MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY AND FISHERIES

Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council
on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 (recast)

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251
adopting a multiannual Union programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2017-2019

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1701
laying down rules on the format for the submission of work plans for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1283
laying down rules on the format and timetables for the submission of annual data collection reports in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors

Croatian Annual Report for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors

2019

Version 1

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EUROPEAN UNION

Operativni program ZA POMORSTVO I RIBARSTVO

PROGRAM PRIKUPLJANJA PODATAKA U RIBARSTVU RH

CONTENTS

Text Box 1C: Sampling intensity for biological variables

General comment: This box fulfils paragraph 2 point (a)(i)(ii)(iii) of Chapter III, Chapter IV of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2, Article 4 paragraph 1 and Article 8 of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. This box is applicable to the Annual Report.

Mediterranean Sea/GFCM/ICCAT/ICES

1. Evidence of data quality assurance

Quality evaluation can only be carried out if the information coming from Table 5A is available. If this is not the case, Member State shall provide an overview by giving information on the methodology used to assure the quality of the data collected.

e.g.:

The sampling design and protocols follow the outcomes of sampling expert groups.

Use of common standard criteria agreed with other countries/groups.

Use of special packages or tools (e.g. COST ...) for calculations.

Use of sampling protocol for storage of data.

Use of sampling protocol for processing of data.

Use appropriate exploratory statistical techniques to detect outliers and anomalous registers.

During the implementation of the project activities within monitoring of biological variables, the sampling design and protocols of the activities followed the outcomes of sampling expert groups (RCG MED & BS; RCG LP, GFCM WGs; FAO AdriaMed WGs) and existing common standard criteria were used (MEDITS and MEIDAS scientific surveys sampling protocols; Age determination protocols, etc.).

Samples and measurements for large pelagic species are collected and the data are processed and stored following up the recommendations from expert groups – ICCAT SCRS and RCG LP. Techniques and procedures used for obtaining and reading the biological samples are derived from scientific papers and protocols recommended by ICCAT, GFCM (DCRF) and FAO.

2. Deviations from the Work Plan

MS to list the deviations (if any) in the achieved data collection compared to what was planned in the Work Plan and explain the reasons for the deviations. The threshold for deviation follow those set in the former AR: <90 % and >150 %.

Explain any deviation from the proposed:

- *sampling intensity,*
- *methods used for collecting data.*
- *methods used for estimating the parameters.*

General reasons for deviations from the Work Plan in terms of planned vs. achieved should be summarised in this section, while detailed comments on deviations on particular species/stocks should be included in the AR Comments column in Table 1C.

In case of Member State adding new species not included in the WP, this should be clearly explained and justified.

Fishing area under jurisdiction of Republic of Croatia is divided in several fishing zones. Each zone has its own specific oceanographic and geomorphological characteristics and by that environmental conditions

differs from one zone to other. Selected species for monitoring are not equally distributed across Adriatic Sea due to its biological and ecological characteristics. For some species there is strong variation in distribution between seasons due to migrations patterns, recruitment, spawning etc. Sampling scheme is designed to cover quarterly all fishing zones in RC in order to achieve representative length frequency distribution and to cover different life stages as well.

During the implementation of the project activities within monitoring of biological variables minor deviations have occurred.

For species *Merluccius merluccius*, *Mullus barbatus*, *Parapeneous longirostris, Pecten jacobaeus, Trachurus trachurus* and *Octopus vulgaris* there was a slight increase regarding the measurements of biological parameters, but oversampling did not affect the financial plan.

For the most of the Elasmobranchs species (GFCM G3 and Vulnerable species group) there was no registered landings and catch in 2019.

Compared to average landings in the reference period, landings of European flat oyster *Ostrea edulis* continued to significantly decrease during 2019 (only 44,5 tonnes in 2019). The decrease in catch and landings had a negative impact on biological sampling. During sampling on board, this species was extremely rare and the planned sampled rate could not be achieved, therefore - significant undersampling occurred during 2019 monitoring program.

Species *Sardina pilchardus*, *Engraulis encrasicolus, Scomber colias*, Mugilidae and *Belone belone* were slightly oversampled, but oversampling did not affect the financial cost.

For some small pelagic fish species the planned number of individuals for biological analysis could not be achieved due to inability to obtain a sample. These species were the following: *Atherina sp., Boops boops, Auxis rochei, Seriola dumerii* and *Sarpa salpa.* These species are mainly caught by specialized types of purse seine nets that are used by a limited number of fishermen which are using it depending on the season and weather replacing other nets with it if needed.

Landings of *Seriola dumerilii* in 2019 have significantly decreased (from 20 tonnes to 12 tonnes) which had a negative impact on biological sampling. As a small number of fisherman, due to restrictive national legislation issued during 2018, were authorized to fish with gears targeting *Seriola dumerilii* (17 authorizations for "šabakun" and 31 for "palamidara" in 2019) and taking into account that these fisherman had very sporadic fishing activity with low catches and that they are widely distributed along the Adriatic coast and islands it was difficult to coordinate with them to organize sampling. Although considerable effort was made to ensure sampling this had a negative impact on the results. Taking into account the changes in national legislation following the approved derogations for these gears, in 2019 IOF conducted consultation with authorized fishermen in order to develop sampling methodology and intensity considering that these gears were selected for conditional sampling. Sampling is underway in 2020 according to the annual work plan 2020-2021.

Landings of *Atherina spp.* (*A. hepsetus* and *A. boyeri*) have decreased in 2019. Taking into account the changes in national legislation following the approved derogation on purse seine "oližnica", in 2019 IOF conducted consultation with authorized fishermen in order to develop sampling methodology and intensity considering that this gear was selected for conditional sampling. Sampling is underway in 2020 according to the annual work plan 2020-2021.

Landings of *Auxis rochei* remained below 200 tonnes threshold. Due to the low level of landings and lack of communication with fishermen immediately after catching, no specimens of this species were sampled in 2019.

In 2019 landings of *Sarpa salpa* have decreased considerably which had a negative effect on biological sampling. Additionally, due to the fact that *Sarpa salpa* is not predominant in the catches of purse seine net "ciplara" undersampling occured in 2019.

Regarding sampling of eel, in Croatia fishing on eel represents minor if not a symbolic type of fisheries

which is conducted by very few fishermen on several fishing locations (mostly at estuaries of rivers Neretva and Zrmanja). Eel fishing has seasonal characteristics and usually it is conducted as a supplement to other passive fishing gears. In addition, majority of eel catch is achieved in recreational and sport fishery. This situation creates the significant logistic problem that significantly affects the implementation of sampling scheme predicted by Pilot study. In 2019 landings remained below 200 tonnes threshold (560 kg registered in 2019). During the monitoring program there was no information about registered catch due to scarcity of catch of this species. The prolonged implementation of the pilot study is due to the consultation of the fisheries sector and administration. Therefore the pilot study shall be continued in the period 2020-2021 as it is described in Croatian Work Plan for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors 2020-2021.

Solea solea was sampled on landing places. In all, we measured lengths of 834 specimens of *S. solea* out of 120 planned. Out of these, 120 specimens were taken for laboratory analysis. There was no additional cost although we achieved 695% of planned length and weight measurements.

Spicara smaris was sampled on board and on landing places. In all, 4953 specimens were measured (1689 both length and weight), out of which 300 were taken for laboratory analysis. There was no additional cost although we achieved 165% of planned length measurements, and 563% weight measurements.

Boops boops as sampled on landing places and on board. In all 259 specimens were measured and 100 of those were taken for laboratory analysis. There was no additional cost although we achieved 259% of planned length measurements, and 143% weight measurements.

Catch of *Thunnus alalunga* is rare and unpredictable since it is a seasonal fish in the Adriatic Sea that is not primarily targeted by the fishermen. Samples are taken during the sampling trips for *Thunnus thynnus* and *Xiphias gladius*.

For the *Xiphias gladius*, successful dialogue has been made with the buyers of swordfish at one important landing zone which resulted in proper sampling of length, weight and age (spines samples) for the majority of landed fish. This increased the availability of samples during each PSU and consequently the total number of samples taken for the year. This goes along with the plan to increase the sampling numbers for the swordfish in the coming years due to the implementation of multi-annual recovery and increase in Croatian catch quota.

For the listed species below, there is no registered landings at the species level and biological information can be provided only through scientific surveys MEDITS and MEDIAS:

- *Dipturus oxyrinchus*
- *Etmopterus spinax*
- *Galeus melastomus*
- *Hexanchus griseus*
- *Isurus oxyrhinchus*
- *Mustelus asterias*
- *Mustelus punctulatus*
- *Prionace glauca*
- *Pteroplatytrygon violacea*
- *Squalus blainvillei*
- *Torpedo marmorata*
- *Torpedo torpedo*
- *Dalatias licha*
- Selachii
- *Scyliorhinus* spp.
- *Raja* spp.
- *Mustelus mustelus*
- *Myliobatis Aquila*
- *Squalus acanthias*

3. Actions to avoid deviations

Member State to describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section is not applicable.

There will be future changes (increase) in the work plan sampling size for the *Xiphias gladius* in order to accommodate the increase of Croatian catching quota. This change will be addressed and discussed at the next yearly RCG LP meeting.

For some gears sampling was planned as conditional sampling following the approval of derogations for these gears. Their target species were therefore included in Table 1A and intended for sampling, including *Seriola dumerili*, *Atherina spp.* and *Auxis rochei*. In 2019 IOF conducted consultation with authorized fishermen in order to develop sampling methodology and intensity. Sampling is underway in 2020 according to the annual work plan 2020-2021.

Text Box 1D - Recreational fisheries

General comment: This box fulfills paragraph 2 point (a) (iv) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2, Article 3 and Article 4 paragraph 1 of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box is intended to provide information on the design, implementation and analysis of all components of sampling schemes/ surveys that are listed in Table 1D.

1. Description of the target population

The target population and the elements of this target population accessibility, need to be defined and described in this section. In the case of Recreational Fisheries, the target population could be whole population of resident anglers, charter boats etc. This will permit to evaluate if all sectors contributing to the total catch, are included in the survey.

For large pelagic species the target population includes all fishing boats that are registered to participate in every Big Game Fishing (BGF) Competition that is held during the whole year.

At national level there is no registered catch of *Anguilla anguilla* and elasmobranch species in this type of fishery in 2019.

During the Pilot study in 2019 a questionnaire was designed and distributed among recreational fishermen via online survey through the recreational fisheries associations and social networks. Target population were sport and recreational licence holders in 2018 registered in The Ministry of Agriculture recreational fisheries licence register, so as non-registered recreational fishers that carried out activities on shore (eg. angling, spearing and fish caught using harpoons) and on-board vessels.

2. Type of survey

In Table 1D, the methodology or type of survey used must be included, but any information about the design is missing.

Table 5A in the Work Plan allows to identify if the sampling design is documented and where it can be found. Are the surveys identified correctly in table 5A and information about sampling design provided under this table?

If the answer is No: information on the design should be included in this section of the Annual Report (e.g.: stratification, selection of PSU, is sampling probability base etc.).

There are approximately 9-11 BGF competitions held yearly in Croatia, with the dates being announced in advance. This means that they are dependent on the weather conditions and the sampling is done on all of them.

Considering the large number of participants in sport and recreational fisheries (in 2018 over 70 000 licences has been issued) and the problem of direct (on-board) data collection, the data collection has been carried out through a simple online questionnaire distributed to fishers through the recreational fisheries associations and social networks targeting the participants in sports and recreational fisheries in 2018.

The complete sampling scheme regarding the recreational fishery, data evaluation quality check are based according to the previous knowledge. Updated documentation will is available since the end of 2019. During the Pilot study 1 performed in 2019 using available information a questionnaire was designed and distributed among recreational fisherman and fisheries associations in early 2019 as an on-line survey.

3. Data Quality

Information about non-responses and refusals is found in the Work Plan, Table 5A. Are non-responses and refusals recorded in table 5A?

NA. There were no non-responses and refusals recorded during 2019 in Big Game Fishing recreational fisheries.

If the answer is No: information on recordings of non-responses and refusals should be included in this section of the Annual Report.

NA.

4. Data Analysis and processing

Information about data processing is found in the Work Plan, Table 5A. Are the editing and imputation methods documented and identified?

If the answer is No: information on estimation procedures should be included in this section of the Annual Report, following the questions below:

Does the estimation procedure follow the survey design?

Has the precision of the estimates been calculated and documented?

Sampling and data processing is done as in other biological samplings regarding large pelagic fish.

Pilot Study 1: Relative share of catches of recreational fisheries compared to commercial fisheries

General comment: This box fulfils paragraph 4 of Chapter V of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 and Article 4 paragraph (3) point (a) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box is intended to provide information on the results obtained from the implementation of the pilot study.

1. Aim of pilot study

The aim of this pilot study is to assess the share of catches from recreational fisheries in relation to commercial catches and to obtain indicative data on fishing effort and the qualitative and quantitative composition of the catch particularly in relation to the species listed in Table 3 EUMAP (eel and elasmobranchs, while highly migratory ICCAT species are already included in on site sampling). In order to achieve this goal the annual catches by species in both weight and number shall be obtained.

2. Duration of pilot study

The anticipated duration of the project is one year, and will be performed by early 2019. The rults of the pilot study will be included in the Annual Report for 2018 by the end of May 2019. In line with RCG MED&BS 2018 Recommendation 2, an ad-hoc workshop on recreational fisheries is planned in April 2019 where a review of pilot studies implemented in EU MED&BS MS is planned, so as Assessment of the share of catches from recreational fisheries in relation to commercial catches for all species in the Mediterranean and in Black Sea and Design of national surveys of recreational fisheries, including list of species and thresholds for data collection for the future EUMAP (2020 and onwards).

