)		

* Pl.: pisztrángsügér, afrikai harcra és tokfélék

HUNGARY: Fisheries questionnaire (page 3)

1. Organisation of the national system of fishery statistics.

1.1. National Board of Fisheries (NBF) of the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the overall collection of fishery statistics for purpose of fisheries management and reporting to international fisheries organisations. The Marine Environment Board (MEB) of the Ministry of the Environmental Protection and Regional Development (MEPRD) is responsible for the collection and the processing of fish catch and landing data, but the Latvian Fishery Research Institute (LFRI) (Ministry of Agriculture) is responsible for the detailed processing of the catch and landing data.

Statistics for high-seas fisheries (in various areas of Atlantic) and aquaculture activities in private sites are collected by the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia which then meets the obligations of supplying the information to national and international organisations. The Bureau also collects data on catches of some of the larger companies in the Baltic Sea, but the summarized information are obtained from the NBF.

The Inland Water Problem Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture summarizes inland water log-book data submitted from Regional Environment Protection Boards (MEPRD) and provides once a quarter the obtained data to the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

1.2. The collection of fishery statistics is based on the statutes of the National Board of Fisheries, which are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

The procedure of control of fish catches and landings from fishing, fish processing and transport vessels in the ports and control and record keeping of first sales documents in Latvia are laid down in the Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers "On Fish Catch Landing Control in the Ports of Latvia", 06.10.1998.

The procedure of catch reporting system for fishermen as well as other obligations for them, terms of fishing gear use, fishing gear size and permitted number, prohibited areas and periods, rights and obligations of NBF and MEB are determined in the regulations of Cabinet of Ministers " Commercial Fishing Regulations in the Territorial Waters, Economic Zone Waters of the Republic of Latvia and the Gulf of Riga" (17.02.1998.)

1.3. The National Board of Fisheries is responsible for the transmission of log-book, landing, catch etc. fishery statistics data to the international organisations and commissions, such as IBSFC, ICES, NAFO, FAO, European Commission etc.

2. Method of collection, processing and compiling the data on fishing fleet, catches, landings, aquaculture activities and average prices.

2.1. The main data sources are:

- log-book sheets (estimated quantities per species, fishing time, duration, gears etc.) - these are similar to EU log-book sheets;
- landing declaration (fish species, product type, weight of landed fish etc.) - separate from log-book form;
- first-hand sales notes - will be implemented in full from 01.01.2000.

2. 2. a) Log-books Catch data are recorded in fisheries log-books directly on board of the vessels (shortly after the fishing operation has ended). Once a month log-book sheets and monthly catch reports are sent to the Marine Environment Board. Every month each fishing company sends a report to the MEB by the 6th of the following month giving summarized information for each fishing vessel, the total catch in the last month and the aggregate for the current year. The received data are input into the Fox Pro based system in Control Divisions of MEB in Ventspils, Liepaja and Riga and sent by diskettes to MEB headquarters in Riga. There the data are processed and the information on monthly catch for the country compiled. The table with total catch is sent to the National Board of Fisheries once a month by the 15th day of the following month. The completed log-book sheets are forwarded to the Latvian Fisheries Research Institute, where all the detail from each log-book sheet is processed and input into a PC based system (provided under the regional BITS (Sweden) Technical Assistance Project) by one person (as in MEB headquarters).
- b) Landing declarations The captain of a fishing, fish processing or transport vessel engaged in the landing of fish in the ports (or other landing points in Latvia) completes a landings declaration immediately after the landing of fish and gives the landing declaration to the inspector of the MEB, who is monitoring the landing in the particular port, or puts the declaration into the specially installed box in the port. If the fish are landed in landing points other than ports or piers and if there are no boxes, the captain or his representative, must send the filled declaration to the MEB within 48 hours of the landing. The declarations are kept by MEB. The person making a declaration keeps a copy of the declaration.
- c) Sales note. Fish buyers (trading, fish processing or transport companies) who are registered with the NBF complete a sales note form and submit one copy to the MEB within 48 hours of the first sales transaction. The second and third copies of sales notes are retained by the buyer and the seller of the catch. MEB further transmits the submitted sales notes to the NBF.

As from 01.01.2000, buyers who are not registered with the NBF are allowed to move the fish on the completion of the first sales transaction only after providing a sales note to the inspector of MEB. In a case, when the fishermen transfers the landed fish to further storage, processes the fish in his own company or himself sells in retail network, this fact should be noted in a filed on the landings declaration entitled "comments". In this case there is no requirement to complete a sales notes form. If the fish are transported from the landing point to another point for first selling, the third copy of the declaration should be held by the person responsible for the transportation. The sales notes are kept by the purchaser and the seller of the fish and the NBF.

- 2.3. Data on landings abroad, at least for Baltic cod, are obtained from the countries, where the operation occurs (in accordance with the IBSFC reporting system).

In addition all Latvian fishing companies send to MEB log-book sheets and monthly catch reports. including catch data in foreign waters within 6 days of the end of reference month.

- 2.4. The fishing areas entered in log-books and landing declarations refer to the statistical rectangles of the Baltic Sea as designated by ICES and IBSFC. Detailed processing of catch data by rectangles is made by the Latvian Fisheries Research Institute. In the statistical tables, prepared by MEB, with operative information on catches or landings fishing areas are divided in to two main parts:- the Gulf of Riga and Latvian part of the Baltic Sea.

The high-sea fishing areas entered in log-books and statistical reports by high-seas fishing companies are those designated by international agreement.

- 2.5. Average price is not currently calculated but it will be possible following the introduction of

sales notes.

- 2.6. Log-books are processed during the time period from the 6th to 15th day of every month. In practice there are no delays and the monthly catch report is ready by 15th day of every month (days are normally sufficient for this work.

Landing declarations are processed once a week. The statistical information from declarations of the previous week are usually ready on the following Monday. There are some delays at the moment, because the system is only started a short time ago. The initial problems encountered include the development of a good fishing vessel/inspector relationship and the training of new fishing inspectors (10 new inspectors have been recruited recently - one in each port), database.

3. Reliability and representativity of the data

- 3.1. Up to 90 % of the all landings in the ports of Latvia are covered currently by inspectors of MEB. The reliability of data in landing declarations are checked on the spot. In order to determine the percentage of by-catch of regulated species or juveniles in the catch, sampling techniques are used.

Additional data from high seas fishery in the NAFO Regulatory Area area is available from observer reports, which includes data on catch, discards, vessel positions, samples of juvenile etc.

Shortcomings

1. Not always high quality of reported data (non-reporting or mis-reporting of catches and landings)
2. Insufficient information to complete the FAO FISHSTAT FM form on fishermen data.
3. There is no separate fishing vessel register.

