



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT**



**DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND
MARINE RESEARCH
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**CYPRUS NATIONAL FISHERIES DATA COLLECTION
PROGRAMME
ANNUAL REPORT
2010**

**Prepared within the framework
of Council Regulation (EC) No. 199/2008,
Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008
and Commission Decision 2008/949/EC**

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I. General framework

This report presents the general framework of the National Programme for the Collection of Fisheries Data which Cyprus has undertaken for the year 2010, following the STECF *Guidelines for the submission of Technical Reports* (Version 2009). The activities were based on the requirements set by the new Data Collection Framework (DCF), comprised by:

- Commission Regulation No 199/2008 *establishing a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy*
- Commission Regulation No 665/2008 *laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 concerning the establishment of a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy.*
- Commission Decision 2008/949/EC adopting a multi annual Community programme pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 *establishing a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy.*

The National Programme (NP) covered only the areas under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Cyprus met the DCF obligations by the collection and use of fisheries data as follows:

- a) Direct Reports (logbook reports)
- b) Legislative procedures (registration data)
- c) Interviews
- d) Sampling schemes (on board and at landing sites)
- e) Research Surveys
- f) New/improved IT systems (database)

For the implementation of the new DCF legislation, the following additions to the previous data collection scheme were made:

- Estimation of biological parameters (length) by metier, through concurrent sampling
- Calculation of ecosystem indicators, with a slight modification on the sampling protocols followed in research surveys
- Inclusion of the collection of economic variables on aquaculture

II. National Data Collection Organisation

II.A National correspondent and participating institutes

National correspondent

The Cyprus National correspondent has been appointed to supervise the data collection programme. There are sub-co-ordinators for separate aspects such as the collection of transversal, biological and economic variables and other data required by the DCR.

The Cyprus National Correspondent for the National Data Collection Programme is:

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Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources & Environment
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Nicosia 1416
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Participating Institutes

The National Programme was conducted by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR), the details of which are:

Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR)
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
101 Vithleem str., Nicosia 1416, Cyprus
Phone: +357 22 807867
Fax: +357 22 775955
E-mail: director@dfmr.moa.gov.cy

Some of the activities of the NP were assigned to other scientific bodies through tender's procedures, specifically i. the metier-related variables concerning drifting longlines, ii. the stock related variables and iii. the research surveys at sea (Medits). All three relevant subcontracts were assigned to the following joint venture:

- National Agricultural Research Foundation,
Fisheries Research Institute, Kavala
64007 N. Peramos, Kavala, Greece
Tel.: +30 25940 22691-2
Fax.: +30 25940 22222
Director - Responsible scientist: Dr Argyris Kallianiotis
e-mail: akallian@inale.gr

- AP Marine Environmental Consultancy Ltd
2, Acropoleos St. Aglanjia
P.O.Box 26728 1647 Nicosia
Cyprus
Tel: +357 22331660
Fax: + 357 22339959
Director – Responsible scientist: Antonis Petrou
e-mail: apmarine@valicom.com.cy

The assignments of the 3 tender's procedures were done in different dates in 2010 (from March to July), therefore it was not possible to organise one official national co-ordination meeting. Coordination meetings were taken place each time a sub-contract was assigned, for discussing the sampling schemes to be followed and the possible difficulties. Apart from the meetings, there was a very good cooperation between DFMR and the participating joint venture for the implementation of the relevant modules of the NP.

II.B Regional and international co-ordination

II.B.1 Attendance of international meetings

Table II.B.1 provides the list of eligible meetings attended by Cyprus representatives.

Unfortunately it was not possible for Cyprus to attend important meetings such as the RCM Med&BS and PGMed, due to the unavailability/absence of persons involved in the DCF.

II.B.2 Follow-up of regional and international recommendations

Cyprus acknowledges the significant role of the RCMs and the Liaison Meeting (Liaison Meeting) on the improvement of the quality of the NPs and the task and cost sharing of regional aspects in the data collection, especially under the new DCF.

The regional agreements / recommendations of the RCMs and LM relevant to the 2010 TR that are not dealt with a specific section of the report are listed below.

RCM Med&BS recommendations (and relevant LM comments)	Follow-up actions
RCM-Med&BS 2010 Recommendation – COST tools hands-on workshop The Group discussed the outputs of the WS on Cost. The Group recognize that the tools generated by the COST project could improve noticeably the quality of DCF data collection	During 2010 several adjustments of the database were made for exporting data in the Data Exchange Format used by COST (see

schemes. But before to address the final request of the WS (a second Cost project), RCMMed&BS recommends to further progress testing the tool and to clearly screen the applicability and functionality. The Group recommend also waiting feedback from users (National laboratories and JRC) to assess and identify issues and need for improvement of the software. LM 2010 recommendation <i>LM 2010 recommend MS to use COST tools and encourage MS to report on the implementation of these tools in analyzing their data.</i>	ICES Coop. Res. Rep. 296 (2009)), in order to use the COST tool.
RCM Med 2007 Recommendation – General issue It was agreed that the use of scientific names instead of the common ones would ease the communication within the scientific community. LM 2008 comment <i>LM 2008 agrees with this statement, and suggests the reference to be the FAO ASFIS database (ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/stat/data/ASFIS_sp.zip).</i> <i>Difficulties are anticipated in (i) linking declarative data referring to commercial names and biological data referring to scientific names and (ii) linking scientific names and the names used for TAC management. The encountered conflicts should be discussed within the RCMs.</i>	Cyprus applies this recommendation and uses the FAO ASFIS database as reference.
RCM Med 2007 Recommendation – Participation of National Correspondents to RCMs The RCM Med recommends the participation of the National Correspondents of the MS in the future RCMs, for achieving better internal organisation. LM 2008 comment <i>LM 2008 recalls that the participation of National Correspondents was stressed right at the creation of the RCMs. In the light of the new DCR, with emphasis put on regional coordination and</i>	Effort is made so that the National Correspondent participates at the RCM Med&BS. Unfortunately for 2010 the participation of the National Correspondent of Cyprus in the RCM Med&BS was not possible.

<i>implications on national budgets & commitments, the presence of national correspondents is even more important.</i>	
RCM Med 2007 Recommendation – Participation of economists to RCMs The RCM Med encourages the participation of one economist from each MS to the future RCMs. LM 2008 comment <i>LM encourages the participation of economists in RCMs. However, LM realises that it is difficult to ensure such broad participation and in order to optimise the situation, LM recommends to STECF/SGECA to appoint economists to RCMs as suggested by RCM NS&EA.</i>	Effort is made so that an economist from Cyprus participates at the RCM Med&BS.
RCM Med 2007 Recommendation –Reference landings data for biological sampling of species For the purpose of exchanging landings data, as a reference for the selection of species to be included in the biological sampling of the National Programmes, the RCM Med recommends that MS should provide the landings data of the previous 3 years required by the DCR during the PGMed meeting, on a common template. LM 2008 comment <i>LM stresses the need for RCM to base their work on uniformised datasets and agrees that no data processing should be made during the meeting.</i>	Cyprus complies with this recommendation and provides the requested landings data at the PGMed meetings.

III. Module of the evaluation of the fishing sector

III.A General Description of the fishing sector

The Cyprus fishing fleet is relatively small. In accordance with the fleet segmentation proposed by the DCF (Appendix III of Decision 2008/949/EC), the licensed fleet is categorised in the vessels using *Polyvalent passive gears only with length 0-<12m*, the vessels using *polyvalent passive gears only with length ≥ 12m* and *demersal trawlers*.

The vessels using Polyvalent passive gears with length 0-<12m compose the small scale inshore fleet and operate mainly with bottom set nets and bottom longlines, targeting demersal species. This is the largest segment of the fleet, as more than 90% of the

licensed fishing vessels are small scale boats. Cyprus Fisheries Law¹ provides for a limited number of licenses for this segment annually and divides it into three (3) subcategories: vessels with fishing license category A', vessels with fishing license category B' and vessels with fishing license category C'. The vessels with license A' or B' are allowed to operate every day all year round, with a number of restriction measures on the use of fishing gears and minimum landing sizes, according to the national and community law. The vessels with license category C' have a limited fishing effort, with a maximum of 70 working days and more strict measures on the use of fishing gears. During 2010 882 licenses were provided (500 for the A & B category and 382 for the C category). The category C has been introduced in 2007 and is considered as a new stratum for the collection of economic and transversal data.