3. Methodology and expected outcomes of pilot study

Considering the large number of participants in sport and recreational fisheries (in recent years, over 70,000 permits is being issued), and the problem of direct (on-board) data collection, the necessary data collection for recreational fisheries is planned through a simple questionnaire that will be distributed to fishermen when purchasing the fishing permit. Data would partly be collected by a prepaid post card survey (for those anglers who purchase their permit in the offices of the Directorate of Fisheries (in further text: DoF) and sports associations), and the other by an e-survey for those who buy an online permit. During the survey information on the types of fishing gears used will be gathered, as well as data on fishing effort, and qualitative and quantitative composition of the catch, with special reference to species listed in Table 3 of the EUMAP (eel and elasmobranchs).

The target population shall consist of all recreational fishing and shall include fishing activities carried out on shore (eg. angling, spearing and fish caught using harpoons) and onboard vessels.

Brief description of the results obtained (including deviations from planned and justifications as to why if this was not the case).

4. Achievement of the original expected outcomes of pilot study and justification if this was not the case.

The online survey reached about 600 recreational fishers encompassing the data about fishing effort, qualitative and quantitative composition of the catch, with special reference to species listed in Table 3 of the EUMAP (eel and elasmobranchs) in 2018/2019. The results of the pilot studies were published on the national DCF web page in the beginning of 2020 (https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/statistika/studije/). To ensure analysis and estimation of the share of catches from recreational fisheries in relation to commercial catches

harmonised at the regional level, the outcomes from the Workshop on Recreational Fisheries (April 2019) were applied.

5. Incorporation of results from pilot study into regular sampling by the Member State.

The results of the national survey shall be presented to the relevant bodies/expert groups to be taken into account when defining the obligation of data collection in the future EUMAP and the Annual work plan.

Text Box 1E: Anadromous and catadromous species data collection in fresh water

General comment: This box fulfills paragraph 2 points (b) and (c) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report.

1. Method selected for collecting data.

The only species from the group of anadromous and catadromous species that has a commercial importance in Croatia is *Anguilla anguilla,* European eel. The annual catch of this species is very small (an average of about 400 kg) and is performed by commercial and sport and recreational fishing. This type of fisheries is primarily performed using two types of gears - a special type of pot to catch eel and fyke for eel. Fishing takes place throughout the year with different intensity, while the major area of fishing is the mouth of the river Neretva.

Monitoring of eel in Croatia for the period 2017-2019 is planned as a pilot study and the sampling scheme will be designed by the end of 2017. Within the pilot study sampling is planned to be carried out annually, as on-board sampling and sampling on the landing place. During sampling, data on the characteristics of the fishing gear will be collected (number and size of fish pots, mesh size), as well as data on fishing effort and the information on the qualitative and quantitative composition of catches (target species, by-catch and discard). For the target species eel data on length frequencies and biological data (length, individual weight, sex, maturity and age over otolith) will be collected.

All stages of eel (recruits – glass eel, standing stock – yellow eel and emigrating silver eel) will be subject to the pilot study as is planned in Table 1E and sampled for the determination of the required parameters (abundance of glass and yellow eel, and the number or weight and sex ratio of emigrating silver eels). The abundance will be estimated using the eel fishery catch and effort data if possible and using fishery independent methods once an appropriate sampling design is defined. By the end of 2017 the national management plan for eel is still not adopted, however according to scientific and fisheries data, River Neretva is determined as the sampling area for the pilot study.

The methodology for the monitoring, and the protocol will be designed for the purpose of reporting and evaluation refered to in Article 9 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007 of 18 September 2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel. Coordination of both administrative and methodological activities is needed in order to establish a monitoring programme for eel by the end of the period. In this regard, national coordination is planned for the beginning of 2018. The sampling methodology shall also be discussed within the Regional Coordination Group for the Mediterranean and Black sea.

2. Were the planned number achieved? Yes/ No

No

If answer is No, Member State shall explain why not, and what measures were taken to avoid non-conformity.

Monitoring of eel in Croatia for the period 2017-2019 was planned as a pilot study. During the monitoring program there was no information about registered catch due to scarcity of catch of this species. The prolonged implementation of the pilot study is due to the consultation of the fisheries sector and administration. Therefore the pilot study shall be continued in the period 2020-2021 as it is described in Croatian Work Plan for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors 2020-2021. The methodology for the monitoring, and the protocol will be designed for the purpose of reporting and evaluation refered to in Article 9 of Council

Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007 of 18 September 2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel. Coordination of both administrative and methodological activities is needed in order to establish a monitoring programme for eel by the end of the period. In this regard, national coordination is planned for the beginning of 2020. The sampling methodology shall also be discussed within the RCG Med&BS 2020.

Text box 1F: Incidental by-catch of birds, mammals, reptiles and fish

General Comment: This box fulfils paragraph 3 point (a) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box is applicable only for those sections where Member States have reported that they have been carrying out regular sampling. Results and deviations for Pilot studies should be reported under Pilot Study 2.

1. Results

Member States shall fill in Table 1F and provide additional information, if available, in this text box. For example, species (or family) identification, number of samples, and the state of the animals incidentally by-caught (i.e. were they released alive, dead, or collected for sampling).

For all métieres during on board sampling in 2019, our observers did not record any specimens of vulnerable species of birds, mammals, reptiles or Elasmobranchs.

Large pelagics

LLD_LPF_0_0_0 (SWO) - *Thunnus thynnus*, 1 sample, landed and sampled.

BGF REC - Unidentified species of sharks. When they are caught on the hook during the competition they are soon released alive by cutting the line making it hard to identify. Most of these releases are recorded as competitors have to declare fish on a hook and eventual subsequent release.

2. Deviations from Work Plan

Member States shall list the deviations (if any) in the achieved data collection compared to what was planned in the WP and explain the reasons for the deviations.

Explain any deviations from the proposed:

- sampling intensity

- methods used for collecting data

During the activities in 2019 there were no significant deviations in comparison to the Work plan. With reference to the Work Plan, all the planned activities have been implemented.

3. Data quality

Member States shall provide information on sampling protocols and sampling design for incidental by-catch data collection.

Questions to be addressed are listed below:

- Does the onboard observer protocol contain a check for rare specimens in the catch at opening of the codend? If YES is the observer instructed to indicate if the codend was NOT checked in a haul?

Yes.

- In gill nets - and hook-and-line fisheries: does the onboard observer protocol instruct the observer to indicate how much of the hauling process has been observed for (large) incidental bycatches which never came on board (because they fall out of the net)? In large catches: does the protocol instruct to check for rare specimens during sorting of the catch (i.e. at conveyor belt)? Is the observer instructed to indicate what percentage of the sorting or hauling process has been checked at "haul level"?

-Does the onboard observer protocol instruct to report on the use of mitigation (i.e. Escape Devices or Acoustic

Deterrent Devices)?

No.

- Does the sampling design and protocol follow the recommendations from relevant expert groups? Provide appropriate references. If there are no relevant expert groups, the design and protocol have to be explained in the text.

During the on board monitoring of commercial fisheries observers are instructed to register any kind of catch and design of fishery gear following the relevant protocol described in GFCM DCRF manual and following the recommendation in the outputs of the MARE/2014/19 Project.

- Are data quality issues taken into account?

Yes.

- How are data (and samples) stored

All collected data are stored in the relevant database of the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries database (IOF) in Split. Collected data were processed and transmitted to the end users (ICES WGBYC and GFCM) as it was requested. No samples were taken because there were no specimens of vulnerable species caught during monitoring in 2019.

SECTION 1: BIOLOGICAL DATA

Pilot Study 2: Level of fishing and impact of fisheries on biological resources and marine ecosystem

General comment: This Box fulfills paragraph 3 point (c) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 and Article 4 paragraph (3) point (b) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box is intended to provide information on the results obtained from the implementation of the pilot study.

1. Aim of pilot study

The aim of this study is to collect the data to assess the impact of Union fisheries on marine ecosystems in Union waters and outside Union waters. Data for estimating the level of fishing and the impact of fishing activities on marine biological resources and on marine ecosystems shall be collected based on end-user needs.

2. Duration of pilot study

In 2017 observers on-board are being used also to monitor incidental by-catch. Pilot study will be conducted in the period from 2018 to 2019.

3. Methodology and expected outcomes of pilot study

Incidental by-catch of all birds, mammals and reptiles and fish protected under Union legislation and international agreements, including the species listed in Table 1D, including absence in the catch, will be monitored during scientific observer trips on fishing vessels and by the fisherman themselves through logbooks.

Pilot study 2 shall be carried out according to RCG MED&BS 2017 Recommendation 5: Pilot studies on incidental catch of vulnerable species.

Following the 2016 Recommendation of the RCG Med&BS-LP on pilot studies for the assessment of incidental catches of birds, mammals, reptiles and fish, the planned monitoring programme of the GFCM on the incidental catch of vulnerable species, shall be followed carrying out the following pilot studies:

- 2018: Pilot study for assessing incidental catches of vulnerable species from bottom trawlers

- 2019: Pilot study for assessing incidental catches of vulnerable species from longlines

- 2020: Pilot study for assessing incidental catches of vulnerable species from set nets (gillnets).

The guidelines for monitoring incidental catch of vulnerable species and processing the collected data, will be based both on the outputs of the EU MARE/2014/19 project for the Med&BS, and the GFCM guidelines on incidental catch (under preparation). Data to be collected will include: identification of species, number and weight (when possible) of individuals, gear specifications, location and timing of catches.

Brief description of the results obtained (including deviations from planned and justifications as to why if this was not the case).

4. Achievement of the original expected outcomes of pilot study and justification if this was not the case

As was planned in the WP the Pilot study for assessing incidental catches of vulnerable species from longlines was carried out in 2019.

Pilot study has been conducted throughout 2019 on 43 boarding sites by scientific observers during on board monitoring of commercial longliners. The sampling methodology was according to the Work Plan and GFCM protocol (Monitoring incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea - Methodology for data collection). All collected data and metadata are stored in the IOF database. Collected data were processed and transmitted to the end user (ICES WGBYC) as it was requested in 2019.

Pilot study was conducted on long line fisheries for swordfish by scientific observers. Sample was collected and stored for the bycatch of Bluefin tuna.

5. Incorporation of results from pilot study into regular sampling by the MS

Incorporation of the results into regular sampling will be in accordance with the recommendations of relevant expert groups under RCG Med & BS and GFCM.

The results of monitoring of commercial fisheries in 2018/2019 will be compared to MEDITS sampling results in order to improve the sampling methodology for commercial fisheries.

The pilot study will be continued in 2020 on set nets (gillnets).

Text Box 1G: List of research surveys at sea

General comment: This box fulfills Chapter IV of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 and Article 7 paragraph (3) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. It is intended to specify which reseach surveys at sea set out in Table 10 of the multiannual Union programme will be carried out. Member States shall specify whether the research survey is included in Table 10 of the multiannual Union programme or whether it is an additional survey.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box should provide complementary information on the performance of the surveys, the results and their main use.

Pan-Mediterranean Acoustic Survey (MEDIAS)

1. Objectives of the survey

Evaluate the abundance and spatial distribution of small pelagic fish resources by direct methods (acoustics), independently of the data provided by commercial fisheries; Target species are anchovy and sardine.

2. Description of the methods used in the survey.

Acoustic data for fish abundance estimation are collected by calibrated scientific echo sounder at 38kHz; Fish samples are collected by use of pelagic trawl net, with aim to provide information needed for echograms scrutinization, as well as for collection of fish biological data; Abiotic environmental data (measurements of temperature and salinity) collections are made by CTD vertical profiles, while additional biotic data in pelagic ecosystem are obtained by plankton sampling (acoustic at 120kHz and/or vertical hauls). Collection of navigational data ensures that all other collected data are geo-referenced (suitable for spatial analyses). Manual of the survey is available at http://www.medias-project.eu/medias/website/handbooks-menu.html, and it contains a graphical map of the surveys.

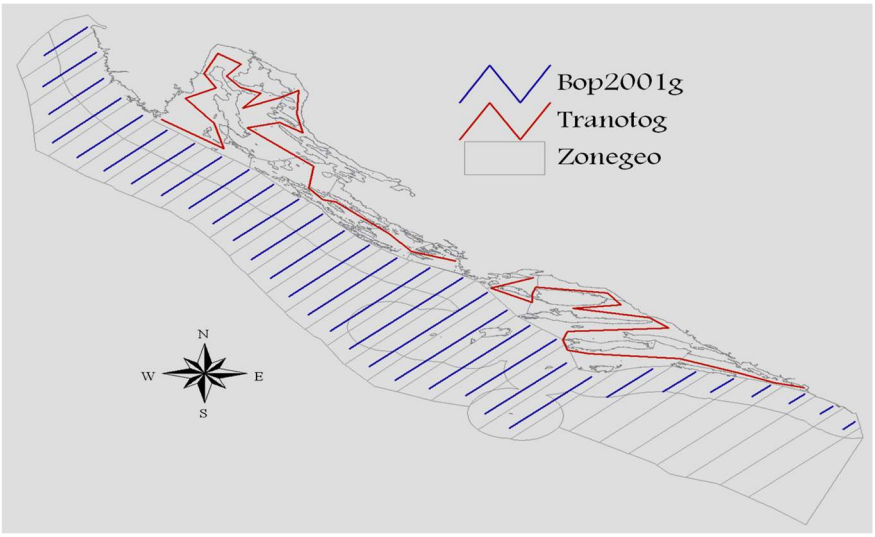


Figure 1. Map of acoustic survey in eastern part of GSA 17 during MEDIAS-DCF 2015 survey. Blue transects in open sea and red transects in inner sea.