Possibility of overcoming

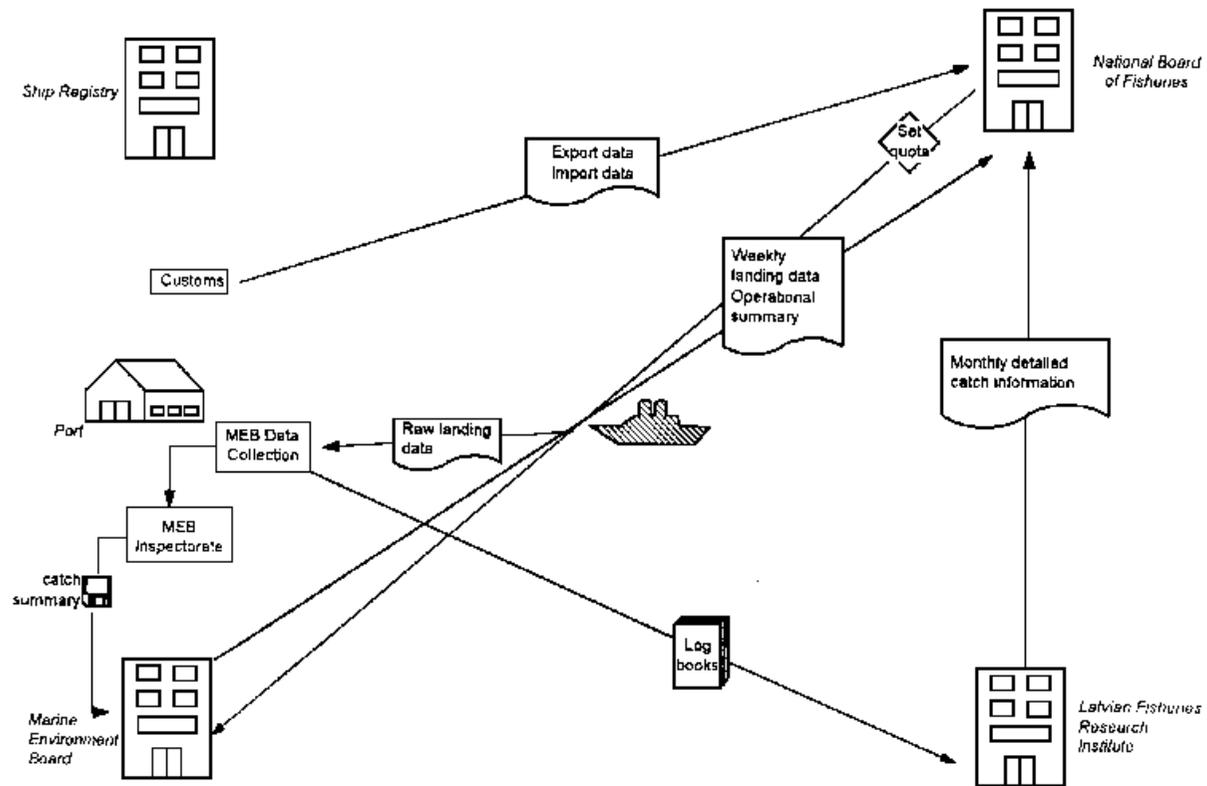
- 1 Using economic instruments to prevent this in future.
Education of fishermen or masters of fishing vessels responsible for completing log-books or landing declarations.
2. New fishing rules in inland waters and sea waters include registration of every individual fishermen, but fishing companies are obliged to be licenced. Registration system in future should improve situation.
3. PHARE project on fishing vessel register is under preparation. In addition Latvia is working on a fishing vessel register in accordance with the Latvian accession process to the EU.

Fishing fleet

The registration of Latvian fishing vessels at present is split between various authorities, of which the Maritime Administration (MA) is the most important. MA keeps different registers in different locations. The central register for vessels (including fishing vessels) with an engine power of over 55 kW is found on a PC-based relational database system (Paradox 4.5) at Riga HQ, whilst all smaller vessels are registered at Harbour Masters Office of a number of ports. From these it is possible to obtain separate listings of fishing vessels. In addition the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development (MEPRD) is responsible for keeping a registry of small vessels (the Small Boat Register) below 55 kW engine power.

A computerised database of the vessels' fishing equipment is held at the Marine Environment Board as part of the fishing licence register.

□



LATVIA: data flow for catch and landing statistics

Fisheries in Lithuania do not make an important contribution to the national economy (about 1% to the National Gross Production).

Currently the total Lithuanian deep-water fleet consists of 30 vessels although, for example, at the beginning of 1997 only 15 vessels were at sea at any one time. The main areas of operation for the fleet are in the Atlantic Fishing areas such as NEAFC, NAFO Regulatory Areas, the EEZs of some African countries and the area just outside the Argentinean EEZ.

The Baltic Sea fleet presently consists of 70 fishing vessels with another 150 operating in coastal waters and Curonian Lagoon. The Baltic Sea fleet vessels are not large in terms of tonnage and were mostly built between 1966 and 1986.

1. Organisation of the national system of fishery statistics

- 1.1 Responsibility for Lithuanian fishing and aquaculture industries rests with the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. Responsibility for fishery resources is split between two Ministries, namely, Environmental and Agriculture. However, the control of fishery resources is carried out by the inspectors of the Fish Resources Department of the Ministry of Environment.
- 1.2 The legislation used for collecting the data is Orders of the Ministry of Environment: one for keeping logbooks (n° 177 of 5 December 1996) and one for the submission of information on catches of fish (n° 78 of 5 September 1997).

The management, utilization, regulation, conservation and resource assessment in waters under Lithuanian jurisdiction are carried out in accordance with the rules and recommendations of the IBSFC, ICES and other international regulatory bodies.

- 1.3 The Ministry of Agriculture in Lithuania is responsible for reporting statistics data to the FAO and other international organisations (eg NAFO, ICES).

2. Method of collecting, processing and compiling the data on catches, landings and average prices

The collection and processing of the fishery data obtained from Lithuanian fishing vessels is fulfilled as follows:

All the users, who have obtained the permission for catch and quota, report on their fishing activities to the Fish Resources Department of the Ministry of Environment.

The collection of fishery statistics is based on fishing logbook and these data are, in general, the most important source of information on fishing areas. The logbook has to be filled in by the skipper. One sheet is submitted to the Fish Resources Department of the Ministry of Environment immediately after the end of the trip, where the information is recorded and processed. A system of the perforated sheets from the logbook was created in 1997. One copy is left on board the ship, the other is delivered to the Fish Resources Department of the Ministry of Environment.

The information obtained from the log-books includes: vessel name and registration number, master's surname, permit, licence N°, the total catch of fish and by species, discarded fish, the method of the catch and gear, mesh size

(mm), the fishing area, the number of hauls and hours fished, receiving and landing and processing data trans-shipments.

The collection of data on aquaculture production is by means of questionnaire sent by post to aquaculture producers twice a year. The producers must submit data on the results of pond's fish breeding and catching to the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The average prices for species are calculated from the data on sales notes. The average price is weighted by the quantity of fish landed. The prices are recorded without taxes.

3. Reliability and representativity of the data.

- 3.1 Data collection covers all landings by the Lithuanian Sea fishery fleet in foreign and Lithuanian ports. Sampling techniques are not used in the collection of data for the official fishery statistics. In order to guarantee a complete coverage, the list of producers is constantly updated. There are, however, difficulties in collecting reliable information especially concerning the catching of fish of Lithuanian vessels in the open sea and waters of other states.
- 3.2 The statistical system in Lithuania is under development in order to fully meet the requirements for EU membership.
- 3.3 The main problems in the fisheries statistical system seem to be associated with the complexity of co-ordinating and combining the different fluxes of information to and from the various organizations.
- 3.4 In our opinion technical assistance can be achieved by the following means:
 - consultations with the European Commission and with the fishery services of the current EU Member States;
 - attendance at the meetings of Eurostat working groups.