The vessels using *Polyvalent 'passive' gears with length $\geq 12m$* range from 12-27m and are engaged in two fisheries; mainly in the large pelagic fishery using drifting longlines and operating around Cyprus waters and the eastern Mediterranean (targeting swordfish, bluefin tuna and albacore), but also in the inshore demersal fishery using mostly set nets and set longlines. A limited number of licenses are provided for this segment annually. Furthermore, closed seasons, restriction measures on the use of gears and minimum landing sizes are employed, in accordance to national and community regulations. During 2010 18 vessels of this segment received license. In addition, 2 non-exclusive trawlers received license for operating in the large pelagic fishery.

Demersal trawlers range from 22-28 m. The licensed trawlers are categorised, based on their type of license, in those fishing in the territorial waters of Cyprus and those fishing in international waters (eastern and central Mediterranean). For the trawlers fishing in territorial waters a limited number of licenses is provided every year, and an extended closed season (from 1st of June until the 7th of November) is employed. Furthermore, restriction measures on the use of trawl nets and minimum landing sizes are employed for all licensed trawlers, in accordance with national and community law. In the territorial waters, the fishing grounds basically extend from 50-100m. As it has already been mentioned, a small number of non-exclusive trawlers may receive a license for participating at the large pelagic fishery as well. During 2010 9 trawlers received license, 4 for operating in territorial waters, and 5 for international waters (with one vessel receiving licenses for both territorial and international waters).

Recreational/sport fishery is widely practiced in Cyprus with approximately 3000 licensed individuals yearly, while a large number of people fish with rod and line from land without the need of licenses. The fishing techniques used by recreational fishermen in Cyprus are:

- Bottom set longlines, traps, trolling, handline, fishing rods
- Spear-guns (free divers)
- Fishing rods (without the use of boat)

¹ Basic Fisheries Law Cap. 135 and subsequent amendments of 1961 to 2007, Fisheries Regulations of 1990 to 2007 based on Article 6 of the Basic Law

In summarising, the Cyprus fishing fleet operates in the Mediterranean exercising three main fishing activities:

- the passive polyvalent gears fishing demersal species (basically exercised by the inshore small scale fleet)
- the drifting longlines targeting large pelagic fish, and
- the bottom otter trawl targeting demersal species.

There have been no changes in the fishing sector since 2009.

As indicated by standard table III.A.1, the Cyprus fishing vessels operate only in one region, the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea.

III.B Economic variables

Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

According to the Appendix II of the Commission Decision 2008/949/EC, Cyprus belongs to Mediterranean and Black Sea area and only to one geographical division.

III.B.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The standard table III.B.I.: Population segments for collection of economic data shows the number of the vessels that were sampled for each of the fleet segment.

The data collection scheme for the trawlers and the vessels using polyvalent passive gears was census. Effort was made to collect data for the whole population. For the passive gears: Polyvalent “passive gears only” 12- <18m the achieved sample rate was almost 70%. It is noted that the achieved sample rate for the Demersal trawlers segment was about 89%. As for the polyvalent passive gears 0-12m length category, probability sample survey was performed for most of the variables and the response rates were closed to the planned sample numbers.

The fishing vessels population consists of all commercial fishing vessels included in the Fleet Vessel Registry (FVR) that had fishing licence for the year 2010. Thus the target and the frame population are the same. An important note is that the fishing licences are annual. The fishing vessels population is the active vessels of the FVR. It is noted that there are no deviations from the definition given in the DCF. The capacity indicators and capital value will also be estimated for the inactive vessels despite the fact that we may face difficulty in calculating them. Table III.B.1 – “Population segments for collection of economic data” provides an overview of the fleet segmentation.

The segments that have been clustered are shown on the Table III.B.2: “Economic Clustering of fleet segments”, where the clusters are named after the biggest segment in terms of number of vessels. It is reminded that demersal trawlers below 24m is only 1 and thus, it could be regrouped in the >24m length group (up to 28m). Both groups are

engaged in the same métier and they target the same group of species with the same gear despite their vessels length. The same stands for the vessels using polyvalent passive gears where the vessels belonging in the length group 18-<24m are only two and the vessels above the 24m length group is only one. It is noted that there are 13 vessels with length less than 18m (length group 12-<18m). All the groups of vessels using polyvalent passive gears with length>12m are engaged in the same métiers since these vessels target the same group of species with the same gears despite their vessels length. It is evident from the landings value and volume.

It is emphasized that the cost structure of the clustered segments does not change much. It is important to have in mind that for all segments a census was performed.

The number of vessels in 2010 is much less than the one in 2009 because during 2009, permanent cessation of 12 vessels using polyvalent passive gears belonging in the length group 12-<18m, co-funded by European Fisheries Fund, took place. The whole procedure of the destruction of these vessels lasted about 8 months (July 2009 –February 2010).

All the variables listed in the table III.B.3: Economic Data collection strategy, were collected for all the fleet segments. The most important tool that was used for the economic analysis was the face-to face interviews.

The questionnaires used for the collection of economic variables from the different fleet segments are provided in Annex II of the AR.

III.B.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The response rates for most of the variables were much closed to the planned ones. For the passive gears: Polyvalent “passive gears only”12-<18m the achieved sample rate was 69%. The achieved sample rate for the demersal trawlers segment was almost 89%. There are only 4 licensed demersal trawlers fishing in territorial waters and they were all covered exhaustively. We faced problem in interviewing all the demersal trawlers fishing in the international waters mainly due to the fact they may remain outside Cyprus for months for long periods before reaching Cyprus ports in order to carry out the face – to face interviews.

As far as the polyvalent vessels using passive gears (inshore fishery) are concerned, a stratified random sampling procedure was carried out and the response rates were 35% for the length category 0-6m which it was more than the planned sampling rates. Regarding the 6-12m length category the response rates was 31% which it is much higher than the sampling rates proposed (15%) in the National Proposal 2009-2010. For both length categories the response rates were much higher than the ones in 2009.

It is of vital importance to bear in mind that based on a new national legislation, a new category of professional fishermen was introduced. Annual licences for this professional category were given for first time in the middle of 2008. These professional fishermen perform their fishing activity on a periodic basis since according to the new national legislation they are allowed to fish only during the weekends and the national holidays,

a total of 70 days each year. Most of the fish produced by this category of fishermen is kept for self consumption. Consequently, their income from fisheries activities is too low. This is the reason why these fishermen are not obliged to submit invoices of their production to DFMR as the other professional fishermen. Calculation by DFMR takes place in order to estimate their production. Also their expenses are small because their effort is very limited.

Thus, this new category, which represents the segments Passive gears: Polyvalent "passive gears only" 0-<6m and Passive gears: Polyvalent "passive gears only" 6-<12m, cannot be integrated with the existing segments of Passive gears: Polyvalent "passive gears only" 0-<6m and Passive gears: Polyvalent "passive gears only" 6-<12m since the data of previous years would not be comparative and we would face problems of bias. The achieved sample rate for this fleet segment was almost as proposed one.

III.B.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

The relevant RCM Med&BS recommendation concerning economic variables is provided below.

RCM Med&BS 2009	
Economic variables: development of indicators of accuracy and precision RCM Med&BS recognizes that the comparability of the quality of the data submitted by MS can be compromised by the poor information provided by MS in their Technical Reports. There is a strong need for standard indicators of accuracy at European level. <i>RCM Med&BS endorses that the data accuracy indicators proposed by the SGECA should be included in MS annual Technical Reports.</i>	Cyprus follows this comment

III.B.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

In the future effort will be made to achieve higher response rates to the interviews.

III.C Biological – metier – related variables

III.C Metier-related variables

Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

Information on the metiers exercised by the Cyprus fishing fleet and those selected through the ranking system under the 2009-2010 NP are provided in standard **Table III.C.1**.