Figure 2. The spatial position of the CTD stations at which the measurements were made during the echo-monitoring DCF MEDIAS (September-October, 2015). Source: http://jadran.izor.hr/roscop/.

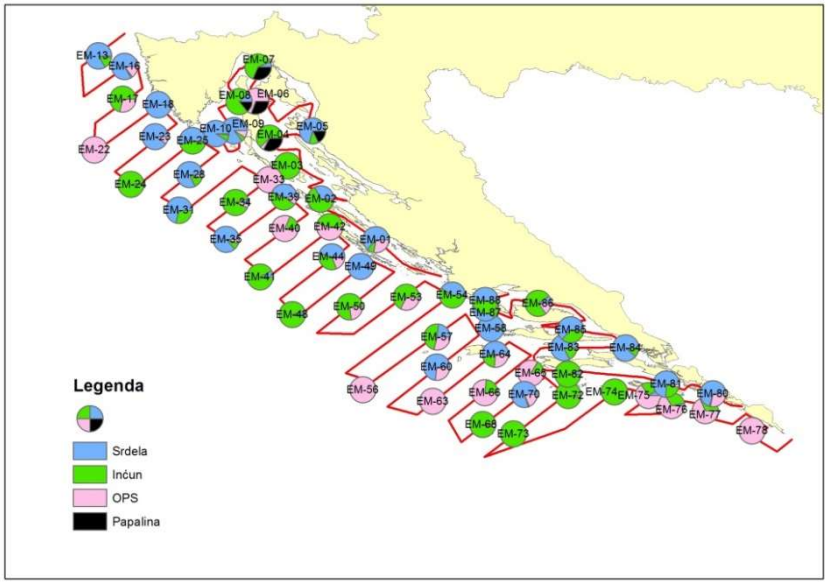


Figure 3. The spatial distribution of sampling and composition of catches achieved with the pelagic trawl along acoustic transects (green - anchovy, blue - sardine, black - sprat, and red - OPS) in September and October 2015.

3. Participating Member States/vessels and the relevant international group in charge of planning the survey

Croatia is participating in MEDIAS by conducting an acoustic survey in the eastern part of GSA17 area (Adriatic Sea), covering an area of 13,578 Nm^2. International MEDIAS Steering Committee is in charge of surveys planning.

4. Where applicable, describe the international task sharing (physical and/or financial) and the cost sharing agreement used

Not applicable.

5. Explain where thresholds apply

Thresholds are applied only in acoustic data elaborations, as described in MEDIAS Handbook (see at http://www.medias-project.eu/medias/website/handbooks-menu.html).

International bottom trawl survey in the Mediterranean (MEDITS)

1. Objectives of the survey

The MEDITS survey programme intends to produce basic information on benthic and demersal species in term of population distribution as well as demographic structure, on the continental shelves and along the upper slopes at a global scale in the Mediterranean Sea, through systematic bottom trawl surveys.

2. Description of the methods used in the survey

The MEDITS is conducted in spring - summer period from Max to July based on MEDITS protocol using specially designed bottom trawl net GOC 73. Sampling stations are randomly distributed according to the depth strata (10-50; 50-100; 100-200; 200-500; 500-800 m) and the number of stations is proportional to the surface of each stratum (Figure 1). The duration of tow in the area shallower than 200 m is 30 min, while in the area deeper than 200 m is 60 min. On board the vessel, the catches are split into the categories and sub-categories as reported in Annex V and XV of the manual. For each species the total weight and number of individuals should be collected, excluding the taxonomic category V, G, H for which only the total weight should be collected. For taxonomic categories D and E the number of individuals is not mandatory. When the catch of a given species or a fraction of a given species (e.g. juveniles) is too abundant to be measured in extenso it is reasonable to take a representative sub-sample of the catch. This sub-sample should be not less than 100 individuals.

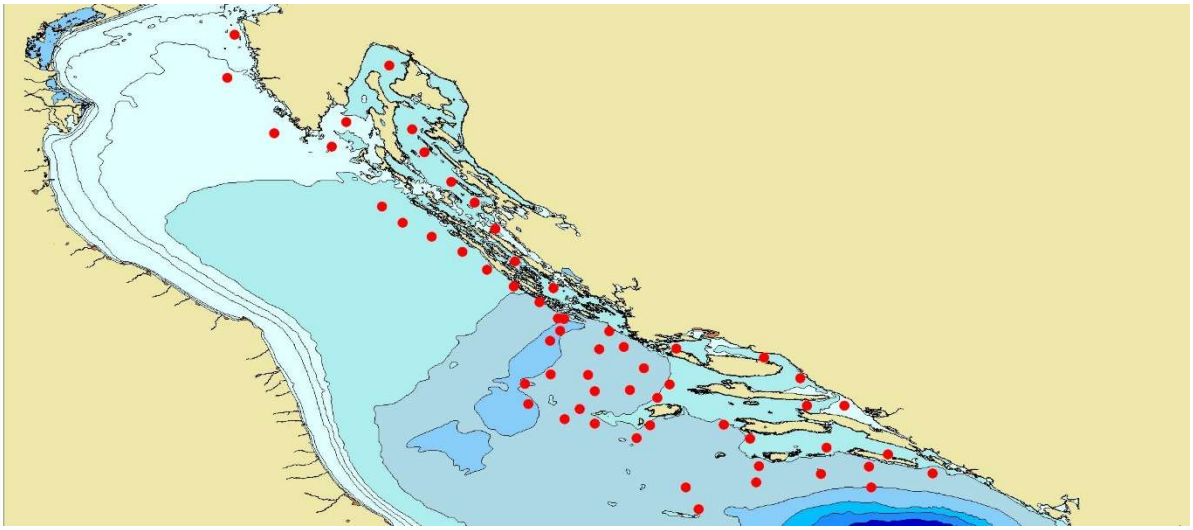


Figure 4. Map of sampling positions during the MEDITS survey in GSA 17 (Croatian territorial waters).

3. Participating Member States/vessels and the relevant international group in charge of planning the survey

Croatia is participating in MEDITS Surveys by conducting a bottom trawl survey in the eastern part of GSA17 area (Adriatic Sea), covering an area of 32000 Km2. MEDITS Working Group is in charge of survey planning.

4. Where applicable, describe the international task sharing (physical and/or financial) and the cost sharing agreement used

Not applicable.

5. Explain where thresholds apply

Not applicable.

Adriatic Rapido Trawl Survey (SoleMon)

1. Objectives of the survey

Solea solea is an important resource in the GFCM area. About 22% of the GFCM landings of soles come from the Adriatic Sea. In the GSA17 soles are targeted by "rapido" trawl and set nets by around 500 vessels, for a total of 1,600 fishermen and an annual value of landings of around 40 million Euros.

The main survey objectives are:

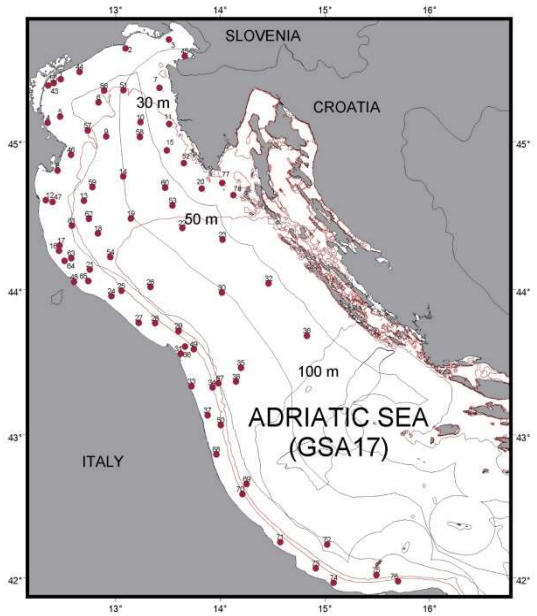
a) Assessing abundance, distribution in GSA17 of sole and other important demersal resources by surveys with "rapido" gears suitable to seize flatfish and other benthic animals.

b) Pursuing the studies on the ecosystem impact of the "rapido" trawl fishery.

c) Contribution to the setting of the GES and targets for the Adriatic Sea in the framework of an ecosystem approach, thus matching to the requirement of the implementation of the MSFD [DIRECTIVE 2008/56/EC].

2. Description of the methods used in the survey

The survey will cover sole presence within the GSA 17 that, according to the genetic information pertains as a single stock (Figure 5). All this holds also for benthic fish and shellfish of commercial interest, including rays and other selachians, since EU greatly focuses on such vulnerable resources. Since 2005 the same gear and protocol was used. The gear was a modified beam trawl named as "rapido" trawl. The gear was appositely planned to be fished on different types of bottom. The survey vessel utilizes two gears simultaneously; taking the characteristics of the gear and the rigging into account the warps should have a diameter of 14-16 mm. The length of warps to be shot is determined by the depth. The gear positioned in the right side of the vessel has 15 m of warp more than the other, in order to avoid possible interference between the two gears during the haul.



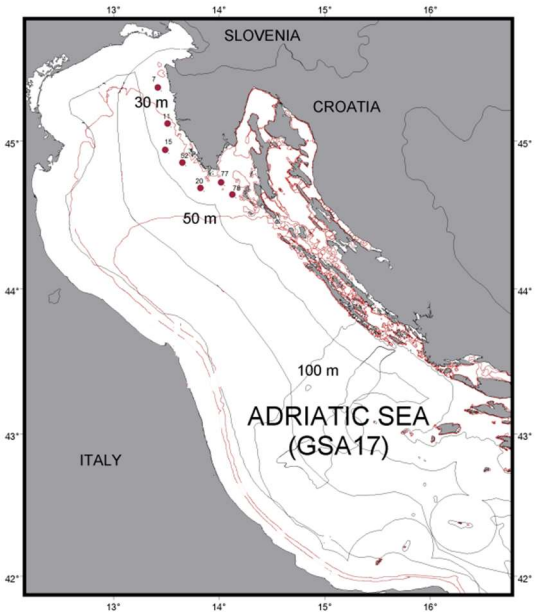


Figure 5. (left) Map of Solemon hauls in the Adriatic, GSA 17 (74 hauls). Borders between MS are indicative and without prejudice to territorial boundaries.

Figure 6. (right) Croatian hauls in the Adriatic Sea, GSA 17 (7 hauls).

3. Participating Member States/vessels and the relevant international group in charge of planning the survey

Data will be shared in working groups both at EU (STECF and ICES) and Mediterranean level (FAO-GFCM), and with all Member States of AdriaMed through common database AtrIS.

4. Where applicable, describe the international task sharing (physical and/or financial) and the cost sharing agreement used

Not applicable. The survey is performed by the Italian research vessel with no additional cost for Croatia while DSA for the Croatian scientists are financed through the AdriaMed project.

5. Explain where thresholds apply

Not applicable.

Pan-Mediterranean Acoustic Survey (MEDIAS)

6. Graphical representation (map) showing the positions (locations) of the realized samples.
Member State shall provide maps presenting the spatial distribution of the main sampling types obtained during the survey.

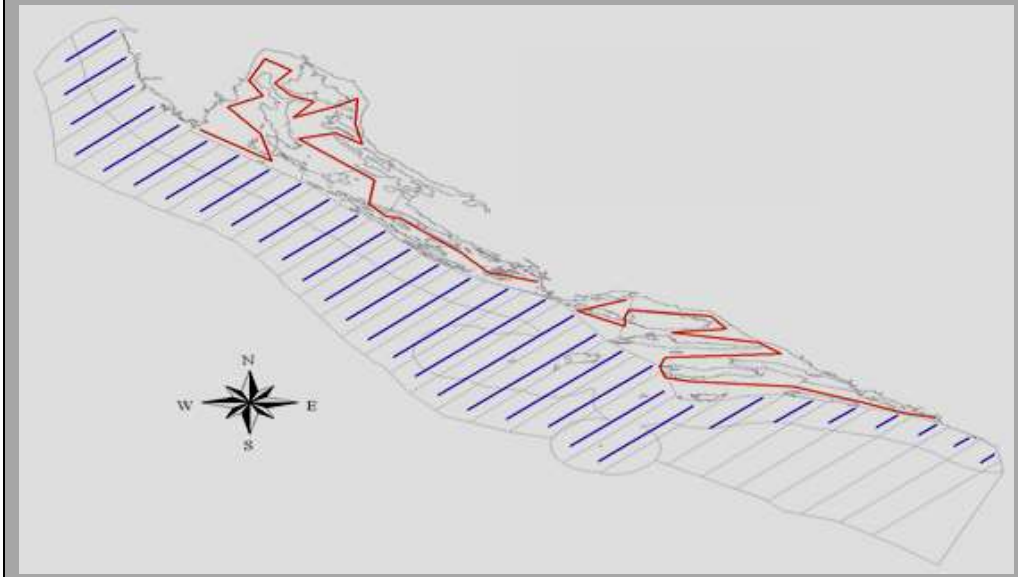


Figure 7. Map of acoustic transects in eastern part of GSA 17 as planned in DCF-MEDIAS 2019 survey. Blue transects in open sea and red transects in inner sea.