FISHING LOGBOOK

SHEET N° _____

VESSEL NAME, REG. N°				MASTER'S SURNAME				PERMIT, LICENCE N°							
FISHING EFFORTS							CATCH (kg)								
DATA and N°	AREA	FISHING					TOTAL	DISCARDED	CATCH BY SPECIES						
		GEAR	MESH SIZE mm	NUMBER	TIME BEGAN	HOURS FISHED			COD	HER					
RECEIVING															
<u>DATA</u>	PLACE	<u>SALES NOTES N°</u>													
<u>TIME</u>															
LANDING															
<u>DATA</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>SALES NOTES N°</u>													
<u>TIME</u>							PROCESSING LEVEL								

REMARKS _____ Master's signature

LITHUANIA: fishing log-book

FORM FOR REPORTING COMMERCIAL CATCHES

Fishing enterprise _____ (name) Report date _____

Fishing area	Vessel name (type and Reg.n°)	Fishing gear name	Fishing gear mesh size	Number of fishing gear	Number of fishing days	Fish catch by species, tones			
						Cod	Her		Total

Remark: Data are submitted by fish species and catch gear to Fish Resources Department 15th day of month after reporting month is over

Date _____ Head of enterprise _____
 (Signature)

LITHUANIA: Fishing log-book (sea fisheries)

Confirmed by Ministry of Environment
1997 09 05 Order N° 78

**FORM FOR REPORTING STATISTICS ON FISH CATCHING
IN THE INLAND WATERS**

User _____
(Name)

Data on fish catching are submitted by each pond and tank and by different catch gear to Fish Resources Department of Environment Ministry 10th day of month after reporting quarter is over

N°	Pond's name	Region	Area, ha	Fishing gear	Fishing gear mesh size	Number of fishing gear	Number of fishing days	Fish catch by species (tonnes)									
								Bream	Roach	Pike	Perch	Eel	Crucian carp				Total
Total																	

Date _____

Name _____
(Signature)

LITHUANIA: report form for inland fisheries

Form F-5: Confirmed by Lithuanian Statistics
during 10 days after end of year

Enterprise presents data to Fishery
Department of Agricultural Ministry

Enterprise _____
(Name)

FISHERY

1998	SHIP			FISHERY				
	Type	Tonnage	Crew	Region	Method	Gear	Number of days	Number of trials

CATCHES

N	Species of fish	Month												
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	Total

Director

Chief accountant

LITHUANIA: fishing company catch reporting form.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE MALTESE FISHING INDUSTRY

The Maltese Fishing Industry may be classified as Artisanal or Coastal. Although fishing on the high seas is practised throughout the whole year, this effort is limited to the larger craft. Coastal or small scale fishery activities make up most of the fishing activities. Tables 1, 2 and 3 give a breakdown of all locally registered fishing craft as at the end of March this year. It is interesting to note that when analysed by size, most of the registered craft are up to 8 metres in length. Most of the larger craft are Longliners and Netters due to their dual function of long-lining and lampuki fishing. With the exception of a few trawlers, all the other craft can be classified as multi-purpose vessels since they undertake all types of small-scale fishing according to the season and the target species.

Table 1: Vessels by type

	Trawlers	MPV	Luzzus	Kajjik	Others	Total
Full-time						
Malta	7	88	78	37	6	216
Gozo	4	41	34	11	4	94
Total	11	129	112	48	10	310
Part-time						
Malta	1	468	168	579	58	1274
Gozo	-	47	37	140	7	231
Total	1	515	205	719	65	1505
M.F. *						
Malta	1	12	10	1	-	24

Table 2: Vessels by size

	0-8m	8.01-12.00m	12.01-15.00m	15.01-20.00m	20.01-over	Total
Full-time						
Malta	124	35	27	16	14	216
Gozo	56	11	12	11	4	94
Total	180	46	39	27	18	310
Part-time						
Malta	1168	94	8	1	3	1274
Gozo	219	12	-	-	-	231
Total	1387	106	8	1	3	1505
M.F. *						
Malta	9	11	4	-	-	24

* The term M. F. (Market Fisherman) denotes craft owners who undertake fishing on part-time basis but who regularly sell fish through the Wholesale fishmarket

Table 3: Type of Craft by port/district

	MPV ⁺	Luzzu	Kajjik	Trawler	Others [♦]	Total
Full-time						
Malta						
<i>M'Xlokk</i>	56	58	19	1	4	138
St. Paul's Bay	9	9	7	1	-	26
St. Julians	7	4	5	-	-	16
<i>M'Scala</i>	6	3	2	-	-	11
Msida	2	4	1	-	-	7
Valletta	2	-	-	5	-	7
Mellieha	3	1	1	-	-	5
Ghar Lapsi	-	-	1	-	1	2
B'Bugia	2	-	-	-	-	2
Kalkara	-	-	1	-	1	2
Vittoriosa	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	88	79	37	7	6	217
Gozo						
<i>Mgarr</i>	35	25	11	4	2	77
Marsalforn	4	7	4	-	-	15
Xlendi	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	40	33	15	4	2	94
Part-time						
<i>M'Xlokk</i>	69	57	73	-	7	206
St. Paul's Bay	98	26	115	-	9	248
Marsamxetto Harb.	59	26	76	-	13	174
B'Bugia	106	9	44	-	4	163
<i>M'Scala</i>	35	12	66	-	15	128
Gnejna	15	8	67	-	3	93
Mellieha	24	3	79	-	2	108
Grand Harbour	39	14	26	1	5	85
St. Julians	17	14	22	-	2	55
Zurrieq	1	-	1	-	-	2
Ghar Lapsi	-	-	10	-	2	12
Total	463	169	579	1	62	1274
Gozo						
<i>Mgarr</i>	34	27	90	-	8	159
Marsalforn	3	6	27	-	-	36
<i>Xlendi</i>	2	7	25	-	2	36
Total	39	40	142	-	10	231
M.F. *						
<i>M'Xlokk</i>	2	6	1	-	-	9
St. Paul's Bay	2	1	-	-	-	3
Marsascale	3	1	-	1	-	5
Msida	2	1	-	-	-	3
B'Bugia	3	-	-	-	-	3
Gzira	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	12	10	1	1	-	24

* MPV = Multi Purpose Fishing Vessel (Long-Lining, Netting and Lampara)

♦ Others = Smaller Craft used as tenders to the larger Craft

* The term M. F. (Market Fisherman) denotes craft owners who undertake fishing on part-time basis but who regularly sell fish through the Wholesale fishmarket

The tables also show that as at the end of March 1999, the total number of licensed fishing craft stood at 1,839. Out of this total, only 310 or 16.9 per cent are owned by full-time fishermen, that is, licensed boat owners whose main source of income is derived from fishing. Most of these full-

time fishermen own (jointly with others or solely) one large craft for off-shore fishing during the milder seasons, plus at least one other smaller boat for inshore activities during the winter months. Three fishermen are normally employed on the larger boats. Extra part-time work is employed on trips lasting more than two days. All the other fishermen are classified as being part-timers, apart from a few who occasionally sell fish through the wholesale fishmarket and who are classified as "Market Fishermen". Although the latter's contribution to the national fishing effort may be considered as insignificant, their registration ensures a better management of local fisheries.

1.2 MANAGEMENT

Legislation empowers the Minister and the Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture to manage and supervise all fishing and marketing activities, as well as to update or issue new regulations as necessary. Enforcement and supervision fall under the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture as well as under the maritime branch of the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM).

1.3 FISHING SEASONS

The fishing seasons are determined by the particular species being targeted. Currently, the most commercially viable fish are the blue fin tuna (May through to July), the blue fin dorado, also known as dolphin fish (September through to December), the stone bass, groupers, snappers (January through to April) and, the mackerel, bogue, horse mackerel, allice shad, sardines (March through to July).