As shown in standard **Table III.C.2**, the selected metier LLD_LPF_0_0_0 is further disaggregated at level 7 based on the target species, in accordance with the recommendation of the 2009 PGMed, endorsed by the 2009 RCM Med&BS.

III.C.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Standard **Tables III.C.3** and **III.C.4** provide information on achieved sampled trips by metier, as well as the sampling strategy. In accordance with the guidelines, the columns that are not applicable for the 2010 programme are left blank. Data were collected in accordance with the 2009-2010 NP.

Concerning the metier selected for sampling in GSA 15, this is a shared metier between Malta and Cyprus; following a bilateral agreement by the two concerned Member States (included as Annex I in the 2010 AR), the Cyprus trawlers operating under this metier have been included in the sampling scheme of Malta.

As mentioned in the 2009-2010 NP, the metiers LLS_DEF_0_0_0, GTR_DEF_>=16_0_0 and GNS_DEF_>=16_0_0 are mostly exercised by the vessels using *Polyvalent passive gears only with length 0-<12m*. For these vessels the polyvalent activity is a common practice and in their daily trips more than one metier is usually exercised. Since for these vessels it cannot be known *a priori* which trips will be assigned to each metier, during a sampling day (event) a cluster of fishing trips is sampled. While for 2010 84 sampling events were planned for the three metiers, there was a shortfall on the actual number of sampling events (71); this was mainly due to rough weather.

For the rest of the sampled metiers there was no shortfall on the actual trips sampled.

Standard **Table III.C.5** provides the achieved length sampling by species for all metiers combined, while standard table **III.C.6** provides the achieved length sampling by species and by metier. It is reminded that the list of Group 3 species included in the Tables was suggested during the 2008 RCM Med&BS by Cyprus-GSA 25, and was accepted by the Group.

As shown in Table III.C.5, there was a shortfall in the achieved length sampling (>10%) of the species *Merluccius merluccius*, *Diplodus sargus*, *D. vulgaris* and *T. thynnus*. Concerning *T. thynnus*, it should be noted that there was no actual shortfall considering that the number of fish sampled represented about 90% of the fish caught.

There was an excess in the number of individuals collected for length sampling (>50%), for a number of species (*Boops boops*, *Mullus barbatus*, *M. surmuletus*, *T. alalunga*, *Xiphias gladius*, *Siganus rivulatus*, *S. luridus*, *Sparisoma cretense* and *Spicara maena*). Nevertheless, this excess sampling did not affect the expenses of the Cyprus NP.

III.C.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Standard table III.C.5 provides the precision (CV) achieved for length sampling and the volume of discards.

Length sampling

Precision of the length frequency distribution of catches was calculated using the analytical methods described in the report of Workshop on Sampling and Calculation Methodology for Fisheries Data – WKSCMFD (ICES, 2004) and the Working Document of Vigneau and Mahevas, 2004, included as an annex in the WKSCMFD report. As stated in the guidelines, the precision estimates are calculated as the weighted average of CVs over all length classes; the weight used is the total estimated number of individuals per length.

As shown in Table III.C.5, the required precision level for the length distribution of the retained catches of Group 1 and Group 2 species was not reached, even though there was an excess sampling for most of these species. Concerning Group 3 species, there is no reference in Decision 2008/949/EC on a precision target; according to the Decision, for the landings "*the precision level 2 shall be targeted at the stock level for both Group 1 and Group 2 species*".

Concerning *X. gladius*, *T. thynnus* and *T. alalunga*, the precision levels provided in table III.C.5 refer to the national level. It should be noted that the calculation of the precision levels of these species is done at a regional level by the PGMed group. During 2011 the PGMed calculated the precision levels of the large pelagic species based on 2009 data (see Draft Report of the 5th PGMed Meeting). Considering that a regional sampling of the large pelagic will be implemented from 2011-2013 NP (based on the 2009 RCM Med&BS recommendation), from 2011 the precision estimates will only be provided at the regional level.

Discard sampling

Discard sampling was performed for the OTB metier in GSA 25 and the LLD SWO and LLD ALB metiers, in accordance with the 2009-2010 NP. The formulas used for the raising of discards and the precision estimates are the ones proposed by the Workshop on Discard Sampling Methodology and Raising Procedures (ICES, 2004) and by Vigneau (2006). These formulas were also used in the 2007 Cyprus Discards Pilot Study Report. Discards were raised to the total number of trips. During the preparation of the 2010 AR the discard estimates from the LLD metiers were not available.

As shown in table III.C.5, for most of the species the discard volumes were calculated within the required precision level (level 1). Only for one species (*S. rivulatus*) the precision value was quite high; this is because the species is rarely caught by the OTB metier.

Discard length measurements are taken from all Group 1 and Group 2 species. However, as stated in Commission Decision 2008/949/EC, “discards must be the subject of a quarterly estimate of the length distributions when they represent on an annual basis either more than 10% of the total catches by weight or more than 15% of the catches in numbers for the Group 1 and Group 2 species”. Only for one species the discard catches and numbers were over the threshold (*P. erythrinus*); therefore only for this species a precision level is required for the length sampling of discards. As shown in Table III.C.5, the required precision level for the length distribution of the discards was not reached.

III.C.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

The relevant RCM Med&BS and LM recommendations for the 2010 TR concerning biological-metier-related variables, and the follow-up actions taken, are listed below:

RCM Med&BS recommendations (and relevant LM comments)	Follow-up actions
RCM-Med&BS 2008 Recommendation - Métier variables: Accuracy on geographical origin of landings and effort data The RCM-Med&BS recommends Member States to provide landings and effort data according to the fishing grounds at the GSA level instead of the landing places. The use of VMS data is recommended for analysing the fishing grounds by GSA and identifying all metiers exercised by the Member States. <i>LM endorses RCM Med&BS recommendation.</i>	Cyprus analyses VMS data in order to provide the transversal variables by fishing areas.
RCM-Med&BS 2008 Recommendation - Métier variables: Bilateral agreements on sampling task sharing for bluefin tuna The RCM-Med&BS recommends Member States involved in metier “Purse seine for large pelagics” (especially for bluefin tuna) to establish agreements concerning the biological sampling of caged fish and to provide them in their NP.	During 2010 Cyprus was not involved in the metier “Purse seine for large pelagic”, nor in any caging operations of BFT. Therefore the

<i>LM notes that the RCM recommendation is in line with SGRN (Feb 2009) and ICCAT views and further analysis should be developed by PGMED, in preparation to RCM 2009.</i>	recommendation was not applicable for 2010.
RCM Med&BS 2009 Recommendation - Métier variables: Standard description of ranked metiers For the purposes of understanding the heterogeneity of metiers and the consequences for task sharing and discard sampling, national descriptions of the regionally ranked metiers should be compiled using the metier description template Annex 7. To enable this, participants from the MS should strictly respect the agreed naming conventions of fishing ground and metiers as well as the deadline for submission of the information. <i>LM endorses this recommendation. Mediterranean MS should use the metier description template from the RCM Med&BS.</i>	Cyprus has provided the métier national descriptions based on the agreed template.
RCM Med&BS 2009 Recommendation - Métier variables: Tasks prior to the RCM Med&BS 2010 For the purposes of ranking metiers for sampling in case of task sharing, National data on effort, landings and value by metier and fishing ground should be compiled regionally in advance of the next meeting. To enable this, participants from MS should strictly respect the agreed naming conventions of fishing ground, métiers and units of the variables as well as the deadline for submission of the national data. The Chair is responsible for compiling it on a regional level. <i>LM endorses this recommendation</i>	Cyprus has provided at the 2010 PGMed the most recent available national data on effort, landings and value by métier and fishing ground.
RCM Med&BS 2010 recommendation on metier variables: Technical tables – Naming conventions – Miscellaneous metiers RCMMed&BS recommends all MS to follow strictly the métiers reference list established at the regional level (RCMMed&BS 2009 report). If the	Cyprus has taken into account this recommendation, and no updating of the NP 2010 was needed.