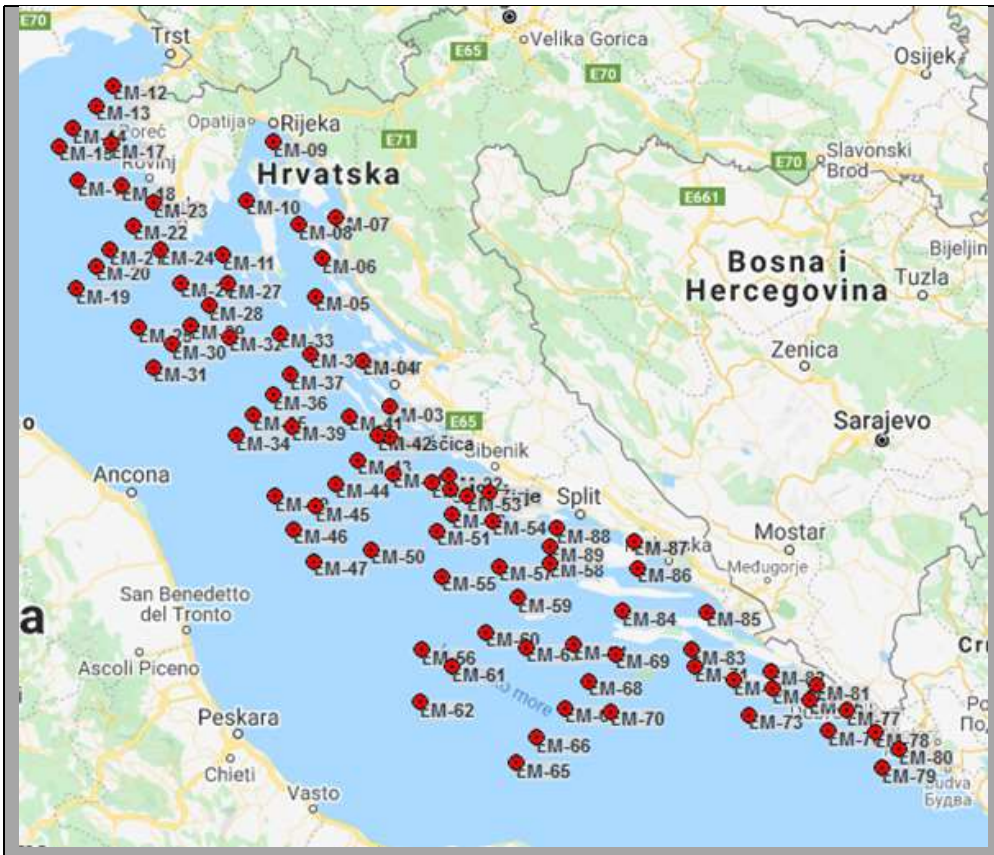


Figure 8. The spatial position of the CTD stations at which the measurements were made during the echo-monitoring DCF MEDIAS (August-September, 2019). Source: http://jadran.izor.hr/roscop/.

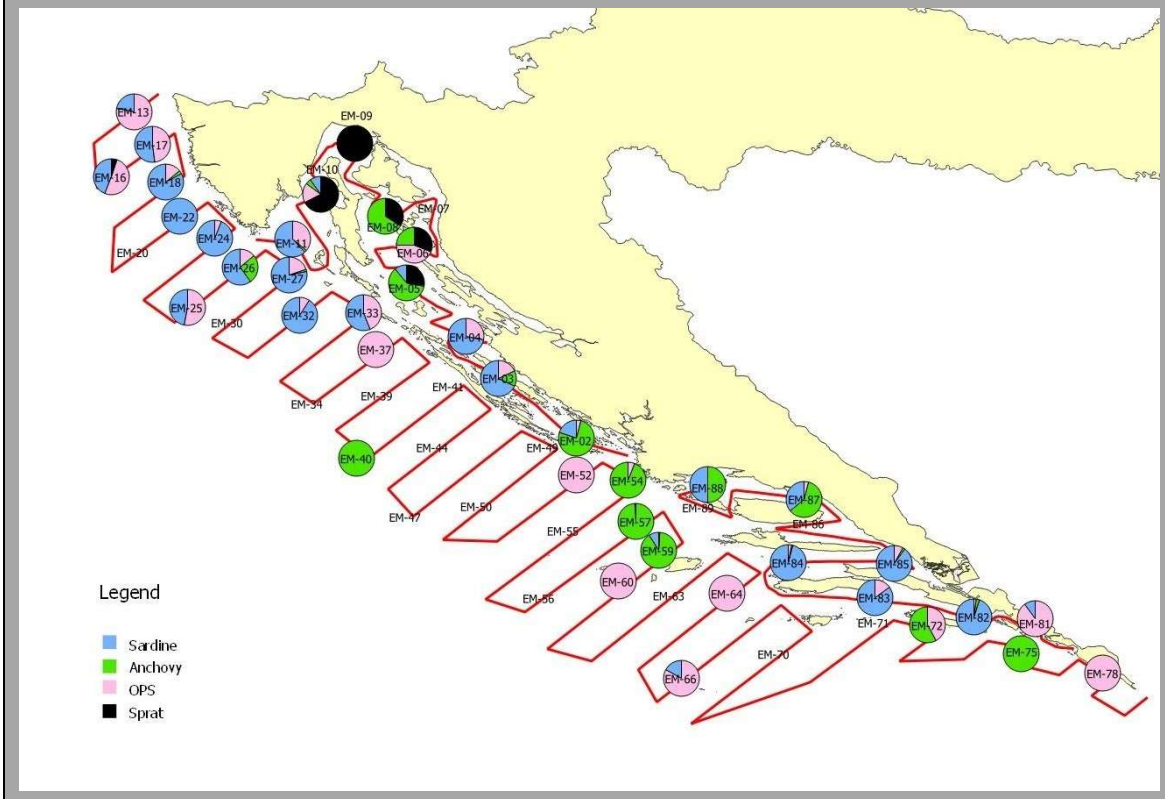


Figure 9. The spatial distribution of sampling and composition of catches achieved with the pelagic trawl along

acoustic transects in late August and September 2019.

7. For internationally coordinated surveys, provide a link to the latest meeting report of the coordination group.

Member State shall provide a hyperlink to the meeting report from the body coordinating the survey (ICES, MEDITS coordination group, MEDIAS coordination group etc.). For non-international coordinated surveys, Member State shall refer to any status report (e.g. Cruise report).

http://www.medias-project.eu/medias/website/meetingrep.html

The coordination meeting in 2020 was postponed due to COVID - 19 virus epidemic situation.

8. List the main use of the results of the survey (e.g. indices, abundance estimates, environmental indicators).

Member State shall specify in which context the results are used (on routine basis), both on an international as well as on a national context.

Results of the survey are used in international context (GFCM and STECF) as contribution to analytical stock assessments of anchovy and sardine in the Adriatic Sea, for assessment tuning purposes.

9. Extended comments (Tables 1G and 1H)

If the Member State has extended AR Comments, these can be placed under this section. If this is the case, a reference to this text box should be provided in the corresponding tables.

Table 1H: Survey results are not directly used for the advice, but just as a contribution for analytical assessment tuning purposes, with very low weight given to these survey results (i.e. have no influence on analytical assessment outputs). Oceanographic data (CTD) currently are not used for advices, but are potentially useful if could be related to recruitment index. These data are currently used to calculate sound speed as an input parameter for the echo sounder and to describe oceanography of the area surveyed.

International bottom trawl survey in the Mediterranean (MEDITS)

6. Graphical representation (map) showing the positions (locations) of the realized samples.

Member State shall provide maps presenting the spatial distribution of the main sampling types obtained during the survey.

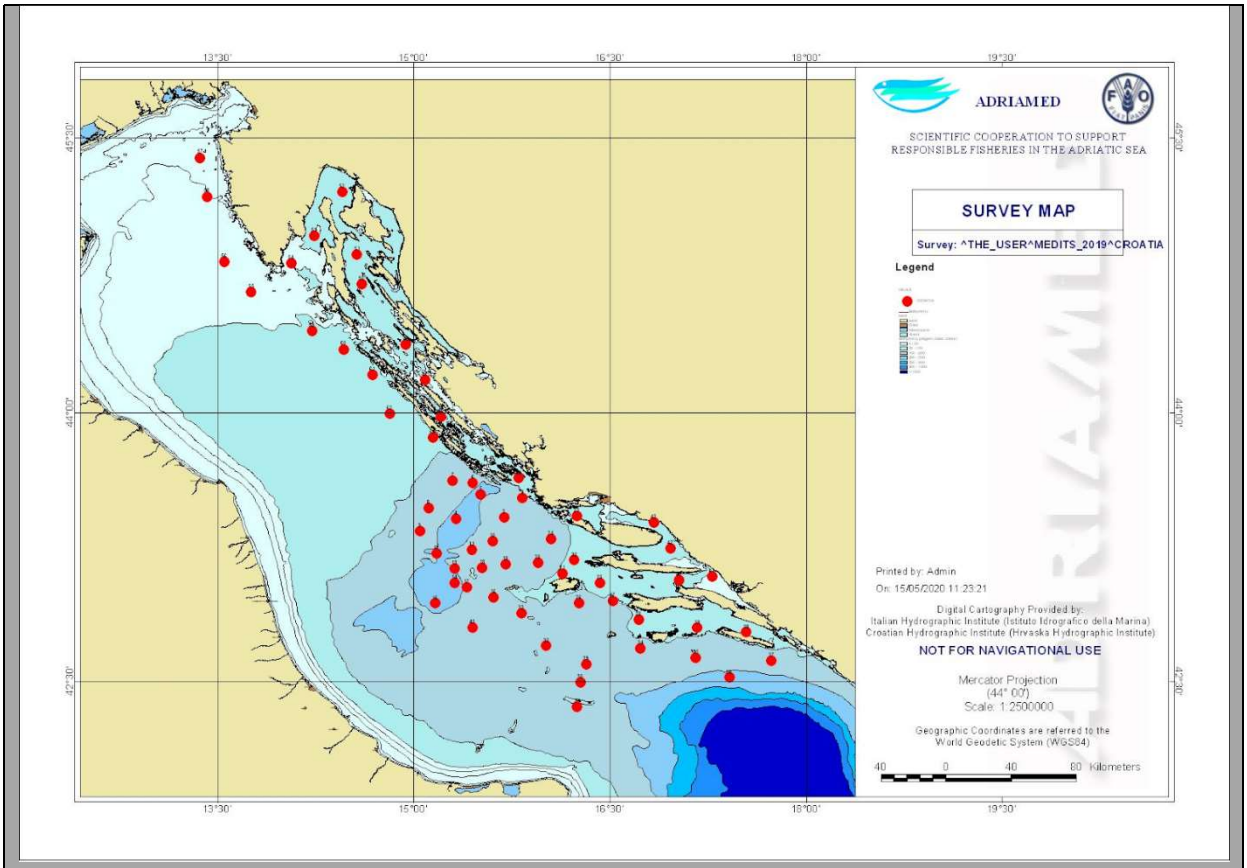


Figure 10. Map of 2019 sampling positions during the MEDITS survey in GSA 17 (Croatian territorial waters and ZERP).

7. For internationally coordinated surveys, provide a link to the latest meeting report of the coordination group.

Member State shall provide a hyperlink to the meeting report from the body coordinating the survey (ICES, MEDITS coordination group, MEDIAS coordination group etc.). For non-international coordinated surveys, Member State shall refer to any status report (e.g. Cruise report).

The coordination meeting in 2020 was postponed due to COVID - 19 virus epidemic situation.

8. List the main use of the results of the survey (e.g. indices, abundance estimates, environmental indicators).

Member State shall specify in which context the results are used (on routine basis), both on an international as well as on a national context.

Results of the survey are used in international context (GFCM and STECF) as contribution to analytical stock assessments of demersal species in the Adriatic Sea, for assessment tuning purposes.

9. Extended comments (Tables 1G and 1H)

If the Member State has extended AR Comments, these can be placed under this section. If this is the case, a reference to this text box should be provided in the corresponding tables.

Both core and additional sampling such as marine litter and macro zoobenthos samples. Survey was conducted and data collected according to the MEDITS Instructional Manual Version 9 (2017).

Sampling of temperature was not conducted as the STAR CODI probes malfunctioned during the course of the survey in 2019. Similar situation occurred in 2018.

Adriatic Rapido Trawl Survey (SoleMon)

6. Graphical representation (map) showing the positions (locations) of the realized samples.

Member State shall provide maps presenting the spatial distribution of the main sampling types obtained during the survey.

Sampling was carried out on 7 stations in Croatia territorial waters in 2019.

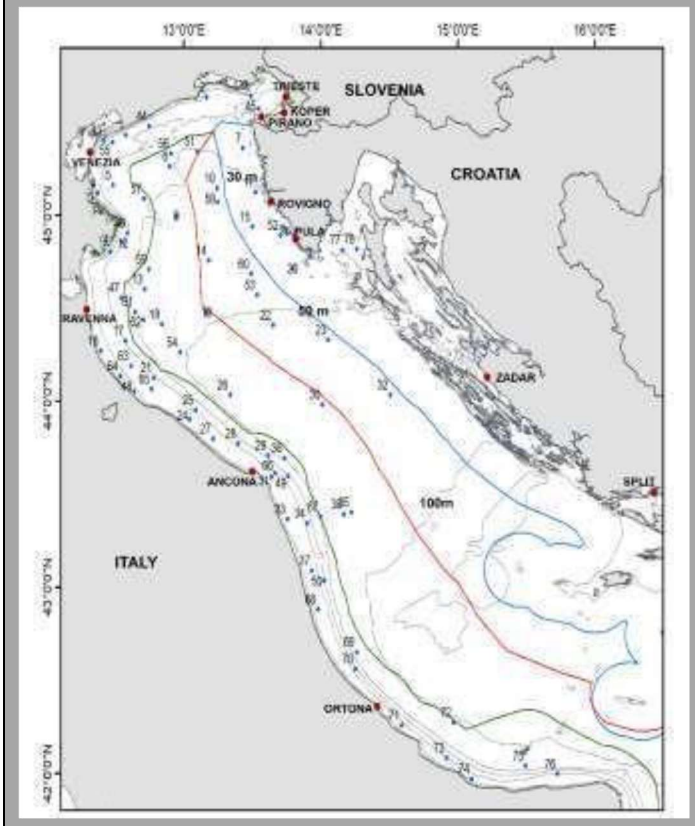


Figure 11. Map of 2019 sampling positions during the SoleMon survey in GSA 17 (Croatian territorial waters).