Swordfish is also one of the more targeted species. However since the upsurge of tuna catches and, the opening of the Japanese market for tuna, the peak period for swordfish landings has shifted from the Spring / Summer to Autumn / early Winter period.

Bottom trawling may also be divided in two distinct seasons during which different demersal species are targeted. During the milder weather of Spring and Summer, local trawlermen seek deep water in search of king prawns, prawns and Norway lobster. During the Autumn / Winter period, when days are shorter, fishing is done in shallower water. Red mullet, red bream, octopus, squid and other demersal species are targeted during this period.

The use of Trammel nets is mainly confined to Autumn and Winter.

The two most important seasons for local fishermen are the tuna and the dolphin fish seasons and the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Malta is actively involved during this period. The Department constantly seeks new export markets and issues ICCAT certificates when so required during the tuna season. As the dolphin fish season involves the majority of full as well as part-time fishermen, the Department endeavours to manage and supervise all fishing and related activities during this particular season.

1.4 FISHING ZONES AND LANDING SITES

Most pelagic fishing activities are undertaken in an area to the South of Malta where both tuna as well as swordfish are known to congregate. This area is also relatively free from other maritime traffic which may hamper the fishing activities. Demersal fishing for commercial species takes place mainly to the West and South-West of the Island, up to a distance of 90 miles.

1.5 MARKETING

In accordance with local fisheries regulations, all fish landed by Maltese fishermen must be sold through the Wholesale Fishmarket in Valletta. Catches are sold through a middleman to retailers

(shop owners and hawkers) by auction. All dealers in fish must be registered with the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

1.6 LICENSING

Local legislation stipulates that nobody can fish without a license which can only be issued by the Director of Fisheries and Aquaculture. Consequently any boat owner who intends to take up any sort of fishing activities must register his boat and, must also specify whether he intends to work on a full or part-time basis.

FISHERIES STATISTICS

Local fisheries statistics are compiled from a variety of sources

1.7 Statistical data for fish landings is collected through the daily returns of sales submitted by middlemen at the Wholesale Fishmarket in Valletta. However this only covers sales effected in Malta since there is no such market in Gozo. It is estimated that a considerable proportion of all catches go unrecorded for various reasons. This situation should improve with the planned changes in the fishing regulations as well as with the introduction of the system of surveys for fisheries statistics.

The data collected at the Wholesale Fish Market includes:

- (a) the date of the fish landing;
- (b) the fisherman's identification number;
- (c) the payment voucher number;
- (d) the retailer's number
- (e) the retailer's license number
- (f) the name of the species name, the number of boxes and their weights as well as the wholesale price in respect of each fish species.

1.8 The data collected through the fish market is transmitted on a regular basis to the Central Office of Statistics (COS) for further processing and for the compilation of monthly and quarterly statistical reports. These monthly and quarterly reports analyse catches over time and provide an analysis of average producer and wholesale price movements.

This data is also used for the compilation of Laspeyres-type wholesale value and volume indices whose base is 1995.

In addition to the above, the Consumer Prices Unit of the COS collects and compiles monthly fish consumer price indices. These Laspeyres-type indices are computed and released on a monthly basis.

1.9 FLEET REGISTER

The Department of Fisheries maintains a fleet register with records of all full-time and part-time craft registered in all categories. The information includes:

- (a) the craft registration number
- (b) the name of craft

- (c) the name and address of the craft's owner
- (d) the fisherman's booklet number
- (e) the owner's national identity card number
- (f) the file registration number
- (g) the type and model of the craft
- (h) the craft's dimensions
- (i) the craft's engines and power
- (j) the craft's home port and berthing place
- (k) the craft's radio code

It is envisaged that in the future the craft's hold and fuel capacity will be also collected.

2.0 FISHERMEN

On the 31st March 1999, the total registered fishing vessels was 1839, according to the official figures available at the Department of Fisheries. Out of these, the number of registered gainfully employed full-time fishermen (including boat owners) was 685. This number has to be seen in the context that most fishermen own more than one craft. It must be pointed out that fishing in Malta is mainly seasonal and as a consequence most full-time fishermen own at least one small and one large vessel which enable them to practice off-shore fishing during the milder seasons and coastal or inshore activities during the winter months. The average number of fishermen employed on each full-time boat is of three persons per unit during winter, whilst when undertaking trips of more than two days, extra hands are sometimes recruited.

The rest are registered as part-time fishermen whose contribution towards the industry is minimal. except for the 24 M.F. registered craft who land fish regularly at the fishmarket.

The Fisheries Department has a fishermen database that includes the following information:

- (a) the fisherman's name and address
- (b) the fisherman's photograph
- (c) the fisherman's identity card number
- (d) the fisherman's full-time or part-time occupational status
- (e) the craft's registration number and the type and power of the engine if the fisherman owns the vessel.

2.1 CENSUS OF FISHERIES

A Census of Fisheries was carried out by the Central Office of Statistics in 1997. Data was collected on:

- (a) the number of persons engaged in full-time and part-time fishing activities;
- (b) the ownership and type of fishing craft used;
- (c) the age distribution of fishermen;
- (d) the places of anchor of all fishing craft;
- (e) the type and size of the fishing craft;
- (f) the type of equipment that was available on the fishing craft;
- (g) the quantity and value of fish catches in base year 1996;

- (h) the income from and expenditure on fishing activity;
- (i) the type and quality of assistance that might be required by the fishing industry in Malta.

The report on this census was published by the COS in 1998.

2.2 NEW FISHERIES STATISTICS SYSTEM

The Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture has recently set up a new Fisheries Statistics System, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the Central Office of Statistics (Malta). The system is based on a study carried out by the FAO, and approved by the European Union, entitled "Sampling system for the collection of fishery statistics" (Study No: 94/036).

The system has been specially designed to suit the local fishing industry. It is intended to serve as a detailed register of fishing vessels, provide reliable catch and effort statistics, provide a continuous and updated reporting service on various aspects of the industry and also serve as an electronic licensing system. The system will be networked amongst interested institutions / departments who would have "read only" and / or "reporting" options; data entry and amendments to the database will be carried out at the headquarters of the fisheries statistics unit based at Fort San Lucian, Marsaxlokk.

The first phase involved the development of the software, based on ACCESS and visual Basic, with particular reference to the database related to the inventory of fishing vessels. The inventory is technically detailed and includes information on vessel characteristics, fishing authorisation, structural characteristics, engines, electronic equipment, deck machinery, ownership, crew, base port and operating port, fishing areas and periods gear, species caught, preservation equipment, safety equipment and other equipment. Existing data from the fleet register of the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Central Office of Statistics has already been entered into the database. The inventory is currently being completed by means of a detailed technical on-site census, which is being carried out by Fisheries Officers and personnel from the Central Office of Statistics.

The reporting facility of the system has been activated and a number of basic reports can already be downloaded. The type and number of reports will be adapted from time to time so as to satisfy internal and external obligations. Besides downloading information in report format, the same data can be obtained in spreadsheet format using the query options. The electronic licensing facility is also currently being developed in parallel with the reporting function. This is being done in consultation with the Malta Maritime Authority.

The second phase of the Fisheries Statistics System will involve the development of an efficient catch and fishing effort data collection system. It is envisaged that a system of sample surveys will be adopted which will produce reliable estimates of these parameters and, which will be incorporated into the database. Reports on catches and fishing effort by species, gear, type of vessels, area etc., can be produced.