combination between gear and target assemblage does not correspond to an identified reference metier of level 6, the national metier must be registered as a Miscellaneous one (Misc.), ranked as the other metiers and described in the NP and the required forms if sorted by the ranking system. <i>LM supports these activities and suggests that SGRN highlight inconsistencies in codifications.</i>	
RCMMed&BS 2010 Recommendation on métier variables: Technical tables - Naming conventions RCMMed&BS recommends all MS to follow strictly the SGRN guidelines in terms of coding and naming conventions and also the reference lists of metiers established by the RCM at the regional level. Technical tables must be filled in English. Otherwise SGRN is invited to revise NP and TR guidelines as some discrepancies yet exist between texts and technical tables' samples, in order to ensure unambiguous documenting and coding of gears, metiers, fishing grounds etc... and to avoid fastidious and time consuming validation before tables' analysis and ranking process. <i>LM supports these activities and suggests that SGRN highlight inconsistencies in codifications.</i>	Cyprus has followed the recommendation and strictly followed the SGRN guidelines and the reference lists of métiers established by the RCM Med&BS
RCMMed&BS 2010 Recommendation on métier variables: Technical tables –Ranking system parameters – Table III.C.1. By processing the national technical table III.C.1 to perform ranking systems at different geographic scales, RCMMed&BS met difficulties by lack of information on some metiers, concerning one or several required ranking parameters (effort, landings and/or value). These gaps may bias the outcomes of the rankings carried out at international level or combining several GSAs, mainly for métiers targeting species of high commercial value. RCMMed&BS recommends all MS to complete their national table III.C.1 (in compliance with the Guidelines 2009) to assess	Cyprus has strictly followed the SGRN guidelines with the completion of the national table III.C.1 and no action was needed.

the real national and regional importance of each metier identified by MS in conformity with the DCF regulation. <i>LM supports these activities and suggests that SGRN highlight inconsistencies in codifications.</i>	
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III.C.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Length sampling of demersal species and precision estimates

Concerning the shortfall in sampling 3 species (*M. merluccius* from Group 1, *D. sargus* and *D. vulgaris* from Group 3 species), which are not common in the retained catches in large quantities, an effort will be made to systematically review the length measurements made for each species and to better collaborate with the fishermen for performing stock-specific sampling.

As stated in Section **III.C.2**, the length distribution of retained catches was not estimated with the required precision. Considering the relatively large number of individuals sampled for length for most of the species (see Standard Table 10.1), Cyprus intends to perform an exploratory analysis of the samples for a possible improvement of its sampling scheme and estimate the number of samples required for reaching the required precision level.

It is worth recalling the SGRN 10-2 recommendation on “a revision of DCF requirements with regard to target precision levels (CVs) to be achieved, as (yet) no MS has been able to reach any of the required CVs.”

Length sampling of large pelagic species and precision estimates

Regarding the shortfall in sampling *T. thynnus*, as mentioned in Section III.C.1 there was no actual shortfall considering that the number of fish sampled represented about 90% of the fish caught. In case the future landings are limited like in 2010, an effort will be made to collect length data from all bluefin tuna individuals landed in Cyprus, with the collaboration of the Cyprus fisheries control authorities.

As mentioned in Section III.C.2, in the 2011-2013 NPs a regional sampling of large pelagic species will be implemented (in accordance with the RCM Med&BS 2009 Recommendation), in which the number of samples will be allocated to the MS depending on their contribution in the total Community landings from the area of the stock. It is expected that with the calculation of precision levels at the regional level the precision target of the DCF will be achieved.

Discard sampling

In order to avoid shortfalls in length sampling of discards, an effort will be made to measure all discarded individuals of the Group 1 and Group 2 species.

Furthermore, an effort will be made to analyse the discards from the LLD metiers in due time, for providing the precision estimates in the AR.

III.D Recreational fisheries

Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

III.D.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Commission Decision 2008/949/EC requires for the Mediterranean Sea region the sampling of the recreational fisheries targeting bluefin tuna and eel (see Appendix IV of relevant Decision).

Eel

Cyprus has requested derogation in its 2009-2010 NP for not performing sampling for eel recreational fishery, as there is no such fishery in Cyprus. Accordingly, during 2010 no sampling for eel was performed.

Bluefin tuna

According to the Cyprus 2009-2010 NP *“during 2008 there have been some recreational catches of bluefin tuna, near the Cyprus bluefin tuna farming facilities, where a group of wild bluefin tunas seems to concentrate. Assuming that this recreational fishery targeting bluefin tuna will continue in the future years, a pilot study is proposed to be conducted during 2009, for evaluating the recreational catches of bluefin tuna, as well as their length structure”*.

For 2010 no sampling was planned concerning the BFT recreational fishery.

III.D.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

As mentioned in the previous section, for 2010 no sampling was planned concerning the BFT recreational fishery. The 2009 proposed pilot study, which did not take place because there were no bluefin tuna (BFT) farming operations in 2009, was not transferred in 2010 since again no BFT farming operations took place. The reason that the pilot study is linked to the BFT farming operations is because the only year that recreational fishermen were targeting bluefin tuna was in 2008, near the BFT farming facilities.

It is worth mentioning that from 2011 the recreational catches of BFT are prohibited.

III.D.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

At the moment there is no regional coordination in sampling recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean, nor any relevant regional recommendations.

III.D.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Not applicable.

III.E Stock-related variables

Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

III.E.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Standard Table III.E.1 provides information concerning landings and percentage in EU landings for all stocks included in Appendix VII of Commission Decision 2008/949/EC.

In accordance with the Cyprus 2009-2010 NP, biological sampling for the collection of stock-related variables was performed for the following 8 stocks, included in Appendix VII of Commission Decision 2008/949/EC:

- (i.) *Boops boops*
- (ii.) *Mullus barbatus*
- (iii.) *Mullus surmuletus*
- (iv.) *Pagellus erythrinus*
- (v.) *Spicara smaris*
- (vi.) *Thunnus alalunga*
- (vii.) *Thunnus thynnus*
- (viii.) *Xiphias gladius*

For the species *M. barbatus*, *M. surmuletus*, *P. erythrinus* and *X. gladius*, the levels of Cyprus landings do not exceed the thresholds above which sampling is required. However, the first three species were included in the sampling programme due to their commercial importance for Cyprus and *X. gladius* as being an ICCAT priority species.

Standard **Table III.E.2** provides an overview of the long-term planning of sampling for stock-based variables, in accordance with the provisions of the DCR/DCF and the 2009-2010 NP.

As indicated in Standard **Table III.E.3**, during 2010 there was a shortfall in sampling for *T. thynnus* (over than 10%). Collection of stock-related variables (especially for sex and maturity) is possible during on-board sampling, since *T. thynnus* is usually gutted before landing. During 2010 the métier LLD_LPF_0_0_0 BFT was not exercised, instead bluefin tuna was caught as bycatch from the métier LLD_LPF_0_0_0 SWO (see Table III.C.6). It should be noted that the number of individuals sampled for stock-related variables accounts for more than 20% of the total number of individuals landed.

There was oversampling (>50%), for at least one of the required stock-related variables, for the species *B. boops*, *M. barbatus*, *P. erythrinus* and *S. smaris*, *T. alalunga* and *X. gladius*. The excess sampling did not affect the expenses of the Cyprus NP.

III.E.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The precision estimates of the stock-related variables are provided in standard table III.E.3. The estimates were calculated analytically following the provisions of the DCF.

It is noted that during the preparation of the report there were not available precision estimates for all the species. For the species with precision estimates, only for one stock-related variable (weight at age) the precision target was achieved.

Concerning the sampling of *M. surmuletus*, the number of samples collected from the lower length classes were limited, especially during the reproductive season; this affected the calculation of maturity ogive, since all individuals during the reproductive season were found mature. There is a problem in estimating accurately the maturity for this species, since the small individuals are present in the catches basically in the 3rd and 4th quarter, seasons for which no information on maturity can be collected. Catches of this species during surveys (Medit) are also not frequent, especially of small individuals.

Regarding *T. thynnus*, the sample was so small that it was not possible to estimate any stock-related variable at the national level. The same applies for *X. gladius*, in the case of length at age variable. It is reminded though that PGMed calculates precisions at the regional level, and that from 2011 the regional sampling of large pelagic species will be applied.