7. For internationally coordinated surveys, provide a link to the latest meeting report of the coordination group.

Member State shall provide a hyperlink to the meeting report from the body coordinating the survey (ICES, MEDITS coordination group, MEDIAS coordination group etc.). For non-international coordinated surveys, Member State shall refer to any status report (e.g. Cruise report).

The SoleMon survey is internationally coordinated within the ICES Working Group on Beam Trawl Surveys (WGBEAM) since 2009. The coordination meeting in 2020 was postponed due to COVID - 19 virus epidemic situation.

8. List the main use of the results of the survey (e.g. indices, abundance estimates, environmental indicators).

Member State shall specify in which context the results are used (on routine basis), both on an international as well as on a national context.

Table 1H details the data sampled during the SOLEMON survey. SoleMon data is used in the stock assessment of targeted demersal species listed in Table 1H in the relevant STECF and GFCM expert working groups. The main goal is the assessment of the current population status of common sole with regard to the degree of threat to exploitation. Based on the research conducted, measures for future management and protection are recommended.

9. Extended comments (Tables 1G and 1H)

If the Member State has extended AR Comments, these can be placed under this section. If this is the case, a reference to this text box should be provided in the corresponding tables.

N/A

SECTION 2: FISHING ACTIVITY DATA

Text Box 2A: Fishing activity variables data collection strategy

General comment: This box fulfills paragraph 4 of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2, Article 4 paragraph (2) point (b) and Article 5 paragraph (2) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. It is intended to describe the method used to derive estimates on representative samples where data are not to be recorded under Regulation (EU) No 1224/2009 or where data collected under Regulation (EU) No 1224/2009 are not at the right aggregation level for the intended scientific use.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box should provide information on the implementation of the data collection of fishing activity variables of Member States.

1. Description of methodologies used to cross-validate the different sources of data.

As part of the data collection preparation process, before retrieval of data, quality control procedures are performed to ensure the quality of collected data before its use. Such procedures include validation and verification of primary data from logbooks, fishing reports, sales notes, economic questionnaires etc. During 2015 Croatia started implementing the national validation and verification system under the National Plan for the Implementation of the Validation and Verification System in Republic of Croatia, approved by the European Commission. The so called "Valid" system includes automatic cross-checking procedures of Control data with the aim to validate and verify data comming from fishing declarations (including logbooks and fishing reports) and sales notes. Data on fishing activities is cross-checked with VMS data and relevant inspection procedures are applied when needed.

Although Control data is continuously validated during the year, separate quality reports are used to accomplish this task after data has been collected and stored in the data base. This process lasts around two months and is accomplished prior to the data-call announcement.

2. Description of methodologies used to estimate the value of landings.

Value of landings represents landings weight average prices. Amounts of first sales from sales notes and questionnaires are used to cross-check the resulting estimates. Total value for each species is the result of total weight landed multiplied by the average price.

3. Description of methodologies used to estimate the average price.

Average price is estimated using the recommended method, using weighted averages, trip by trip, obtained from sales notes, logbooks and fishing reports data. Average price is estimated using weighted mean of average price by the landing weight obtained by specie and trip.

4. Description of methodologies used to plan collection of the complementary data (sample plan methodology, type of data collected, frequency of collection etc).

Capacity, effort and landing information is fully covered by DoF and will be collected on the census basis. Complementary data collection is not applied as catch reporting requirements in Croatia are required for all vessels less than 10 m LoA by national legislation in force. The reporting is based on monthly catch reports that are particularly suited for passive gears. Additionally, small scale vessels for personal needs that were transferred to the commercial fleet in 2015 were included in the DCF population for 2015 and fall under the national requirement of catch reporting. As the current calculation of fishing days slightly exaggerates fishing days for passive gears, the methodology will be harmonized with results of the DCF Workshops on transversal variables I and II in early 2017.

5. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used to cross-validate the different sources of data

List the deviations (if any) and explain the reasons for the deviations.

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations.

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

6. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used to estimate the value of landings.

List the deviations (if any) and explain the reasons for the deviations.

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

7. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used to estimate the average price.

List the deviations (if any) and explain the reasons for the deviations.

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations.

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

8. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used to plan collection of the complementary data

List the deviations (if any) and explain the reasons for the deviations.

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

Text Box 3A: Population segments for collection of economic and social data for fisheries

General comment: This box fulfils paragraph 5 points (a) and (b) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2, Article 4 paragraphs (1), (2) and (5) and Article 5 paragraph (2) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. It is intended to specify data to be collected under Tables 5(A) and 6 of the multiannual Union programme.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box should provide information on the implementation of the fleet socio-economic data collection of Member States.

1. Description of methodologies used to choose the different sources of data.

Collection of the economic variables of the fleet is based on two major data sources:

a) Fishery Information System administered by DoF (fishing activity variables, volume and value of blue diesel consumed per vessel; information on subsidies etc.); and

b) Questionnaires for economic data collection.

The consistency of information coming from questionnaires and administrative sources is assured by cross-checking information from the different data sources.

2. Description of methodologies used to choose the different types of data collection.

Economic variables will be collected by questionnaires; the type of data collection scheme is probability sample survey by stratified random sampling and in some cases a census survey. For the variables Consumption of fixed capital and Value of physical capital Indirect survey shall be applied.

3. Description of methodologies used to choose sampling frame and allocation scheme.

Based on the basic data on the population and data on the use of fishing gears retrieved and stored, after data has been validated and verified, a segmentation of the fishing fleet is performed. In some cases fleet segments are clusered for sampling purposes or reporting purposes for confidentiality reasons. As clustering depends entirely on the activity of vessels, in cases where clustering is needed, vessel activity is reviewed on a vessel to vessel case. In cases where a vessel changes its activity from one year to another inconsistently, it is directly reflected in the clustering.

On the basis of determined fleet segments, the procedure for determining sample sizes is carried out.

In order to estimate the sample size for the collection of economic variables, the variability of GT and kW is calculated. Coefficient of GT variation is used as a basis to define the sample size of the total fleet.

The sample is distributed among the relevant strata with the principal objective of minimizing the sampling error to be obtained for the stratification variable. The optimum Neyman allocation, which guarantees a minimum variance for the variable used in the stratification, is used for this purpose.

The sample size for each stratum is adjusted in accordance with several minimum rules: not less than 10% of each stratum, not less than 5 observations per segment with <50 active vessels assuming the response rate of 50%. According to the distribution of the GT few segments need to be sampled on census basis.

4. Description of methodologies used for estimation procedures

Estimation procedures are performed according to agreed methodologies published on the official DCF web site (https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/docs-links/socio-eco-var).

In cases where response rate is inadequate to reach a statistically sound estimation, a simple regression is used

to cross-check results or estimate totals. Low response rate is typically a problem of data collection for the small-scale fleet, for which questionnaire return rate is low, data in questionnaires inconsistent, unreliable and sometimes unreadable as in most cases there is no professional accounting. To tackle these issues, considerably more effort is placed into data collection for the fisherman involved in small scale fisheries, including direct contact, reviewing questionnaires, cross checking data to ensure a more complete data sets, higher quality and more reliable results.

The calculation of variables Consumption of fixed capital and Value of physical capital is based on data from questionnaires and financial accounts in accordance with the PIM methodology, proposed in the report of study No FISH/2005/03. The age data is available per each vessel in the Fleet register. The data on the value of physical capital (replacement, insurance and purchase is collected through the questionnaire by DoF). The proposed DCF Excel template for the calculation of the capital costs will be used.

Estimation of direct subsidies: DoF records on direct subsidies are used as well as questionnaires. In cases where enterprises have more than one vessel, the amount of subsidies is allocated to vessels based on GT, as subsidies are collected on an enterprise level. The estimations are cross-checked by allocating the total amount of subsidies paid to respective fleet segments using the share of landings value of the fleet segment. In the end, three sets of estimations are compared to reach a sound conclusion.

Estimation of energy consumption and energy costs: For the estimation of energy consumption and energy cost blue diesel records are used. The register of blue diesel is updated annually on the amount of fuel consumed per vessel. No estimation to determine totals is used, as data is collected on a census basis. In order to estimate energy costs, data is collected both via questionnaires and by using average fuel prices.

Estimation of FTE: The number of hours worked during the year, collected from the enterprises through the economic questionnaire, is divided by national annual full-time working hours (based on the CBS methodology 2084 hours).

5. Description of methodologies used on data quality

To ensure the quality of data collected accuracy of the data that will be calculated. The data quality evaluation depends on the data collection scheme. In all cases (census and probability sampling) *unit response rate* (number of enterprises responded/total sample) and *item response rate* (response rate per each variable) is calculated as follows:

$$r_j = \frac{n}{N} * 100\%$$

r_j - Response rate (per item j);

N – Total number of vessels in the sample;
n – Number of vessels which provided the data (questionnaire/per each variable).

Coverage rate (number of responses/total population) is calculated in case of probability sampling survey.

It is planned that random samples be used and the sample size adjusted in accordance with the response rate during the implementation.

6. Deviations from Work Plan methodology for selection of data source

List the deviations (if any) from the methodology used to select data source compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

Several data sources for the collection of data on energy consumption and information on subsidies (as a second data source).

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and

when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Energy consumption and information on subsidies (as a second data source) was excluded from DoF questionnaires to avoid duplication of data collection. According to several years of cross-check, FINA and DoF records are proven to be sufficient and there is no need to keep two data sources. PGECON was consulted on the change of methodology in 2019, while the proposed changes were incorporated in the AWP 2020-2021.

7. Deviations from Work Plan methodology to choose type of data collection

List the deviations (if any) from the methodologies to choose type of data collecton scheme compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

All demersal trawl and purse seine segments regardless of the length class were sampled on a census basis, due to the importance of a higher response rate (these segments are under heavy management measures).

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

These changes are considered to be positive deviations. However, the sample rate was adjusted in the AWP revision for 2020-2021, in order to reflect the increased planned sample rate.

8. Deviations from Work Plan methodology regarding sampling frame and allocation scheme

List the deviations (if any) from the methodologies used regarding sampling frame and allocation scheme compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

Stratification on the basis of representative sub-sample per coastal county was made which resulted in a somewhat higher sample rate overall.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

The change to include substratification is considered as an improvement. This was done in order to try to reach a representative sample size for each coastal county for two reasons: 1) efficiently organize sampling among data collectors in seven DoF field units and 2) enable economic analysis at the level of smaller units for the purposes of evaluating FLAG strategies, different development plans at municipal level etc.

9. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used for estimation procedures

List the deviations (if any) from the methodologies used for estimation procedures compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

10. Quality assurance

10.1 Sound methodology

Briefly describe if the data collection follow methodologies, guidelines and best practices agreed in expert groups and whether methodologies are documented and are made publicly available.

The data collection follows methodologies, guidelines and best practices agreed in expert groups, available at

the link below.

https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/docs-links/socio-eco-var and National DCF web page https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/socioekonomski/.

10.2. Accuracy and reliability

Response rate and Achieved sample rate are provided in Table 3A.

For additional information, briefly describe how raw data inputs, intermediate results and outputs are regularly assessed and validated and how errors are identified, documented and dealt with.

All questionnaires were checked by DoF employees and all strange or unknown data reviewed and compared to balance sheets. An analysis of the entire time series of economic data for individual CFRs was made during the course of data-check, to reveal nonconformities, as well as an analysis of outliers and missing data at the fleet segment level. In some cases, respondents were asked to clarify information they submitted. Intermediate results and output are regulary compared to previous years results.

10.3. Accessibility and Clarity

Indicate with Yes or No

Are methodological documents publicly available?

Yes.

Are data stored in databases?

Yes.

Where can methodological and other documentation be found?

Provide the web link, if documentation is publicly available

https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/docs-links/socio-eco-var and National DCF web page https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/socioekonomski/.

Pilot Study 3: Data on employment by education level and nationality

General comment: This box fulfills paragraph 5 point (b) and paragraph 6 point (b) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 and Article 3 paragraph (3) point (c) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701.It is intended to specify data to be collected under Table 6 of the multiannual Union programme.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box is intended to provide information on the results obtained from the implementation of the pilot study (including deviations from planned and justifications as to why if this was not the case).

1. Aim of pilot study

The aim of the pilot study is to analyse the feasibility of collecting social variables as indicated in Table 6 of the EU-MAP Regulation, separately for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors on a triannual basis starting in 2018.

2. Duration of pilot study

Pilot study shall be carried out in 2018.

3. Methodology and expected outcomes of pilot study

Data shall be collected via economic survey questionnaires and following PGECON guidelines after they are made available.