2.3 DISSEMINATION OF FISHERIES STATISTICS

The Central Office of Statistics is the national body charged with the compilation and publication of fisheries statistics. Hitherto the COS has released such statistics as follows:

- (a) in the form of a quarterly media release in the series of weekly "News Releases". These releases provide the latest and updated statistical information on a range of socio-economic areas;
- (b) in the "Annual Abstract of Statistics";
- (c) in the "National Accounts of the Maltese Islands";
- (d) electronically on the COS web-page at www.magnet.mt/home/cos/index.html.

A specialised and first annual publication dealing exclusively with agriculture and fisheries statistics is being planned for the year 2000.

1. Organisation of the national system of fishery statistics

- 1.1 The Ministry of Transportation and Maritime Economy is responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of fishery statistics. The corresponding work is performed by the Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia under supervision of the Ministry.
- 1.2 The collection of fishery data is covered by legislation in Poland. The legal basis is the Sea Fishery Act of 1996 and the National Statistic Data Collection Act of 1995. Violation of these acts can lead to fines or, in severe circumstances, to arrest.
- 1.3 The Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia is responsible for arrangement of the Polish fishery statistics according to the format required by FAO and international agencies and transmission, subject previous approval by the Fishery Department of the Ministry of Transportation and Maritime Economy.

2 Methods of collecting, processing and compiling the data on catches, landings, and average prices

- 2.1 Catch statistics are based on figures estimated directly aboard of the fishing vessels by skipper or calculated by converting the volume of daily production to the live weight of marine organisms (by species). The data for compilation of the total catch of aquatic organisms and those provided by aquaculture are obtained from various sources.
 - a) Marine fish catch statistics - logbook records, shipowner reports,
 - b) Fishing fleet - Maritime Office reports, Polish Ship Register, shipowner reports,
 - c) Aquaculture statistics - retrieved from the Inland Fishery Institute reports.
- 2.2 In the Baltic fishery, the log-book sheet has to be filled out for each active fishing day by the skippers of vessels over 12 meters in length. An entry shall be made for each fishing operation. The completed log sheets are to be submitted by the vessel skipper to the harbour office when the vessel enters the home harbour and subsequently sent to the Sea Fisheries Institute. Owners of fishing vessels under 12 meters in length are under an obligation to submit monthly catch reports to the local fishery inspector. The reports, verified and approved by the inspector, are sent to the regional Maritime Office (three in Poland, located in Szczecin, S³upsk and Gdynia), where they are processed and the resultant printouts are submitted to the Sea Fisheries Institute.

The data on catches made by the Polish deep-sea fishery are collected from the reports on daily catches submitted from fishing vessels by radio to the central unit. In both cases the data are transmitted to the Institute for inclusion in the statistics system. These data are provisional. The respective revised data are submitted by each fishing vessel by radio on a daily basis. Depending on the requirements of international regional fishery agencies catch records are retrieved from logbooks at the Sea Fisheries Institute, processed and then transmitted.

Specially designed forms are distributed to the owners of fishing vessels operating outside of the Baltic Sea which after obligatory completion are to be returned to the Sea Fisheries Institute for compilation and cross-checking of the data previously obtained directly from fishing vessels.

- 2.3 Data retrieved from logbooks (for the Baltic fishery only). Indirectly the data on landings in foreign ports are retrieved from a special obligatory form providing information on volume of fish landed in domestic harbours and for export, completed by the ship-owners of the vessels engaged in deep-sea fishery.

- 2.4 See the above
- 2.5 Prices are collected from several selected fish harbours where important purchasers are operating.. Average prices are estimated on monthly basis.
- 2.6 The information obtained from various sources are entered on to computers by the Sea Fisheries Institute staff and processed. The data on the catches effected by the vessels over 12 meters in length in the Baltic Sea are included into the statistical system within 1-2 weeks of the date of catch. For the deep-sea fishery the data are processed upon their arrival at the Institute. It means that they are available not later than 10 days from the date of catch.

3. Reliability and representativity of the data

- 3.1 Apart from cross-checking the data obtained from various sources, in the Baltic fishery the figures provided on log-sheets from the vessels being under surveillance of fishery inspector during a longer period at sea or at a landing place are used as "reliable standards" for verification of those reported from the vessels which operated at the vicinity of the monitored vessels.
- 3.2 At the time being, no direct information on volume and value of the landings based on the first-hand sale of landed fish documents is available.



POLSKA RZECZPOSPOLITA ŁUDOWA

DZIENNIK OKRĘTOWY STATKU RYBACKIEGO

Nazwa statku i oznaka rybacka

Port macierzysty

Sygnal rozpoznawczy

Właściciel statku

Długość statku szerokość statku

Pojemność: brutto ton rejestrowych netto ton rejestrowych

Rodzaj i moc silnika

Liczba obrotów silnika na minutę przy „cała naprzód”

Wpisy rozpoczęto dnia 19... r.

.....
podpis kierownika statku

Wpisy zakończono dnia 19... r.

.....
podpis kierownika statku

DANE OGÓLNE		KOD		KODY PAŃSTW	KODY NARZ. POŁ.	KODY GATUNKÓW RYB				
18	DOKUMENT	2	8	POLSKA - 616	WŁÓK DENNY - 01	DORSZ 007	MINOG	T16		
19	KOLEJNY DZIEŃ W MORZU			ZSRB - 810	WŁÓK PELAGICZNY - 02	DORSZYK NIEW. 008	MIRTUS	T01		
20	PAŃSTWO	6	1	SZWECJA - 732	TUKA PELAGICZNA - 03	SŁĘDZ 388	CERTA	005		
21	PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO			DANIA - 208	TUKA DENNA - 04	SŁĘDZIK 389	PEOC	004		
				NRD - 278	PLAWNICE - 05	SZPROT 432	LESZCZ	001		
				RFN - 280	HARI - 06	SZPROT NIEWYM. 433	KRAP	002		
				FINLANDIA - 246	MANCE - 09	STORNIA 102	SANDACZ	017		
				KODY PRZEDSIĘB.		GLĄDZICA 089	SZCZUPAK	010		
22	OZNAKA RYBACKA	SYMB.		KZSR - 09	NETY - 10	SKARP 086	ORON	018		
		NUMER		ZRM - 10	NIEWODY - 11	NAGŁAD 085	SIEJA	031		
23		DZIEŃ		SZKUNER - 10	KHATOWNICE - 13	PLASKIE 110	STYNKA	049		
24	DATA	MIES.		KOGA - 12	INNE STAWNE - 14	ŁOSOS 335	GTN	E33		
25		ROK		KORAB - 13	KODY ASORTYMEN. - 14	TROC 037	UKLEJA	009		
				KUTER - 14	TÓW PODANE SA - 15	WEGORZ 026	BOLEN	011		
				BARRA - 15	W TREŚCI INSTRUCJI	MAKRELA 482	INNE SŁODK.	021		
						BELONA 339	INNE MORSKIE	509		

STAN POGODY I MÓRZA	02.00	04.00	06.00	08.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00
26	KIERUNEK WIATRU											
27	SILA WIATRU											
28	STAN MORZA											
29	ZACHMURZENIE											
30	WIDZIALNOŚĆ											
31	CISN. BAROMETRYCZNE											
32	TEMP. POWIETRZA											
33	RODZ. I STAN ZALÓDZ.											