Finally, it was not possible to estimate the “maturity at length” variable for *X. gladius*, since almost all individuals sampled were not mature. Due to problems with the tender procedures, the sampling of large pelagic was restricted in time and did not cover all the fishing season of the species.

III.E.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

The relevant RCM Med&BS and LM recommendations for the 2010 TR concerning biological-stock-related variables, and the follow-up actions taken, are listed below:

RCM Med&BS recommendations (and relevant LM comments)	Follow-up actions
RCM Med&BS 2009 Recommendation on stock variables: Reference landings data for sampling requirements RCM Med&BS recommends that all MS follow strictly the SGRN guidelines and give the landing data by species and not by genus. For that, MS should find adequate solutions for providing this information in the next NP proposals and to PGMed.	Cyprus makes efforts to provide the landings data by species with the use of observers data.
RCM Med&BS 2009 Recommendation on métier and stock variables – Bluefin tuna: Regional sampling protocols	Cyprus followed this

RCM Med&BS recommends that Table 3.3.3.a (length) and Table 3.3.3.b (stock related) are used for length sampling and stock related samples respectively. The number of samples to be collected for length and stock related variables will be revised during the PGMed 2010 and RCM 2009 recommends MS to adjust their NP 2011-2013 accordingly.	recommendation.
RCM Med&BS 2008 recommendation on Stock variables: Ageing and other parameters task sharing for bluefin tuna The RCM-Med&BS recommends Member States to conduct the regional ageing sampling scheme proposed for bluefin tuna in 2010 following the PGMed conclusions. If possible MS can start collecting samples since 2009 if they have included this task in their NP. <i>LM 2009 endorses the recommendation.</i>	Sampling for biological parameters on large pelagics has been set and carried out in 2010, as recommended.

III.E.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Sampling of demersal species

Concerning *M. surmuletus*, more effort will be made for collecting samples during reproductive season.

Concerning the shortfall in achieving the required precision target for most of the stock-related variables, Cyprus intends to perform an exploratory analysis of the samples for a possible improvement of its sampling scheme and even an increase of the samples.

For improving the data collection system and the quality of the data the following recommendations of the WKPRECISE will be followed:

“When ALKs are used, it is imperative that age-length data are stored in a manner that links the data to the primary sampling units. This will allow bootstrap estimates of precision for probability-based sampling programs.”

Again, the SGRN 10-2 recommendation is recalled on “*a revision of DCF requirements with regard to target precision levels (CVs) to be achieved, as (yet) no MS has been able to reach any of the required CVs.*”

Sampling of large pelagic species

Concerning the shortfall in collecting data on stock-related variables for bluefin tuna, in case the métier LLD_LPF_0_0_0 BFT is not exercised in the future, self-sampling scheme for recording such data from bluefin tuna will be considered. In addition, a close collaboration will be established with the fisheries control authorities of the DFMR.

It is reminded that in the 2011-2013 NPs a regional sampling of large pelagic species will be implemented (in accordance with the RCM Med&BS 2009 Recommendation), in which the number of samples will be allocated depending on the contribution of the MS in the total Community landings from the area of the stock. It is expected that the precision estimates of the large pelagic species will achieve the targeted levels when they will be calculated at a regional level.

It is worth mentioning that the 2011 RCM Med&BS and the 2011 RCM LDF have proposed a joined workshop among ICCAT representatives, scientists involved in large pelagic sampling, as well as representatives from RCM LDF and RCM MED&BS in order to harmonize the biological sampling issues on large pelagics and specify additional data or modifications that should be included in the future DCF, taking into account the ICCAT requirements for stock assessment. It is expected that the feedback to be received from this workshop will improve the collection strategy and the quality of the data collected.

III.F Transversal variables

III.F.1 Capacity

III.F.1.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Data were obtained through the Cyprus Fishing Fleet Vessel Register (FVR) as well as the fishing license applications register. Data obtained were the following as stipulated in the NP proposal:

- Identification of the owners and crew.
- Vessel type (e.g. trawler, boat)
- Vessel age (calculated on the basis of the age of the hull).
- Vessel characteristics (length, width, depth, type of construction material).
- Engine data (type, construction, power expressed in KW as defined in Regulation 2930/86).
- Tonnage (GT-gross tonnage)
- Fishing equipment (nets, traps, long-lines)
- Mechanical and electronic equipment.

The data were stored in the National database, as required by EU Regulations 2371/2002, 2930/86 and 2090/98. The fishing capacities data were collected for all the licensed fishing fleet vessels providing 100% coverage of the fishing vessels segments.

There were no deviations or shortfalls in the achieved data collection compared to what was planned in the relevant NP proposal. The fleet that was not licensed for fishing operations was excluded from sampling as this part of the fleet was inactive.

III.F.1.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

There were no shortfalls in the achieved accuracy compared to what was planned in the 2009 NP proposal. The data was collected for all the active vessels of the fishing fleet providing 100% coverage.

III.F.1.3 Actions to avoid shortfalls

No shortfalls.

III.F.2 Effort

III.F.2.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Achieved data collection based on what was planned in the NP proposal.

- Data on the effort variables listed in Appendix VIII collected according to the Disaggregation levels referred to in Appendix V.

There were no shortfalls.

There was no exclusion of any part of the vessel population from the data collection. It is noted that the non licensed inactive vessels were excluded from sampling, since these vessels did not operate during the sampling year.

III.F.2.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

There were no shortfalls in the achieved accuracy compared to what was planned in the NP Proposal. For vessels larger than 10 meters no estimations were carried out since the data are collected (logbook) for all the vessels providing 100% coverage.

For the vessels less than 10 meters long the data collected were based on the compulsory submission by all the licensed fishermen of the catch sales notes.

The precision estimate calculated for the effort of the vessels less than 12 meters long was Precision level 2: level making it possible to estimate a parameter either with a precision of plus or minus 25 % for a 95 % confidence level or a coefficient of variation (CV) of 12,5 % used as an approximation;

III.F.2.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

There are no relevant RCM Med&BS and LM recommendations to the 2010 TR concerning transversal variables.

III.F.2.4: Actions to avoid shortfalls

No shortfalls

III.F.3 Landings

III.F.3.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

There were no shortfalls in the achieved data collection compared to what was planned in the Cyprus NP proposal. There was no exclusion of any part of the vessel population from data collection on retained catches (by means of thresholds for, e.g., fishing effort, quantities landed, revenues, etc.).

III.F.3.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Achieved data collection based on what was planned in the NP proposal. Logbook data were collected on retained catches from vessels 12-24 m which included the polyvalent passive gears vessels and bottom trawlers operating in Territorial and International waters.

There was no sampling methodology used for the collection of landing data of vessels 4-12 m. The data was collected by the compulsory submission of the catch sale notes of all the licensed fishermen.

There was no exclusion of any part of the vessel population from the data collection. It is noted that the non licensed inactive vessels were excluded from sampling, since these vessels did not operate during the sampling year. There were no shortfalls in the achieved accuracy compared to what was planned in the Cyprus NP proposal.

III.F.3.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

There are no relevant RCM Med&BS and LM recommendations to the 2010 TR concerning transversal variables.

III.F.3.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

No shortfalls

III.G Research surveys at sea

III.G.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Standard **Table III.G.1** provides information on the planned and achieved sampling activities on surveys for 2010. As shown in the Table, the Medits survey is the only survey carried out under the Cyprus NP, in accordance with the DCF (Appendix IX of Decision 2008/949/EC).

Figure III.G.1 provides the distribution of the planned and performed sampling hauls around Cyprus waters (under the effective Government control of the Republic of Cyprus).