4. Achievement of the original expected outcomes of pilot study and justification if this was not the case.

Social data collection has been carried out together with the economic survey, separately for fisheries and aquaculture, based on recommended classes, which does not significantly affect the quality of collected data. Individual data shall be collected every three years, starting from 2018.

5. Incorporation of results from pilot study into regular sampling by the Member State.

The methodologies and results of the pilot study on social data were presented to the relevant expert groups (PGECON 2018, EAFE Conference 2019, STECF EWG 19-03) to be taken into account when defining the obligation of data collection in the future EUMAP and the Annual work plan. The results of the pilot study are available on the national DCF web page (https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/2019/06/28/social-data-collection/)

Text Box 3B: Population segments for collection of economic and social data for aquaculture

General comment: This box fulfills paragraph 6 points (a) and (b) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2, Article 4 paragraphs (1) and (5) and Article 5 paragraph (2) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701.It is intended to specify data to be collected under Tables 6 and 7 of the multiannual Union programme.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box should provide information on the implementation of the socio-economic data collection for aquaculture of Member States.

1. Description of methodologies used to choose the different sources of data

There are two main sources of data - some variables will be collected from DoF database and subsidies register while some will be taken from questionnaires. For cross-checking, data from the Croatian Financial Agency (FINA) will be used, which is mostly connected with the balance sheet, but only for companies who have to deliver their data due to their size category or net profit.

2. Description of methodologies used to choose the different types of data collection

Data collection for all techniquest and species groups shall be carried out on the basis of a census, except for Long line-Mussel which shall be sampled on the basis of a Probability Sample Survey.

Data collection will be conducted by phone contact with subjects, introducing them with the data collection, and sending questionnaires together with guidelines by post or email. To ensure data consistency for all segments, together with each variable defined in guidelines it will be given the link to accounting code in balance sheets. The subject will have time two weeks to prepare documentation for data collection and after that a data collector will arrange a visit to farm office or accounting office to check and collect the requested data. For some cases where it is not possible to ensure direct contact, the subjects answer the questionnaires with telephone consultation and send it to DoF by e-mail.

3. Description of methodologies used to choose sampling frame and allocation scheme

Segmentation will be based on species and technique. Since a large number of enterprises are producing more than one species, additional segmentation is based on the value of production attributed to one species. Collecting data shall be for all segments by a census, except shellfish farm, where collecting is based on probability sampling.

4. Description of methodologies used for estimation procedures

One of the main problems is low response and cooperation so estimation needs to be used. Missing variables can be estimated from the FINA database and from Croatian national statistics bureau. Also, additional attention will be made on collecting data, especially on small-scale companies in marine aquaculture, so as in freshwater aquaculture. Since in Croatia there are different levels of enterprises legal registration with different accounting methods, it came clear during data collecting that is necessary to adjust guidelines for each of them. Two different questionnaires with different approach shall be devised. The first one, for small-scale companies, tailored to their business activities and the way of leading accounting records. Other for larger companies where it is easier to respond to inquiries and requests submitted to them.

5. Description of methodologies used on data quality

Data collection will be performed through questioners created for this purpose. To ensure data consistency for all segments, together with definition of each variable in guidelines, link is made to accounting code in

balance sheets. Some of variables also will be collected from the DoF subsidies register, since it is mandatory for all aquaculture producers in Croatia to report the production in volume and value each year at the farm level. Some of the variables will be taken from questionnaires. Some other variables, e.g. subsidies, will be collected through DoF register and questionnaires. For some segments with small-scale companies it will be necessary to put additional effort in future data collection since they have difficulties in recording financial documents.

6. Deviations from Work Plan methodology for selection of data source

List the deviations (if any) from the methodology used to select data source compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

No deviations.

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

7. Deviations from Work Plan methodology to choose type of data collection

List the deviations (if any) from the methodologies to choose type of data collecton scheme compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

Simplified social data collection has been conducted in 2019 in parallel with the annual economic survey, based on recommended age, nationality and education classes. This deviation does not significantly affect the quality of collected data.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

8. Deviations from Work Plan methodology regarding sampling frame and allocation scheme

List the deviations (if any) from the methodologies used regarding sampling frame and allocation scheme compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

No deviations.

9. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used for estimation procedures

List the deviations (if any) from the methodologies used for estimation procedures compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

Since a large number of shellfish enterprises are producing more than one species with significantly different market value, in order to make the segmentation more precise, to the additional segmentation, based on the value of production attributed to one species, the third criteria was applied - the total area of production per species. *Actions to avoid deviations*

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be

skipped.

This approach to the segmentation adapted to ongoing trends in aquaculture production represents progress in the methodology and can be considered a positive deviation.

10. Quality assurance

10.1 Sound methodology

Briefly describe if the data collection follow methodologies, guidelines and best practices agreed in expert groups and whether methodologies are documented and are made publicly available.

The data collection follows methodologies, guidelines and best practices agreed in expert groups, available at the link below.

https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/docs-links/socio-eco-var and National DCF web page https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/socioekonomski/.

10.2. Accuracy and reliability

Response rate and Achieved sample rate are provided in Table 3B.

For additional information, briefly describe how raw data inputs, intermediate results and outputs are regularly assessed and validated and how errors are identified, documented and dealt with.

All questionnaires were checked by DoF employees and all strange or unknown data reviewed and compared to balance sheets. In most cases, respondents were asked to clarify some numbers or information they sent. Intermediate results and output are regularly compared to previous years results and aggregated data from data EUROSTAT database and aggregated data from SBS.

10.3. Accessibility and Clarity

Indicate with Yes or No

Are methodological documents publicly available?

Yes

Are data stored in databases?

Yes

Where can methodological and other documentation be found?

Provide the web link, if documentation is publicly available

https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/docs-links/socio-eco-var and National DCF web page https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/socioekonomski/

Pilot Study 4: Environmental data on aquaculture

General comment: This box fulfills paragraph 6 point (c) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 and Article 4 paragraph (3) point (d) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. It is intended to specify data to be collected under Table 8 of the multiannual Union programme.
General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box is intended to provide information on the results obtained from the implementation of the pilot study (including deviations from planned and justifications as to why if this was not the case).
According to available Eurostat aquaculture production data, Croatian aquaculture production, with 17,3 thousand tonnes in 2016 represents a share of 1,82% of the total EU-28 production. Taking into account the defined thresholds of the EU MAP (Implementing Decision 2016/1251, chapter V 6.), environmental data on aquaculture will not be collected.
4. Achievement of the original expected outcomes of pilot study and justification if this was not the case. Not applicable. **5. Incorporation of results from pilot study into regular sampling by the Member State.** Not applicable.

Text Box 3C: Population segments for collection of economic and social data for the processing industry

General comment: This box fulfils footnote 6 of paragraph 1.1(d) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme, Article 2, Article 4 paragraphs (1) and (5) and Article 5 paragraph (2) of Decision (EU) 2016/1701. It is intended to specify data to be collected under Table 11 of the multiannual Union programme.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box should provide information on the implementation of the socio-economic data collection for aquaculture of Member States.

1. Description of methodologies used to choose the different sources of data

Most of the data and additional information will collected through DCF collection and some from FINA (Croatian Financial Agency). Balance sheets will be used for cross-checking of data from questionnaires. DCF data will be collected through the questionnaires sent to the companies accountants.

Balance sheets, coming from CBS (Central Business Statisics), will be complemented by the DoF questionnaire. In order to ensure the consistency of data coming from different data sources cross checking indicators will be used, e.g. volume and value of production collected by DoF and CBS. For enterprises with less than 10 employees, which are not covered by the CBS survey, all the data need to be collected through the DoF questionnaire.

2. Description of methodologies used to choose the different types of data collection

Data collection will be conducted by phone contact with subjects, introducing them with the data collection, and sending questionnaires (forms) together with guidelines by post or email. In the case of processing industry, it is not necessary to visit subjects since most companies have an accounting service and have much better data than some aquaculture segments or the small-scale fishing fleet. The exact size of the active population will be determined only after data collection (in 2015), since all companies that have fish processing as main or as part of their activities were contacted.

3. Description of methodologies used to choose sampling frame and allocation scheme

As data from the Business Register is not necessarily updated, data from the Register of approved establishments, maintained by Ministry of Agriculture, the Veterinary Directorate, will be taken into account when defining the population for reference years 2017-2019.

4. Description of methodologies used for estimation procedures

All questionnaires will be checked by DoF employees and all strange or unknown data reviewed. In some cases, respondents need to be asked to clarify some numbers or information they sent. In cases when data collection is not possible directly from a visit, questionnaires will be filled with telephone consultation and send to DoF by e-mail. Also, some data collection can be made through balance sheet and profit and loss accounts. Those financial reports are available for public at FINA.

5. Description of methodologies used on data quality

A new type of questionnaire should provide data that maximum correspond to the actual operation of enterprises in the fish processing industry. Many companies whose main activity is processing, have also many other activities, as well as aquaculture and fishing activties. In this manner, data placed in questionnaires are actually balanced. Data coming from CBS can however only be used in cross-checking procedures since DCF data call deadlines are usually well before the CBS data availability.

6. Deviations from Work Plan methodology for selection of data source

List the deviations (if any) from the methodology used to select data source compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

7. Deviations from Work Plan methodology to choose type of data collection

List the deviations (if any) from the methodologies to choose type of data collecton scheme compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

Simplified social data collection has been conducted in 2019 in parallel with the annual economic survey, based on recommended age, nationality and education classes. This deviation does not significantly affect the quality of collected data.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

8. Deviations from Work Plan methodology regarding sampling frame and allocation scheme

List the deviations (if any) from the methodologies used regarding sampling frame and allocation scheme compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

9. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used for estimation procedures

List the deviations (if any) from the methodologies used for estimation procedures compared to what was planned in the Work Plan, and explain the reasons for the deviations.

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations

Briefly describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section can be skipped.

Not applicable.

10. Quality assurance

10.1 Sound methodology

Briefly describe if the data collection follow methodologies, guidelines and best practices agreed in expert groups and whether methodologies are documented and are made publicly available.

The data collection follows methodologies, guidelines and best practices agreed in expert groups, available at the link below.

https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/docs-links/socio-eco-var and National DCF web page https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/socioekonomski/

10.2. Accuracy and reliability

Response rate and Achieved sample rate are provided in Table 3C.

For additional information, briefly describe how raw data inputs, intermediate results and outputs are regularly assessed and validated and how errors are identified, documented and dealt with.

All questionnaires were checked by DoF employees and all strange or unknown data reviewed and compared to balance sheets. In some cases, respondents were asked to clarify some numbers or information they sent. Intermediate results and output are regularly compared to previous years results and aggregated data from data EUROSTAT database and aggregate SBS data from CBS.

10.3. Accessibility and Clarity

Indicate with Yes or No:

Are methodological documents publicly available?

Yes

Are data stored in databases?

Yes

Where can methodological and other documentation be found?

Provide the web link, if documentation is publicly available.

https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/docs-links/socio-eco-var and National DCF web page https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/socioekonomski/

SECTION 4: SAMPLING STRATEGY FOR BIOLOGICAL DATA FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Text Box 4A: Sampling plan description for biological data

General comment: This box fulfills Article 3, Article 4 paragraph (4) and Article 8 of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701 and forms the basis for the fulfilment of paragraph 2 point (a)(i) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme. This Table refers to data to be collected under Tables 1(A), 1(B) and 1(C) of the multiannual Union programme.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box should provide information on the deviations from the planned sampling of Member States.

Description of the sampling plan according to Article 5 paragraph (3) of this Decision

REGION: Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

In order to ensure compatibility along the time series, Croatia will report data by metiers as recommended by RCMMed&BS-LP 2016 and 2017, and as defined by EU Decision 1251/2016 under Chapter III (data requirements), paragraph 2(a) requesting catch data at the aggregation level 6 (corresponding to mesh size). All the collection and analysis of data will be performed and reported at GSA level. Sampling will be performed in order to evaluate the quarterly (in some cases monthly) length distribution of species in the catches, and the quarterly volume of discards.

Only the major metiers will be considered for sampling purposes (following metiers sampled in the previous programming period for comparability purposes and time series). Official statistics (catch, discards, landings, effort and value data) have been used to apply the ranking system. Sampling strategy for each metiere is designed partly as concurrency-at-sea (sampling directly on board by observers and scientists) and concurrency-at-landing site (sampling directly on landing site, at market etc.), taking also into accoount the croatian fishing zones and their specificities. The target population for the reference year will be the number of fishing trips (fishing days) by metier of the previous years. The frame population is a subsample of the target population: it will be a selection of fishing trips, mainly on spatial (Croatian fishing zones and subzones) and time stratification basis (monthly or quarterly) with measurements of the composition of the catch in order to detect seasonal differences in the demographic structure and composition of the landings for different metiers. The sampling will be accomplished as stratified random sampling: the sampling unit belonging to the metier (primary unit) will be the fishing trip (secondary unit). The number of fishing days to be sampled has been defined proportionally to the effort (number of days at sea for each metier) and the landings.

Demersal trawls

Sampling by individual fishing zones is planned for the demersal trawl metier; in total 6 zones per year will be covered 25 times on-board and 60 times at landing places.

Dredges

Sampling is planned for the dredges metier in total 4 times on-board and 4 times at landing places per year.

Sampling of demersal trawl and dredges will be conducted seasonally in order to achieve optimum quarterly distribution of data.

Purse seine net "srdelara"

Sampling of **purse seine net "srdelara"** will be carried out by individual fishing zones seasonally 36 times on-

board and 24 times on landing places.