P O Ł O W Y												
Z A C I A G I				1	2	3	4	5	67. MELDUNEK DOBOWY			
34	POZYCJA GEOGRAFICZNA	SZEROKOŚĆ	°						KWADRAT POŁOWY			
35	WYDANIA	DŁUGOŚĆ	λ						STREFA RYBOŁOWCZA			
36	POCZĄTEK ZACIĄGU - GODZ. MINUT.								DOBOWA ILOŚĆ ZACIĄGÓW			
37	CZAS TRWANIA ZACIĄGU W MINUTACH								DOBOWY CZAS TRZAŁÓW. W MIN.			
38	NARZĘDZIE POŁOWU								NARZĘDZIE POŁOWU			
39	GŁĘBOKOŚĆ TRZAŁOWANIA	OD							RAZEM ILOŚĆ SKRZYNEK LUB BECZEK			
40	W METRACH	DO							68. RAZEM POŁÓW W RELACJI PEŁNEJ			
GATUNKI RYB		ROD. GATUNKI	ROD. ASORTY.	WAGA SRRZ. BECZKI	ILOŚĆ SRRZYNEK LUB BECZEK W ZACIĄGU					WSP. WYNIK. PRZEJAZCZ.	STREFA PRL	STREFA
41	DORSZ F.Z./GL-D	0	0	7	1	5	4			1.204		
42	DORSZ F.Z./GL-M	0	0	7	1	5	5			1.204		
43	DORSZ F.B./GL-D	0	0	7	1	6	4			1.612		
44	DORSZ F.B./GL-M	0	0	7	1	6	5			1.612		
45	DORSZ PELNY	0	0	7	1	1	0			1.000		
46	DORSZ NIEWYM.	0	0	8	1	1	9			1.000		
47	SŁĘDZ - D	3	8	8	1	1	4			1.000		
48	SŁĘDZ - S	3	8	8	1	1	6			1.000		
49	SŁĘDZ SOL. BANTIES	3	8	8	3	1	0			1.182		
50	SŁĘDZIK	3	8	9	1	1	9			1.000		
51	SZPROT A	4	2	2						1.000		
52	SZPROT B	4	2	2						1.000		
53	SZPROT C	4	2	2						1.000		
54	SZPROT NIEWYM.	4	3	3	1	1	9			1.000		
55												
56												
57												
58												
59												
60												
61												
62												
63												
64												
65												
66												

69. SPOSTRZEŻENIA RYBACKIE I ADNOTACJE KONTROLI RYBACKICH.

70. RYBY WYRZUCONE ZA BURTE					
GATUNEK	ZACIĄGI				
	1	2	3	4	5

71. PODPIS SZYPIA

POLAND: Fishing logbook (given to inspector)

DANE OGÓLNE		KOD		KODY PAŃSTW	KODY NARZ. POŁ.	KODY GATUNKÓW RYB			
18	DOKUMENT	2	8	POLSKA - 616	WŁOK DENNY - 01	DORSZ	007	MINOG	T16
19	ROLEJNY DZIEŃ W MORZU			ZSRR - 810	WŁOK PELAGICZNY - 02	DORSZYK NIEW.	008	MIETUS	T01
20	PAŃSTWO	6	1 6	SZWECJA - 782	TUKA PELAGICZNA - 03	SLEDZ	388	CERTA	005
21	PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO			DANIA - 208	TUKA DENNA - 04	SLEDZIK	389	PŁOC	004
22	OZNAKA RYBACKA	SYMB.		NRD - 278	PŁAWNICE - 05	SZPROT	422	LESZCZ	001
		NUMER		RFN - 280	HARI - 06	SZPROT NIEWYM.	433	KRAP	002
		DZIEŃ		FINLANDIA - 246	MANCE - 09	STORNIA	102	SANDACZ	017
23	DATA	MIES.			NETY - 10	GŁADZICA	089	SZCZUPAK	010
		ROK			NIEWODY - 11	SKARP	086	ORON	018
					ZAKI - 12	NAGŁAD	085	SIEJA	031
					ZRM - 10	KRATOWNICE	110	STYNKA	049
					SZRUNER - 11	INNE STAWNE	13	PŁASKIE	E53
					KOGA - 12		14	ŁOSOS	037
					KORAB - 13	KODY ASORTYMEN-		TRC	009
					KUTER - 14	TÓW PODANE SA		WEGORZ	026
					BARKA - 15	W TRESCI INSTRUCJI		MAKRELA	482
								BEŁONA	339
								INNE MORSKIE	509

STAN POGODY I MORZA	02.00	04.00	06.00	08.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00
26	KIERUNEK WIATRU											
27	SILA WIATRU											
28	STAN MORZA											
29	ZACHMURZENIE											
30	WIDZIALNOSC											
31	CISN. BAROMETRYCZNE											
32	TEMP. POWIETRZA											
33	RODZ. I STAN ZALODZ.											

P O Ł O W Y												
Z A C I A G I				1	2	3	4	5	67. MELDUNEK DOBOWY			
34	POZYCJA GEOGRAFICZNA	SZEROKOSC	φ						KWADRAT POŁOWU			
35	WYDANIE	DŁUGOSC	λ						STREFA RYBOŁOWCZA			
36	POCZĄTEK ZACIĄGU - GODZ. MINUT.								DOBOWA ILOSC ZACIĄGÓW			
37	CZAS TRWANIA ZACIĄGU W MINUTACH								DOBOWY CZAS TRWAŃ W MIN.			
38	NARZĘDZIE POŁOWU								NARZĘDZIE POŁOWU			
39	GŁĘBOKOSC TRAFOWANIA W METRACH	OD							RAZEM ILOSC SKRZYNEK LUB BECZEK			
40		DO							W RELACJI PEŁNEJ			
GATUNKI RYB				ILOSC SKRZYNEK LUB BECZEK W ZACIĄGU					68. RAZEM POŁÓW W RELACJI PEŁNEJ			
				1	2	3	4	5	WSPÓŁCZYNNIK PRZELICZ.		STREFA PRL	STREFA
41	DORSZ P.Z/GE-D	0	0	7	1	5	4		1.204			
42	DORSZ P.Z/GE-M	0	0	7	1	5	5		1.204			
43	DORSZ P.B/GE-D	0	0	7	1	6	4		1.612			
44	DORSZ P.B/GE-M	0	0	7	1	6	5		1.612			
45	DORSZ PEŁNY	0	0	7	1	1	0		1.000			
46	DORSZ NIEWYM.	0	0	8	1	1	9		1.000			
47	SLEDZ - D	3	8	8	1	1	4		1.000			
48	SLEDZ - S	3	8	8	1	1	6		1.000			
49	SLEDZ SOL. KANTIES	3	8	8	3	1	0		1.162			
50	SLEDZIK	3	8	9	1	1	9		1.000			
51	SZPROT A	4	2	2					1.000			
52	SZPROT B	4	2	2					1.000			
53	SZPROT C	4	2	2					1.000			
54	SZPROT NIEWYM.	4	3	3	1	1	9		1.000			
55												
56												
57												
58												
59												
60												
61												
62												
63												
64												
65												
66												

69. SPOSTRZEZENIA RYBACKIE I ADNOTACJE KONTROLI RYBACKICH.

70. RYBY WYRZUCONE ZA BURTE					
GATUNEK	ZACIĄGI				
	1	2	3	4	5

71.