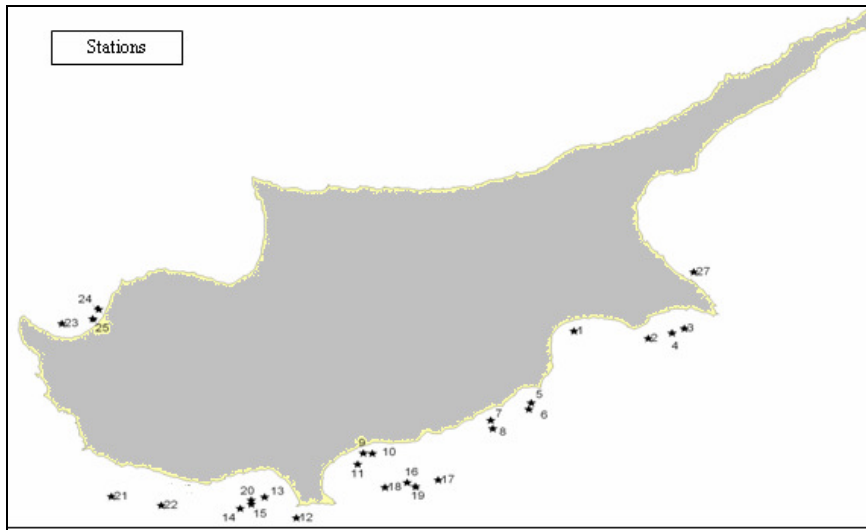


Figure III.G.1. Distribution of sampling hauls of the 2010 Medits survey

III.G.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Sampling procedure was carried out based on the common methodology defined in the instruction manual of Medits (International bottom trawl surveys in the Mediterranean (Medits), Instruction manual version 5, April 2007). Furthermore, all species were length measured and age samples were collected, for the estimation of the ecosystem indicators 1-4 listed in Appendix XIII of Commission Decision 2008/949/EC.

As indicated in Table III.G.1, there was no deviation of the planned target from the 2009-2010 NP proposal.

III.G.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

There are no relevant RCM Med&BS recommendations concerning the 2010 TR.

III.G.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

This section is not applicable.

IV Module of the evaluation of the economic situation of the aquaculture and processing industry

IV. A Collection of data concerning the aquaculture

IV.A. 1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

As described in the relevant tables the response rates for all the variables was 100%. The achieved sample numbers do not differ for the estimation of the parameters.

It is noted that trout aquaculture in Cyprus comprises of small family –owned businesses and since the collection of the economic variables of the fresh water species is not compulsory no collection took place.

The questionnaire used for the collection of economic variables concerning the aquaculture is provided in Annex III of the AR.

IV. A.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

A census was performed and thus there was no deviation from the NP Proposal.

IV.A.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

No relevant recommendations.

IV. A.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

No shortfalls.

IV. B Collection of data concerning the processing industry

IV. B.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

As described in the relevant tables the response rates for all the variables were 100%. There are only five enterprises that carry out fish processing as their main activities and all of them have completed the relevant questionnaire.

It is noted that questionnaires were sent to all the companies dealing with fish processing even for those that carry out fish processing but not as a main activity, but some of the enterprises were not willingly to complete the relevant questionnaire. Because the reference year is the 2010 effort will be made to increase the response rates for those firms whose main activity is not fish processing.

The questionnaire used for the collection of economic variables concerning the processing industry is provided in Annex IV of the AR.

IV. B.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Questionnaires sent by post and/or face – to - face interviews were conducted in order to assess the annual value of the sector of the parameters of the Commission Decision 2008/949/EC. Financial accounts are the most important data source for the companies to fill in the questionnaire. In the case where the information could not be derived from the financial accounts, such as in the case of the variable «Imputed value of unpaid labor» the DFMR will apply some calculations in order to estimate it.

A census was performed and thus there was no deviation from the NP Proposal since the response rates were 100%.

Some problems may be encountered due to the fact that the definition of the processing industry/activities it is not explicitly defined in the Decision. For example glazing and re-packaging is not cleared whether they are defined as processing activities? The Cyprus National Statistical Service does not consider them as processing activities. This inconsistency creates some problems. The Working Group on Processing Industry and Aquaculture: Review of economic issues (Ispra 2006) did not clarify this issue. There was a recommendation from the 2006 RCM for the Mediterranean area for further guidelines on the definition of processing industry activities.

It is noted that Cyprus considers glazing and repacking as fish processing activities and collects the relevant data for these activities even for the companies that deal only with these activities.

IV. B 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

There are no relevant recommendations.

IV. B 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

No shortfalls.

V. Module of evaluation of the effects of the fishing sector on the marine ecosystem

V.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Standard table V.1 is updated with the information collected during the sampling year.

Concerning the indicators related to VMS data (indicators 5-7), it should be noted that their calculation will be feasible under the Cyprus Electronic Reporting System, which will be developed in accordance with the provisions of the Control Regulations No. 1224/2009 and No. 404/2011.

It was not possible to estimate indicator 9 – Fuel efficiency of fish capture, since it is extremely difficult to estimate it for the fishing vessels engaged in polyvalent activities (i.e. in more than one metier during the same fishing trip). It is noted that polyvalent activity is a common case for the Cyprus fishing vessels, especially for the small scale inshore ones.

V.2 Actions to avoid shortfalls

No actions to avoid shortfalls.

VI. Module for management and use of the data

VI.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Information on data transmission during 2010 is provided in **Standard Table VI.1**.

Concerning the update of the national database, there has been a delay by the tenderer in fulfilling the database new requirements set in the 2009-2010 NP (such as the inclusion of all métier levels, the creation of reports for biological sampling). The data quality control procedures are yet to be developed for detecting errors in input data, as well as procedures for transforming primary socio-economic data into metadata. The requirement for exporting data in the Data Exchange Format used by COST was finalised in 2010.

VI.2 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Concerning the delays on the update of the national database, they are currently being dealt by the tenderer; a closer (and more strict) collaboration between tenderer and DFMR should prevent any further delays.

VII. Follow-up of STECF recommendations

The list of 2009 STECF recommendations communicated by the Commission for possible use in the 2010 AR was reviewed; the relevant recommendations to the Cyprus 2010 AR are listed below.

STECF recommendations	Follow-up actions
STECF Recommendation concerning SGECA-09-02: Quality aspects of the collection of economic data, methods of calculation of the indicators and sampling strategies STECF reviewed the list of recommendations suggested by SGECA 09-02 and considers that their application will allow MS to better comply with the requirements of the DCF in relation to data quality assurance. Therefore, STECF endorses the SGECA 09-02 recommendations. In particular, STECF recommends that MS indicate the data collection category that is to be applied for each fleet segment and for each economic variable as listed in Appendix VI of Council Decision 949/08. SGECA 09-02 identified three different categories of data collection scheme that covers all the possible typologies of data collection :	Cyprus follows this recommendation.

A. Census, which attempts to collect data from all members of a population. B. Probability Sample Survey, in which data are collected from a sample of a population members randomly selected C. Non-Probability Sample Survey, in which data are collected from a sample of population members not randomly selected. STECF notes that this classification will facilitate the comparison of survey methodologies among Member States (MS). STECF also recommends that MS: - include in their NPs for the period 2011-2013, a methodological report to describe the sampling strategies. STECF also recommends that MS adhere to the guidelines for the preparation of the methodological report given in Table 4.1.1 below (adapted from the report of the STECF-SGECA 09-02). - include in their annual Technical Reports, the data quality indicators given in Table 4.2.2 below (discussed under TOR 2 of STECF-SGECA 09-02).	
SGECA-09-02 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS SGECA-09-02 recommends that in case non-probability sampling is applied, MS describe clearly in the methodological reports the methods used to overcome problems of bias and possible ways to assess the quality of the estimates and their outcomes. Based on this information, SGECA recommends to launch a call for a study to harmonise quality reporting and propose methodology in this specific situation. SGECA-09-02 also recommends that the	Not relevant for Cyprus. Not relevant for Cyprus.

suggested study on quality indicators for non probability sampling should also address the question of the impact of non random non response on the final estimates. SGECA-09-02 recommends that MS should carefully assess the impact of non-response, especially in the case of census with low response rate. Regarding the clustering issue, SGECA-09-02 considered that approaches to clustering should depend on the particular characteristics of fleet segments. The group proposed that MS should distinguish between segments considered for clustering as follows: 1. important segments with distinct characteristics, 2. segments similar to other segments, 3. nonimportant segments with distinct characteristics. SGECA-09-02 recommends a set of guidelines for clustering for each of these three cases. Due to concerns raised over the implications for data time series if clustering practices change over time, SGECA-09-02 recommends MS to take this into account when they segment the fleet in order to produce consistent time series over time. SGECA-09-02 recommends that MS assess the comparability of economic variables over time, include the results in the TR and discuss inconsistencies in trends.	Cyprus follows this recommendation. Cyprus follows this recommendation. There is no problem with the time series.
SGECA/SGRN 09-02 Recommendation on Precision Levels SGRN has repeatedly recommended every MS to estimate the precision of the data obtained by sampling in order to assess the quality of the associated estimates. In SGRN opinion, the best way to explore data is to evaluate the precision with the aim of optimising the sampling design (see Section 7.2 in SGRN-06-03 report, Anon.	Updates of the Cyprus database have been made for exporting data in the Data Exchange Format used by COST. Until Cyprus starts using COST for the calculation of the required precision levels, it uses available