Purse seine nets

Sampling for **purse seines "oližnica", "igličara", "palamidara", "ciplara"** and **"lokardara"** will be carried out annually in total 6 times on board and 24 times on landing places. Namely, purse seines "oližnica" will be sampled 8 times overall; 2 on-board and 6 on landing, purse seines "igličara" will be sampled 4 times overall; all on landing, purse seines "palamidara" will be sampled 4 times overall; all on landing, purse seines "ciplara" will be sampled 8 times overall; 2 on-board and 6 on landing, and purse seines "lokardara" will be sampled 8 times overall; 4 on-board and 4 on landing.

Metier GTR

Trammel nets will be sampled depending on the season when the gear is allowed to be used. Sampling will be carried out 6 times on board and 18 times at landing places.

Metier GNS

Gillnets will be sampled during the entire year 35 times at landing places and 2 times on-board.

Metier FPO

Pots for crustaceans will be sampled in the summer season 15 times at landing places targeting catches of Norway lobster.

Metier SB-SV

Seine nets will be sampled 18 times at landing places and 10 times on-board during the entire year.

Metier LLS

Set longlines will be sampled during the entire year 12 times on landing places.

PS_LPF_>=14_0_0: Large purse seiners targeting bluefin tuna using individual quotas. The fishing season is restricted to one month per year. This BFT fishery is based on farming activities which means that BFT is not landed but transferred live into cages. Metier shall be covered by all relevant monitoring and data collection activities as per ICCAT Recommendation. Given that only a small percentage (less than 1%) of the fish is landed, a part of the measurement shall be based on stereoscopical camera to evaluate the length compositions of the fish. This metiere was selected due to the international obligations and not as per any of the predetermined parameters, and to follow ICCAT recommendation (ref. RCMMed&BS 2009 and 2010 agreement) in order to ensure regional coordination in the sampling of BFT PS.

LLD_LPF_0_0_0: Drifting longlines for large pelagic. Although this metier was not selected by the ranking system and it accounts for only 0,04 % of effort and 0,006 % of landings, it is selected for sampling following ICCAT recommendation in order to ensure regional coordination in the sampling of drifting longlines. The metier is thereafter disaggregated into two metiers:

- **LLD_LPF_0_0_0 BFT:** Drifting longlines for large pelagic targeting bluefin tuna; and
- **LLD_LPF_0_0_0 SWO:** Drifting longlines for large pelagic targeting swordfish.

LHP_LPF_0_0_0 (BFT): Sampling programme will encompass commercial catch that is part of the TAC used by a number of vessels that catch BFT by hand lines.

For all the above mentioned metiers minimal number of 600 length samples and 92 total samples (length, weight, age, sex, maturity) of BFT and minimum of 10 total samples of swordfish will be collected.

Recreational fishery and big game fishing competitions of large pelagic fish (BGF REC): Allocated TAC for recreational fishery and BGF will be covered for every held competition and all of the landed fish will be sampled.

Deviation from the sampling plan according to Article 5 paragraph (3) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701:

2. Deviations from the Work Plan

Member State shall list the deviations (if any) in the achieved data collection, compared to what was planned in the Work Plan and explain the reasons for the deviations.

Demersal trawls

Sampling intensity for metier OTB was conducted according to the National Plan. For onboard sampling, 27 trips were conducted out of the planned 25 and for landing places there was 72 trips, out of the planned 60.

Dredges

Sampling intensity for metier DRB was conducted according to the National Plan. For onboard sampling, 4 trips were conducted out of the planned 4 and for landing places there was 6 trips, out of the planned 4.

Purse seine net "srdelara"

Sampling intensity for purse seine net "srdelara" was altered due to the spatio temporal closures of the fishing zones in 2019. Namely, for on-board sampling out of 36 planned, 35 samplings were conducted - 97,2%. Sampling on the landing place has been 100% as planned, 24 planned -24 sampled.

Purse seine nets

Sampling intensity for purse seine nets was slightly changed due to the fishermen's activities which were not carried out and/or changed. Sampling for "oližnica" was not done in the 2019 due to the fact that with derogation implementation, all boats underwent changing of fishing nets and subsequently were not on disposal for sampling. Sampling intensity for "palamidara" was increased to 6 trips instead of planned 4 as the planned sample number was not achieved in the first 4 sampling trips. Sampling for "lokardara" was not undertaken in 2019 as this fishing gear used by a limited number of fishermen which are using it depending on the season and weather replacing other nets with it if needed so it required better notifying the system from fisherman to scientist. Sampling for "ciplara" was not in accordance with planned on-board sampling (1 out of 2 planned, 50%) , as well as sampling on landing place- 93,3% was delivered (5 out of 6 planned). Sampling for "igličara" has been decreased- out of planned 4 trips 1 were undertaken (25%).

The main reason of deviations from Work plan is that these fishing gears are used by limited number of fisherman which are using it depending on the season and weather replacing other nets with it if needed so it required better notifying system from fisherman to scientist.

Large pelagics

Sampling during the purse seine fishing season for *Thunnus thynnus* is done with the cooperation of the navy and inspector's ships and on board during the tuna transfers. Reported mortality is collected in cooperation with national observers. This year's number of PSU's were in accordance with weather conditions during the fishing season. Although the number of PSU's was lower than outlined in the work plan, a full number of planned BFT samples was collected.

There is a small number of fishermen in long line Bluefin tuna fishing and since this type of fishing falls in the same category of economic catch as hand line tuna fishing, fishermen prefer to catch the tuna with hand line due to tuna's present abundance in the sea and use the long line for catching swordfish. This results in a very low number of total PSU's which severely limits the possible number of samplings in tuna long line fishing.

In accordance with the increase of the Croatian catch quota and the multi annual recovery plan there is a need to increase sampling intensity of *Xiphias gladius*. This gradual change will be implemented with future work plans.

Allocated TAC for recreational fishery and BGF is covered for every held competition and all of the landed fish is sampled. Resulting lower number of PSU's compared to the planned number is due to weather conditions during the BGF competition - for every competition there are 3 planned fishing days and all of them are planned for sampling but usually the actual number is lower than that since bad weather completely prevents fishing

activities for that day.

Metier GTR

Sampling for this metier went as planned except for 1 unaccomplished trip (on-board sampling) due to weather conditions (83%). Additionally, more trips than planned (18) which relate to landing were accomplished (26) due to poor catches.

Metier FPO

Pots for crustaceans were sampled bimonthly 12 times at landing places targeting catches of Norway lobster. Due to unpredicted rough weather conditions, 3 trips were not accomplished.

Metier SB_SV

Sampling for this metier went as planned except for 4 unaccomplished trips which were supposed to cover rarely used beach seines targeting *Atherina* sp. Level of accomplishment reached 72% in landing samples, but 110% in on-board samples..

Due to problems in cooperation with the fishermen there were less sampling trips than was planned in large pelagic fish longline metier and handline metier. This resulted in lower number of collected samples since the number of the fish caught per fishing trip is small and there is no possibility to increase the number of sampled fish. This makes sampling dependent on the number of trips rather than on the amount of the caught fish.

All of the Big Game Fishing competitions were observed and sampled. However, organizers had to cancel some of the competitions which resulted in lower number of PSU's.

3. Action to avoid deviations

Member State shall describe the actions that will be considered / have been taken to avoid the deviations in the future and when these actions are expected to produce effect. If there are no deviations, then this section is not applicable.

Large pelagics

Increase in long line Bluefin tuna catch is probably not happening in the next year with the majority of the fishermen prioritizing fishing with hand line. Fishermen will be contacted regularly to see if they are going to any long line BFT fishing and if they don't there will be more focus on hand line BFT fishing.

Long line swordfish fishing landing is still under 200t threshold but has been increasing over the past few years and this calls for the accommodation of the sampling intensity to follow the change of the catch quota. This will be addressed in the future.

Metiers under conditional sampling:

For some gears sampling was planned as conditional sampling following the approval of derogations for these gears for the purpose of relevant management plans as indicated in Table 1A for stocks concerned. These gears are the following:

PS_DEF_>=14_0_0 (MISC) "CIPLARA"

PS_DEF_>=14_0_0 (MISC) "OLIŽNICA"

PS_LPF_>=50_0_0 "PALAMIDARA"

PS_SPF_>=14_0_0 "LOKARDARA"

PS_DEF_>=14_0_0 (MISC) "CIPLARA"

PS_SPF_>=14_0_0 "IGLIČARA"

During the preliminary sampling in 2019 some difficulties occurred as noted in Tables 1A, 1C and 4A.

In 2019 IOF conducted consultation with authorized fishermen in order to further develop sampling

methodology and intensity for these gears as well as well as to improve communication. Sampling is underway in 2020 according to the annual work plan 2020-2021.

Text Box 5A: Quality assurance framework for biological data

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box fulfills Article 5 paragraph (2) point (a) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. This box is intended to specify data to be collected under Tables 1(A), 1(B) and 1(C) of the multiannual Union programme.Use this box to provide additional information on Table 5A.

1. Evidence of data quality assurance

Within this section Member State shall provide information on the methodology used to assure the quality of the data collected, highlighting those aspects where changes have been made during the sampling year. Information shall be provided by each sampling scheme for which data was collected. In the case where the same quality assurance framework is applied to all data collection schemes, information can be provided at general level with the indication "all sampling schemes".

In those sections of Table 5A where "N" is indicated, Member States shall explain the main constrains and/ or the steps taken to fulfil this obligation. In the cases where a reference documents is requested, Member States shall provide a web link.

In cases where documents are not publicly available, due to institutions internal policy, confidentiality or other reasons, this shall be indicated by the Member State.

All sampling schemes

Information on the QAF for the biological sampling is reported in table 5A, where the web links to the reference documents are also provided.

Access to IOF database and QAF documentation is not publicly available as it is limited to partners involved in project implementation.

Documentation on sampling methodologies is publicly available on the main national DCF web site (https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/bioloski/).

The biological data collected during the sampling activities of the commercial catches and the discards was archived and validated using different data entry and processing programs which are constantly being updated and are suited for each métier and stock. Data with limited values are inserted using drop down list with predefined values (métier, type of sampling, species, etc.). Times and dates data are inserted using time picker insuring the same format. Numeric data are checked for value range if such is specified (coordinates, weight, etc.). In cases of errors in data entries, data will not be committed and will be marked with red notice and cannot be uploaded until the error is corrected. Visual check of graphic data representation is also available during data entry.

Automatic checks are in line with possible missing data and/or eventual errors regarding calculations. Operator managing database applications, before the final validation, can use graphic representation of data sets for easier notice of out of range data.

Improvements in sampling procedures and data analysis will be implemented starting from 2020 according to the results of the European project MARE / 2016/22 STREAM "Strengthening Regional cooperation in the area of fisheries biological data collection in the Mediterranean and Black Sea".

2. Sampling design

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5A.

Parallel to the development of DC database and documentation, a common sampling plan is currently being updated for all metiers sampled. Time constraints and availability of data managers are the main issues. Documentation is published on the main national DCF web site (https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/bioloski/).

3. Sampling implementation

Explain main constraints and/or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5A.

Information on the sampling implementation for the biological sampling is reported in table 5A, where the web links to the reference documents are also provided.

4. Data capture

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5A.

The complete sampling scheme, data evaluation quality check are based according to the previous knowledge. Comprehensive and updated documentation is available since the end of 2019 on the IOF database (access with authorized credentials).

5. Data Storage

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5A. Please provide a link if the documented revisions are available and not confidential.

All collected biological data are stored in IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries) database in Split. We are currently in the process of connecting the central DC database in Zagreb and IOF database.

Comprehensive and updated database documentation is available since the end of 2019 on the IOF database (access with authorized credentials).

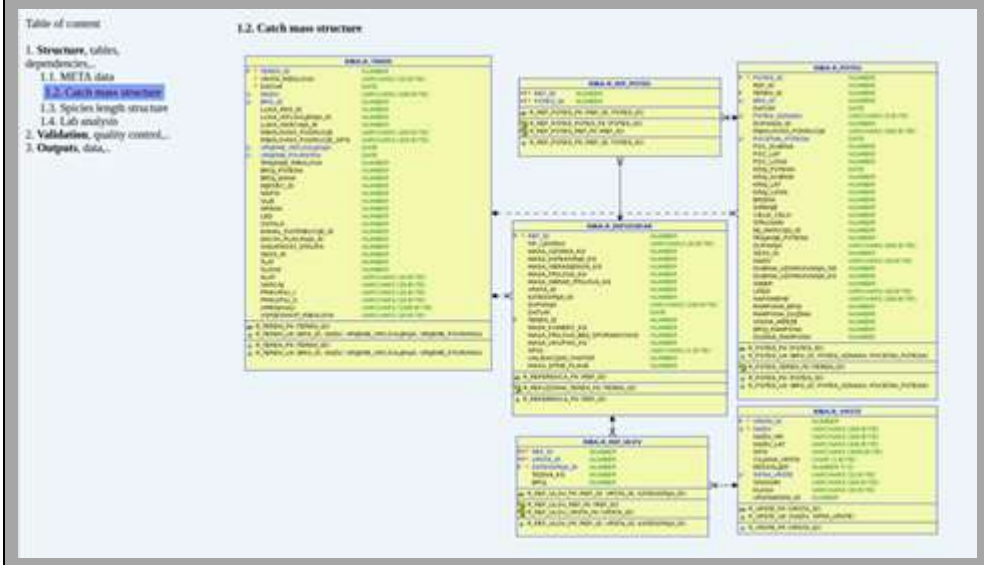


Figure 1. IOF DCF database structure.

6. Data processing

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5A.