PODPIS SZYFRA

GODZINY	K U R S				POPRAW- KA NA ZNDOS	LOG	W Y D A R Z E N I A
	KURS POLSKO- SOBY	KURS GALIC- POLSKA	KURS WZ- CI W WIEZI	KURS WZ- CI W WIEZI			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
01.00							
02.00							
03.00							
04.00							
05.00							
06.00							
07.00							
08.00							
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17.00							
18.00							
19.00							
20.00							
21.00							
22.00							
23.00							
24.00							

8. ZGASZONO PRZEPISANE ŚWIATEŁA POZYCYJNE _____ 9. ZAPALONO PRZEPISANE ŚWIATEŁA POZYCYJNE _____

10. POPRAWKI, UWAGI, WPISY DODATKOWE _____

11. POSIADANY SPRZĘT RYBACI NA BURCIE STATKU

WŁOK DENNY _____	MATERIAŁ _____	SZTUK _____	WOREK-WIELKOŚĆ OCZKA _____	mm	SZTUK _____
WŁOK PELAGICZNY _____	MATERIAŁ _____	SZTUK _____	WOREK _____	mm	SZTUK _____
TURK DENNA _____	MATERIAŁ _____	SZTUK _____	WOREK _____	mm	SZTUK _____
TURK PELAGICZNA _____	MATERIAŁ _____	SZTUK _____	WOREK _____	mm	SZTUK _____
_____	MATERIAŁ _____	SZTUK _____	WOREK _____	mm	SZTUK _____
_____	MATERIAŁ _____	SZTUK _____	WOREK _____	mm	SZTUK _____

12. WEJŚCIE W STREFE RYBOŁOWCZA	13. WYJŚCIE ZE STREFY RYBOŁOWCZEJ	14. ODŁOWIONO W STREFIE RYBOŁOWCZEJ
POZYCJA GEOGR. _____	POZYCJA GEOGR. _____	W OKRESIE OD _____ DO _____
GODZ. _____	GODZ. _____	
STAN BURTY: DORSZ _____ kg, SLEDZ _____ kg	STAN BURTY: DORSZ _____ kg, SLEDZ _____ kg	DORSZ _____ kg, SLEDZ _____ kg, SZPROT _____ kg
SZPROT _____ kg, _____ kg	SZPROT _____ kg, _____ kg	_____ kg, _____ kg, _____ kg
_____ kg, _____ kg	_____ kg, _____ kg	_____ kg, _____ kg, _____ kg

15. MIEJSCE WYŁADUNKU _____ 16. DATA WYŁADUNKU _____ 17. PARTNER OD TUKI _____

POLAND: Fishery logbook (retained in log-book)

1. Organisation of the national system of fishery statistics

1.1. The Directorate of Fishing, Fish Farming and Fishery Inspection (DFFFI) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the National Commission for Statistics (NCS) have the task of collecting and processing the fisheries data.

They are supported by the Ministry of Water, Forests and Environmental Protection - in collecting the data for salmoniculture and mountain waters fisheries (rivers, lakes, dams etc.), by the Romanian Marine Research Institute - in collecting the data for marine and deep sea fishery, and by the Romanian Navy Register - in collecting the information about the fishing vessels and boats.

1.2. The legislation used for collecting the data are:

- Governmental Order (GO) No. 9/1992, republished by Law 11/1994 in the Official Journal (OJ) No. 65/14.03.1994 - in the case of NCS;
- The GO No. 656/1997 (OJ No. 301 bis/05.11.1997), Law No. 12/1974, for aquaculture and fishery, and GO No. 390/1997 (OJ No. 182/24.07.1997) - in the case of DFFFI;
- The GO 88/1970 (OJ No. 20, Part I/17.03.1970) - in the case of RMRI;
- Law No. 107/1996 (OJ No. 244/08.10.1996) and Law No. 137/1995 (OJ No. 304/30.12.1995) - in the case of salmoniculture, mountain waters, marine and deep sea fishery.

1.3. The Unit responsible for the transmission of data, to FAO and other international organisms and agencies, is the DFFFI.

2. Method of collecting, processing and compiling the data on fishing fleet, catches, landings, aquaculture activities and average prices.

2.1a. Sources of data in marine and deep-sea fishery are log sheets and information provided by skippers and national observers on board. The data are transmitted daily and centralized on a monthly basis for each FAO statistical region, type of fishing effort, gear used, catch composition and destination (human consumption, reduction to fish meal and fish oil), landings.

2.1b. A 4-page questionnaire, sent by post to the fishermen and fish farm producers, are used to collect the data on inland fishery and fish farming production. The information are centralized at the end of the year. The list of fishermen and producers is constantly updated.

2.1c. A 2-page questionnaire is sent to fish processors. They are providing monthly information on the quantities of raw material used, by species (domestic and import), mean prices for raw material and final products, conversion factors for different production stages and the employees involved, by sex, age groups, working time. This information is processed by the NCS.

2.2. - 2.4. The information is collected and transmitted daily - by radio - from the fishing vessels, in the case of deep-sea fishery, or on board or in port, after each trip, in case of marine fishery.

2.5. The average prices are collected monthly from the fishermen and producers and by the inspection of records of fish merchants.

2.6. The statistical data are collected during first 45 days of the year. So, at the end of February the preliminary figures are released. Final figures for the year are ready, after various checking procedures have been completed, at the end of June.

3. Reliability and representativity of the data.

3.1. The collection on catch and landings structure by species is based on samples taken on board and after landings or trans-shipments. Four samples are taken from each each haul of the gear on board the vessel. The observers on board (mainly technicians) are sampling each haul. The result is extended to all monthly catches from the same fishing area, division or subdivision and are adjusted according to the landed or trans-shipped quantities..

Although sampling of commercial catches and landings is used, the techniques involved are such that the results are considered acceptable.

In the recreational fishery the figures are estimated by the same sampling system carried out by the fishery inspectors.

3.2. The fishery statistical system in Romania has been under development in the last two years. The main problems which it confronts are:

- the impossibility of using the same format of fishing log for different type of vessels or boats, type of fishing and fishing tools used;
- the impossibility in assessing the subsistence catches in inland and marine waters;
- the lack of an organized fish market.

Work is concentrating on the development of a method of cross-checking the information received at a county level. It is planned that these centralised data will be sent automatically to the DFFFI for analysis and checking.

1. Organisation of the national system of fishery statistics

1.1. Slovakia has no sea fisheries.

The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SO SR) collects and processes the data on fishing and clearances in fresh-water for consumption purposes performed by enterprises. The data also include number of species caught by anglers. This information is collected from its members by the Slovak Fishers' Association.

1.2. The legal basis for the collection of data is the Act of the Slovak National Council (the Parliament) no. 322/1992 (Digest) paragraph 27, in wording of later regulations.

1.3. The SO SR is responsible for timely providing FAO and other international organisations with the data. The Slovak Fishers' Association submits separate data for its members (but not from enterprises) according to FAO's requirements.

2. Method of collecting, processing and compiling the data on fishing fleet, catches, landing, aquaculture activities and average prices

2.1 - 2.4 Data on fishing and clearance is obtained by the use of a yearly statistical report (questionnaire) "Ryb 1-01", which is distributed by post to fish producers and the Slovak Fishers' Association. The data cover number and weight of species caught for market and consumption purposes. Besides the fishing data is collected on the restocking of fish (fry, live young, tadpoles, one-year fish and over one-year).

Data collection on sales of fish on markets is conducted separately, with special attention being given to river trout, by means of monthly report "Pol' 2-12" to be filled in by enterprises, by weight and at current prices.