2006). More than the exact quantification of the level of uncertainty, the objective of calculating precision levels should be to improve the quality of the data that is collected. In parallel, SGRN has supported the idea of developing a common tool for assessing the accuracy and precision of the biological parameters estimated through sampling programmes. Such a tool has been granted financial support by the Commission through the Call for Service Contracts FISH/2006/15. (COST project) SGRN will continue to request all MS to assess the quality of the estimates even if the different methodologies used prevent the direct comparisons of the results between MS.	statistical methodologies based on WKSCMFD (ICES, 2004b). A regional approach is adopted for the shared stocks (i.e. large pelagic) within the RCM Med&BS and PGMed for calculating precision levels and developing sampling programmes. Concerning the non-shared stocks, Cyprus intends to improve its sampling scheme if required, in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the WKPRECISE.
SGECA/SGRN 09-02 Recommendation on Species landed as mixed categories SGRN notes that data collected for some species (e.g. <i>Mullus</i> spp, <i>Trachurus</i> spp., <i>Lophius</i> spp., <i>Raja</i> spp., among others), is aggregated at genus level. SGRN recommends that species recorded under mixed categories should be reported at species level and this requirement should be enforced. The collection of such data is also important in view of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) Management, where data for example on sharks and rays is required at the species level. MS should find solutions for the next NP with respect to this problem either by rectifying the reporting of landings in ports and markets or by estimating the percentage contribution of the relative species in the genera (see ICES PGCCDBS report 2009).	Mixed landings are a common situation in Cyprus. The percentage of each species in the landings is intended to be estimated by the sampling of the unsorted retained catches during on-board and port sampling.
SGECA/SGRN 09-02 Recommendation on issues related to large pelagic SGRN recommend that derogations for sampling	A regional approach has

landings of species having relevant quantities (i.e.: <i>Thunnus thynnus</i>, <i>Sarda sarda</i>) shall not been provided. See general comments. The biological sampling (age, sex, maturity and fecundity) for several large pelagic species showed persisting problems due to the difficulties in manipulating large animals or high costs. SGRN recommend that, when observers on board programmes are not in place, these sampling activities will be conducted in a reduced way, agreed at the RCM level, with the purpose to increase cost-efficiency. due to many and various compliance problems in getting the data at the RFMO level, SGRN recommend that data on large pelagics must be transmitted by using the forms and the formats adopted by each RFMO concerned.	been adopted for the large pelagic species within the RCM Med&BS and PGMed for developing sampling programmes and increasing cost-efficiency. Data on large pelagic are collected in accordance with the DCF guidelines and are transmitted to the relevant RFMO (ICCAT) in the forms and formats adopted by the RFMO.
SGECA/SGRN 09-02 Recommendation on international coordination Reviewers of the NP neither found that while MS listed their bi-lateral agreements in the annexes, they did nor refer to them in the report text (Section III B). SGRN recommends MS to address this in future NP submissions.	In contradiction with the SGECA/SGRN 09-02 comment, Cyprus in its 2009-2010 NP (and also 2011-2013 NP) has referred to its bilateral agreement with Malta that is included as Annex in the relevant NP (see Section III.C.4). In the 2010 AR Cyprus makes again reference to this bilateral agreement (which again is included as Annex).
SGECA/SGRN 09-02 Recommendation on clustering of segments SGRN reminds MS that in case of clustering of segments, the scientific evidence justifying it should be explained in the text. At the same time, SGRN recognizes that no common methodology exists on the approach to be followed and to	Cyprus follows this recommendation.

assess whether or not clustering of fleet segments is appropriate. SGRN recommends that this issue will be discussed in the next SGECA meeting on data quality (May 2009).	
SGECA/SGRN 09-02 Recommendation on tuna caging activity (tuna farming and tuna fattening) – Collection of Economic Data At the moment, several member states involved in tuna farming activity included these plants among the aquaculture sector. Tuna caging plants have been supported by aquaculture subsidies and this activity is included by FAO among the aquaculture systems (wild-caught aquaculture). SGRN recommends that all MS having tuna farms shall include them among the aquaculture plants and carry out the data collection activities required.	Cyprus always includes the Cypriot tuna farms in its NPs. It is noted that in 2010 there were no operative tuna farms in Cyprus.
SGECA/SGRN 09-02 Recommendation on tuna caging activity (tuna farming and tuna fattening) – Collection of Biological Data SGRN notes that sampling bluefin tuna in cages is not well addressed by several NP and no mention of bilateral agreements is included in any of the MS concerned either by the bluefin tuna fishery or by the tuna cages. SGRN recommends that a particular attention should be devoted to better identify the MS responsibilities for the sampling in cages and to establish the necessary agreements urgently before the 2009 bluefin fishing season, due to the relevance of this particular activity. SGRN also recognise that data collected from tuna cages will bias the data coming from the wild population as the level of natural mortality and growth are clearly different. SGRN recommends that clear guidelines should be developed on how these data are	It is noted that in 2010 there were no operative tuna farms in Cyprus, therefore this .

incorporated into routine stock assessment.	
SGECA/SGRN 09-02 Recommendation on data collection on sharks caught by large pelagic fishing activities SGRN recommends that all MS concerned with large pelagic fisheries, make every effort to report catches of pelagic sharks at the species level and establish the proper sampling for the pelagic species to be reported to ICCAT or other RFMOs. SGRN would point out that this is in line with the new EU Shark Action plan.	Cyprus implements concurrent length sampling scheme 1 for the LLD metier, and therefore collects length data from all pelagic sharks during sampling. Cyprus makes effort to report the sharks at the species level.
SGECA/SGRN 09-04 Recommendation on submission of economic data SGRN agrees with the proposed schedule for the submission of economic data in relation to the AER as being reasonable. SGRN strongly recommends MS to submit the requested data according to this time schedule (Call end jan 2010) to enable SGECA to prepare a AER of high quality. This means complete and up-to-date data of necessary quality are necessary. In the light of experience with the next year's data call some adjustment might be necessary.	Cyprus makes all effort to submit the requested data on time.
STECF comments and recommendations on SGECA/SGRN 09-04 report STECF observes that section 9.2. of the SGECA 09-03 working group report presents possible deeper economic analysis based on data collected under the old and new data regulations. The possibilities presented here are ambitious, and are not feasible if economic data are provided on a national level only, as requested by the DCR/DCF. In order to be able to conduct the analyses proposed here, STECF recommends that at the national institutes, data should be disaggregated by either type of commodity or by company size.	Not relevant

VII. List of acronyms and abbreviations

ALB	Albacore
AR	Annual Report
BFT	Bluefin tuna
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
COST	Common Open Source Tool
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort
CYP	Cyprus
DCR	Data Collection Regulation
DFMR	Department of Fisheries and Marine Research
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
FVR	Fleet Vessel Register
GPS	Geographic Position
GSA	Geographical Sub-Area
GT	Gross Tonnage
HP	Horse Power (engine power)
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
Km	Kilometers
KW	Kilowatts
LM	Liaison Meeting
LOA	Length Over All
LVL	Level
Medits	Mediterranean International Bottom Trawl Survey
MS	Member States
NP	National Programme
PGCCDBS	Planning Group on Commercial Catch, Discards and Biological Sampling
PGMed	Mediterranean Planning Group for Methodological Development
RCM Med&BS	Regional Coordination Meeting for the Mediterranean and Black Sea
SGRN	Sub-Group on Research Needs
STECF	Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries
SWO	Swordfish
TR	Technical Report
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

IX. Comments, suggestions and reflections

No comments are provided.