The complete sampling scheme, data evaluation quality check are based according to the previous knowledge. Comprehensive and updated database documentation is available since the end of 2019 on the IOF database (access with authorized credentials). The documentation is constantly being updated on all DC

procedures related to quality (database documentation, quality control procedures, sampling methodologies, data processing methods etc.).

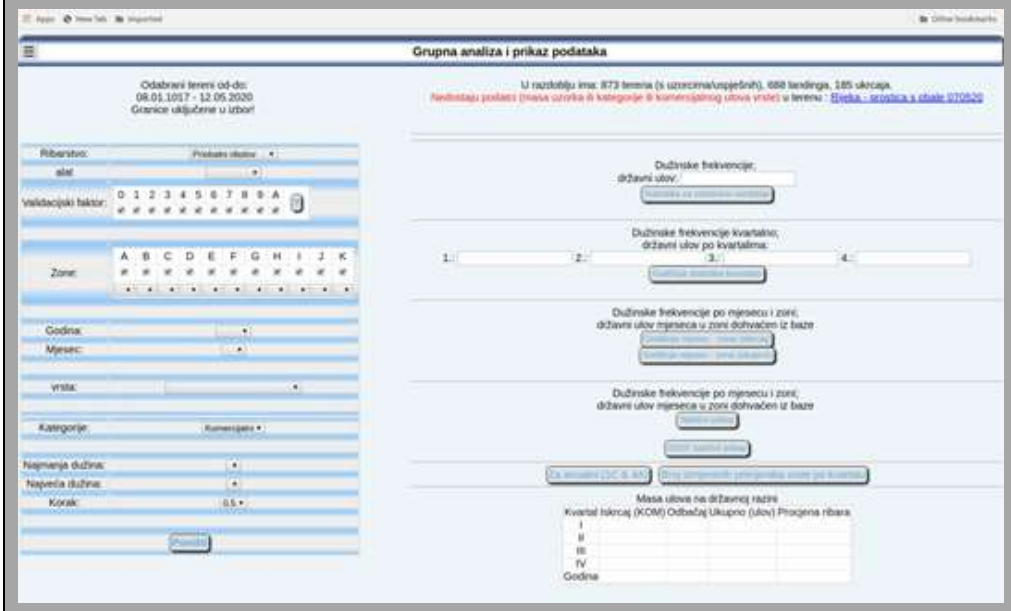


Figure 2. IOF database – data validation.

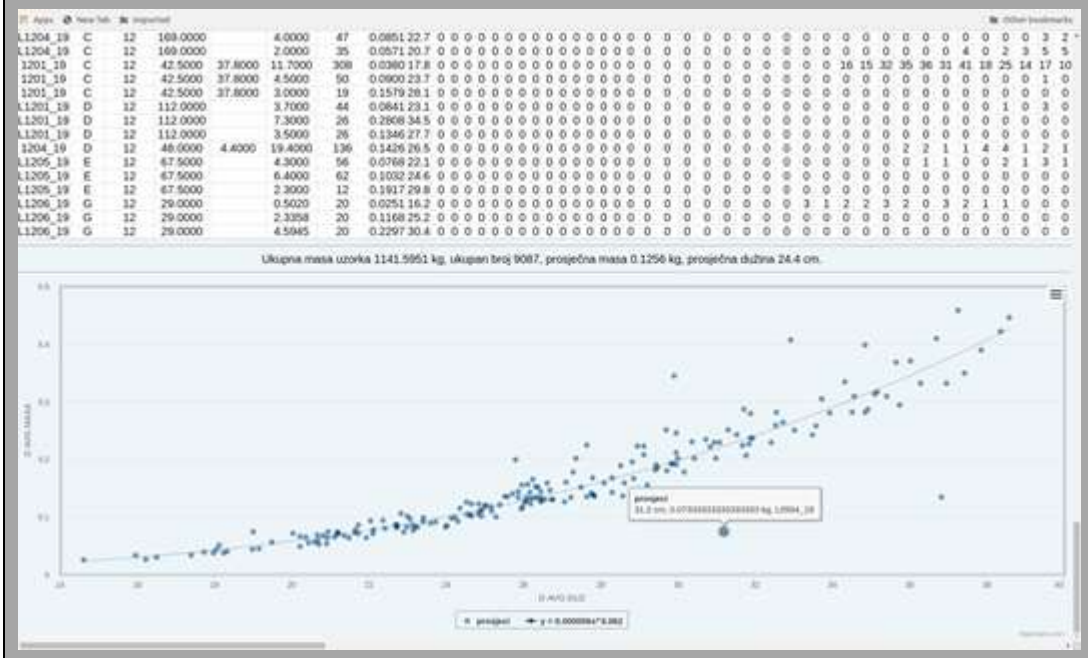


Figure 3. IOF database – data processing.

Text Box 5B: Quality assurance framework for socioeconomic data

General comment: This box fulfills Article 5 paragraph (2) point (b) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. This box is intended to specify data to be collected under Tables 5(A), 6 and 7 of the multiannual Union programme. Use this box to provide additional information on Table 5B.

1. Evidence of data quality assurance

Within this section MS shall provide information on the methodology used to assure the quality of the data collected, highlighting those aspects where changes have been made during the sampling year. Information shall be provided by each sector (Fishing fleet, Aquaculture, Fish processing) for which data was collected and by each data collection scheme. In the case where the same quality assurance framework is applied to all sectors or/and all data collection schemes, information can be provided at general level with the indication "all sectors" or "all data collection schemes".

In those sections of Table 5B where "N" is indicated, Member States shall explain the main constrains and/ or the steps taken to fulfil this obligation. In the cases where a reference documents is requested, Member States shall provide a web link.

In cases where documents are not publicly available, due to institutions internal policy, confidentiality or other reasons, this shall be indicated by the Member State.

Fisheries

We are currently in the process of updating documentation on all DC procedures related to quality (data base documentation, quality control procedures, sampling methodologies, data processing methods etc.). Documentation was updated in the course of 2019 and is available on the DCF web page (https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr).

Croatia has a national plan for the validation systems as per Article 109 (8) of the Control Regulation. The National Plan for the Implementation of the Validation and Verification System in Republic of Croatia was approved by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2277 of 2 December 2015. During 2015 Croatia started implementing the VALID system which is continuously being developed further and is used to control data quality. VALID automatic cross-check procedures operate in addition to local validations on data-entry and are based on several validation rules packages (EC core rules, national VMS rules, fleet registrations/licensing, catch report/qualitative statistical analysis etc.).

Statistical cross-check procedures are performed prior to reporting according to data collection on-demand validation reports and internal procedures for statistical and reporting purposes for data end users (EC, ICCAT, GFCM, EUROSTAT, FAO etc.) under DCF and include specific rules developed for each report in order to verify and validate data.

In 2016 the upgrading of the national FIS (Fisheries Information System) in regard to the fleet register and the new FIS module used for license issuing has been finalized. Both registers, fleet register and register of licences, are directly linked which enables efficient data verification of data. Catch reporting requirements in Croatia for all vessels less than 10 m LoA are based on monthly catch reports that are particularly suited for passive gears. Small-scale vessels for personal needs, that were transferred to the commercial fleet in 2015 also fall under the national requirement. As the current calculation of fishing days previously slightly exaggerated fishing days for passive gears, the methodology was harmonized with results of the DCF Workshops on transversal variables in 2017. Starting from 2017 and 2018 a full traceability system of fisheries products up until first sale was planned to be established in 2019 and 2020. This process started in 2016 by implementing an electronic transport document and linking first sale with logbooks and catch reports. The aim is to enhance the estimation of economic indicators and monitor fish prices in domestic

market as well as import and export more efficiently.

In addition to obligations pursuant to Article 9 of the Basic Regulation, the following vessels are equipped with a VMS device and e-logbook: every authorized active demersal trawler (OTB), purse seiner (PS) and vessel with dredges (DRB) regardless of LoA, HL and LL vessels with BFT/SWO quota, vessels with quota for recreational fisheries of BFT. The e-logbook has greatly improved catch reporting and timely availability of catch and effort data in recent years. In addition to elements as required by the Basic regulation, the information on fish size of sardine and anchovy was added to the e-logbook for purse seiners. As fisheries in Croatia are managed through national fishing zones, fish size is an important element in terms of indirectly monitoring the stocks. As this data is linked with VMS data, the indication of the movement of fish of a certain size in certain periods and fishing zones is obtained.

Croatia is currently developing mobile applications (mTransportDocument, mSalesNote, mCatchReport and mLogbook) to facilitate reporting by the sector. This should lessen the administrative burden of data entry into FIS and enable the DoF to focus more resources on data validation and verification.

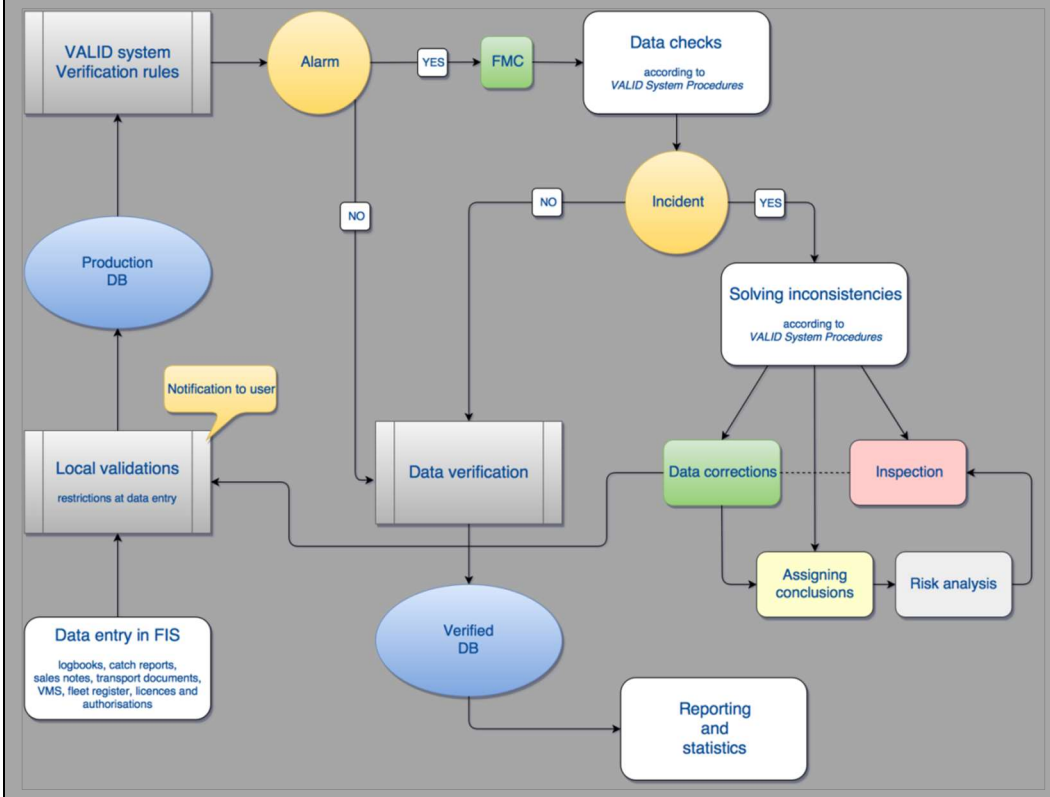


Chart 1. Flow chart of the data validation and verification system for fisheries

Aquaculture and processing industry

Data on processing industry and aquaculture sector are regularly checked with data from the Financial agency and starting from 2017 with Structural Business Statistics Data (SBS) from Croatian Bureau of Statistics aggregated by company size (number of employees). SBS data related to population is also checked by detailed insight into companies' activities during the reference year. Therefore, the number of companies and indicators included in DCF population could be slightly different than those included in EUROSTAT population. Further plan is to improve data on raw material by comparing the data from recently developed traceability system. The main constraints were still lower response for some small segments which is expected to be improved following the changes in the new Marine Fisheries Act and subsequent Ordinance on Data Collection and further development in data collection organization.

2. Section P3 Impartiality and objectiveness

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B

Not applicable.

3. Section P4 Confidentiality

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B

Not applicable.

4. Section P5 Sound methodology

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B

Information on this principle should be briefly explained in Text boxes 3A, 3B and 3C. Description of methodologies used on data quality.

Not applicable.

5. Section P6 Appropriate statistical procedures

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B. Please provide a link if the documented revisions are available and not confidential.

Not applicable.

6. Section P7 Non-excessive burden on respondents

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B

Not applicable.

7. Section P8 Cost effectiveness

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B

Not applicable.

8. Section P9 Relevance

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B

Not applicable.

9. Section P10 Accuracy and reliability

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B. Information on this principle should be briefly explained in Text boxes 3A, 3B and 3C. Description of methodologies used on data quality.

Not applicable.

10. Section P11 Timeliness and punctuality

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B

Not applicable.

11. Section P12 coherence and comparability

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B

Not applicable.

12. Section P13 Accessibility and Clarity

Explain main constraints and/ or steps taken, if 'N' (no) was indicated in Table 5B. Information and links to documentation on this principle should be briefly explained in Text boxes 3A, 3B and 3C. Description of methodologies used on data quality.

The process of updating documentation on all DC procedures related to quality (database documentation,

quality control procedures, sampling methodologies, data processing methods etc.) is ongoing. Database documentation is stored on DoF server which is available with authenticated access to project partners. Methodological documents are publicly available on the national DCF website. New national website indicated in section P13 has been released early June 2019.

Methodological documentation is available on the following links:

https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/transverzalni/ and https://podaci.ribarstvo.hr/prikupljanje-podataka/socioekonomski/