3. Reliability and representativeness of the data

3.1 - 3.2 Collection of data on fish production has been introduced for 3 recent years by means of a full survey which covers enterprises that deal in keeping fish and clearances. Also included are the data from the Slovak Fishers' Association that surveys its members registered in local angling organisations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FISHING

Registered by SO SR Č. Vk 111 / 99
z 15. 10. 1998

Protection of individual data is secured by law of the Slovak National Council 322/1992 of the Code
Protection of individual data is quaranted by Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Date of delivery of questionnaire
to 15. 4. 2000

1x Krajskej správe ŠÚ SR
Osvaldova 2
917 23 Trnava

Row	IKF						Year	Month	IČO			
0 1	1	7	1	9	9	9	9 9	1 2				

Row	Code of district	Sect. or	Number of enterprises	Prod. area
0 2				

Name and adress of enterprise

.....

District.....

....

Data:	Stamp:	Signature of the head of the reporting unit:	Report prepared (Name, Sumame):	Telephone (code od municipality):
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Dear respondent,

361.
modul FISHING

	I.r.	AGROPROD	Fishing for purpose						
			market	recreational		fishfying			
				kg	pcs	kg	berries thous. pcs	spawns thous. pcs	yearlings pcs
			a	1	2	3	4	5	6
Carp	1	050011200							
Grass carp	2	050011310							
Silver carp	3	050011320							
Pike	4	050011340							
Pikeperch	5	050011350							
Sheat - fish	6	050011330							
Trout	7	050011111							
Grayling	8	050011360							
Tadpole - fish	9	050011370							
Others	10	050011590							
Control sum (r. 1 až 10)	99	x							

Introduction

Republic of Slovenia is a Mediterranean country with 47 km of coastline. It is limited to catch and farming of marine fish in Slovene territorial waters (about 180 square km) and in open waters of the Adriatic Sea. 168 private fishermen (of that 73 full time and 95 part time) and 25 fishermen and 10 fish farmers employed in fishing enterprises are engaged in marine fishing. Slovenia has only 10 small and technically badly equipped fishing vessels and 50 boats for fishing in coastal waters, therefore fishermen daily return from fishing to ports of registry. In 1997 fishermen caught on the open sea 2,065 tons of marine animals, and fish farmers bred another 90 tons of demersal fishes and 37 tons of shells.

Most Slovenian rivers' eventually flow into the Black Sea (81% of Slovene territory) and a smaller part flow into the Adriatic Sea. There is no commercial fishing in Slovenian fresh waters, only angling (280 tons). In fresh waters fish farmers breed mostly trout (535 tons) and carps (255 tons). Five fishing enterprises and about 250 small private fish farms are engaged in breeding fish in reservoirs for trout (12 ha) and ponds for carps (337 ha).

1 Organisation of the national system of fishery statistics

1.1 The authority responsible for collecting, processing and publishing the data on catch and farming of marine and freshwater fish and the data on the fishing fleet and other fishing equipment is the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS).

1.2 The legal basis for SORS's collection, processing and publishing of fishery statistics are:

- Law on National Statistics (Official Journal of RS, No.45/95) and
- National Programme of Statistical Surveys (OJ RS, No.70/97).

1.3 SORS is also responsible for publishing and transmitting data from the field of fishing to FAO and other international agencies.

2. Method of collecting, processing and compiling of data on fishing fleet, catches, landings, aquaculture activities and average prices.

2.1 Enterprises (legal entities) engaged in fishing (marine and freshwater) are obliged by the Law on Economic Companies (OJ RS, No.30/93) to register and by the Law on National Statistics (OJ RS, No. 45/95) to send the data to SORS.

Lists of fishing permits for marine fishermen (natural persons), which are by the Law on Marine Fishing (OJ RS, No. 25/76, 29/86 and 47/87) kept by administrative units (local self-government units), are the basis for compiling the directory of marine fishermen and fish farmers.

The quantity and method of catch, fanning and protection of fish, and ~ the management rights in fresh water are regulated by the Law on Freshwater Fishing (03 RS, No.25/76). SORS obtains addresses of small fish farms via permits issued by authorised administrative bodies of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

2.2 SORS collects data on marine fishing by mail directly from fishermen and fish farmers with two statistical surveys:

- annually on the number of fishermen and all resources used for marine fishing (fishing vessels, boats, nets and aquaculture facilities).
- monthly on catch of marine animals by types and method of catch (coastal and on the open sea) and on the quantity of fish and shells bred and put on the market.

Data on freshwater fishing (angling and aquaculture) are collected by SORS annually by mail directly from enterprises and private fishermen.

2.3 We do not collect data on landing in foreign ports because there is no such landing since fishermen return daily to their ports of registry.

2.4 Catch statistics does not use attributes of the fishing area in collecting and publishing the data.

2.5 Data on average prices of marine fish (for pelagic and demersal fishes together), cephalopods, crustaceans and freshwater fish (trouts and other salmonidae, and carps and other cyprinidac) are collected by SORS monthly from enterprises and co-operatives selling their products or buying them from private fishermen. The average purchase price includes the tax paid by the producer but does not include premiums, recourses and compensations.

2.6 All collected data are checked and processed by SORS. We control the coverage of reporting units and answers, compare the data with the previous year, compare catch and breeding with purchase, and control the logicality of answers.

Monthly data are available to users two months after the observation period while annual data are available after six months.

3. Reliability and representativity of the data

3.1 in collecting fishery statistics we do not use sampling but have full coverage both for marine fishing and for aquaculture.

We find that private fishermen often do not give accurate and updated information but they represent only 5-8% of the total catch. The same is true for freshwater fish farming We estimate that about 30% more fish and offspring are produced on fish farms than shown by the data we collect. This underestimation is mostly the result of non-response, intentional misreporting and incomplete coverage.

That is why SORS plans to carry out in 1999 a census of all fish farming resources and of breeding of freshwater fish and offspring on fish farms.

3.2 According to the program of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, all legal regulations from the field of fishing will be harmonised with EU legislation by the end of 2002. After 2002 SORS will be able to take over some data from logbooks and from the register of the fishing fleet.

TÛRKIYE

TK

TURKEY

No national report has been received from Turkey

Appendix 1:
Format proposed by Eurostat for the reports of the national systems of fishery statistics in EU Candidate Countries

1. Organisation of the national system of fishery statistics

- 1.1 Authorities responsible for the collection and processing of the data and their respective responsibilities.
- 1.2 National legislation on the collection of fishery statistics.
- 1.3 Unit responsible for the transmission of data to Eurostat and other international organisations.

2. Method of collecting, processing and compiling the data on catches, landings and average prices

- 2.1 For each type of data the source should be indicated.
- 2.2 A description of the methods used to collect the data (e.g. log-books, landing declarations, interviews) for each component of the national fishing fleet.
- 2.3 For catch statistics, a description of the method used to collect data for landings in foreign ports and for transshipments.
- 2.4 Methods used to attribute the fishing area in catch statistics.
- 2.5 Method used to calculate the average prices.
- 2.6 Description of processing and compilation of the data together with an indication of the delays involved.

3. Reliability and representativity of the data

- 3.1 If sampling techniques are used for some elements of the data, a description of the methods, an estimate of the level of use of such methods and an estimate of the reliability of such methods.
- 3.2 Short-comings of the national systems with an indication as to the possibility of over-coming them.

Annex 2
CORRESPONDENTS FOR CANDIDATE COUNTRIES
Fishery statistics

BULGARIA

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MALTA

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TURKEY

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