X. References

Commission Decision 2010/93/EU of 18 December 2009 adopting a multiannual Community programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector for the period 2011-2013– OJ L41, 16.2.2010, p.8.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 of 25 February 2008 *establishing a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy* – OJ L60, 5.3.2008, p.1.

Commission Regulation No 665/2008 of 14 July 2008 *laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 concerning the establishment of a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy* – OJ L186, 15.7.2008, p.3.

Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2008) 449: *Accompanying the document Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - The role of the CFP in implementing an ecosystem approach to marine management* [COM (2008) 187].

Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2847/93 and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1626/94 – OJ L 409, 30.12.2006 p. 75.

ICES 2004a. Workshop on discard sampling methodology and raising procedures. Report of the planning group on commercial catch, discards and biological sampling, 2-5 March 2004, Mallorca, Spain. ICES CM 2004/ACFM:13.

ICES 2004b. WKSCMFD. Workshop on Sampling Calculation and Methodology for Fisheries Data, 26-30 February 2004, Nantes, France, ICES CM 2004/ACFM:12.

ICES. 2007. Report of the Workshop on Discard Raising Procedures (WKDRP), 6-9 February 2007, San Sebastian, Spain. ICES CM 2007/ACFM:06.

ICES. 2008. Report of the Workshop on Methods to Evaluate and Estimate the Accuracy of Fisheries Data used for Assessment (WKACCU), 27–30 October 2008, Bergen, Norway. ICES CM 2008\ACOM:32.

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ICES.2010. Report of the Joint ICES – STECF Workshop on methods for merging metiers for fishery based sampling (WKMERGE), 19-22 January 2010, Copenhagen, Denmark. ICES CM 2010/ACOM:40.

Pilot Study Report on the Evaluation of Discards of the Cyprus Fishery, *as part of Cyprus's National Fisheries Data Collection Programme 2006*. November 2007. Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.

Report of the 5th Regional Coordination Meeting for the Mediterranean and Black seas (RCM Med&BS), 24-28 November 2008, Sète, France.

Report of the 6th Regional Coordination Meeting for the Mediterranean and Black seas (RCM Med&BS), 13-16 October 2009, Venice, Italy.

Report of the 3rd Meeting of the Mediterranean Planning Group for Methodological Development (PGMed). 2-6 March 2009, Montpellier.

Report of the 5th Meeting of the Mediterranean Planning Group for Methodological Development (PGMed). 7-11 February 2011, Vienna. (Draft report)

Report of the Workshop on Small-Scale Fisheries, 12-16 September 2005, Kavala, Greece.

Vigneau, J., 2006. Raising procedures for discards: sampling theory. ICES ASC CM 2006/K:16.

XI. ANNEXES

ANNEX I



Department of Fisheries
and Marine Research



**Bilateral Agreement between Cyprus and Malta
for the sampling of a shared metier in GSA 15 within their National Programmes
under the Data Collection Framework
(EC Regulations 199/2008, 665/2008 and Decision 2008/949/EC)**

The following agreement has been made between Cyprus and Malta concerning the sampling of their shared metier *Bottom otter trawl targeting mixed demersal and deep sea species* in GSA 15, selected by both countries to be sampled as part of their National Data Collection Programmes:

The Cyprus trawlers involved in the shared métier and landing their catch in Maltese ports will be included in the sampling scheme organized by Malta for the collection of biological-métier-related variables. This agreement will apply until further notice.

Signed for Cyprus:

Date: January 27th, 2009

Myrto Ioannou
National Correspondent of Cyprus

Signed for Malta:

Date: January 27th 2009

Mark Dimech
National Correspondent of Malta

ANNEX II

ΑΚΡΩΣ ΕΜΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΟ

**Η ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΔΙΕΞΑΓΕΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ
ΤΟ ΤΜΗΜΑ ΑΛΙΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ**

Αρ. Φακ.
Αρ. Τηλ.

ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΑΣ ΑΛΙΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΥΔΑΤΟΚΑΛΛΙΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΕΤΟΣ.....

ΑΛΙΕΙΑ ΜΕ ΤΡΑΤΕΣ

Αρ. Ερωτηματολογίου:

ΑΛΙΕΥΤΙΚΟΣ ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ: _____

1. ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΙΔΙΟΚΤΗΤΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑΣ

1. Ονοματεπώνυμο Ιδιοκτήτη ή Επωνυμία Εταιρείας:

2. Ηλικία Ιδιοκτήτη: _____

3. Αρ. Ταυτότητας Ιδιοκτήτη: _____

4. Διεύθυνση Διαμονής

Οδός και Αριθμός:

Πόλη/Προάστιο/Χωριό:

Τηλέφωνο: _____

5. Πόσες αλιευτικές εξορμήσεις είχατε το 2008; _____

6. Εκτός από την αλιεία, το σκάφος δραστηριοποιήθηκε και σε άλλη κερδοσκοπική δραστηριότητα;

ΝΑΙ ☐

ΟΧΙ ☐

6.α Αν ΝΑΙ η άλλη δραστηριότητα ήταν ΚΥΡΙΑ ή ΔΕΥΤΕΡΕΥΟΥΣΑ σε σύγκριση με την απασχόληση στην αλιεία;

ΚΥΡΙΑ ☐

ΔΕΥΤΕΡΕΥΟΥΣΑ ☐

6.β Αναφέρετε τον αριθμό των εργασιμων ημερών στην άλλη δραστηριότητα: _____

2. ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ

ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ :		
ΕΤΟΣ ΑΓΟΡΑΣ:		
ΤΙΜΗ ΑΓΟΡΑΣ:		
ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΗ ΥΑΛΟΒΑΜΒΑΚΑ:	ΝΑΙ ☐ ΟΧΙ ☐	Αν ναι, αξία (€):
ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ:	ΝΑΙ ☐ ΟΧΙ ☐	Αν ναι, ασφαλιζόμενο ποσό (€):
ΨΥΓΕΙΟ:	ΝΑΙ ☐ ΟΧΙ ☐	Χωρητικότητα Ψυγείου (κυβ. μέτρα)
ΓΕΝΝΗΤΡΙΑ:	Έτος κατασκευής:	Ισχύς (KVA):
ΜΗΧΑΝΗ:	Ιπποδύναμη:	Έτος κατασκευής:
Τιμή:	Έτος αγοράς:	

3. ΑΛΙΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ

αγοράς (€)	Μάρκα	Ηλικία	Κόστος
ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ			
1. Βυθόμετρο: ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ	Αν ναι, δηλώστε αριθμό		
2. Ρ/Τηλέφωνο: ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ	Αν ναι, δηλώστε αριθμό		
3. Ραντάρ:	Αν ναι, καθορίστε Εμβέλεια: 24/48/72 μίλια		
4. Δορυφ. Ναυσιπλοΐας (GPS) :			
α. Απλό ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ	Αν ναι δηλώστε αριθμό		
β. Πλόττερ ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ	Αν ναι, δηλώστε αριθμό		
5. Άλλα (πυξίδα, Sonar κ.λ.π.) ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ	Αν ναι, καθορίστε αριθμό		

ΔΙΚΤΥΑ

Ποσότητα που έχετε: (αριθμός)	Συνολική Αξία

4. ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗ

A/A	Όνομα	Θέση	Ηλικία	Εθνικότητα	Αμοιβή (€)*	Μήνες εργασίας
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Σημειώσεις:

* Περιλαμβάνει κοινωνικές ασφαλίσσεις, ιατροφαρμακευτική περίθαλψη και άλλες παροχές

ΘΕΣΗ

1. Ιδιοκτήτης
2. Καπετάνιος
3. Βοηθός Καπετάνιος
4. Μηχανικός
5. Βοηθός Μηχανικός
6. Ναύτης

ΕΘΝΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ

1. Κύπριος/Έλληνας
2. Ευρωπαίος (Κοινοτικός)
3. Άλλος Ευρωπαίος
4. Άραβας
5. Αφρικανός
6. Νοτιοαμερικανός

5. ΣΥΝΟΛΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΞΙΑ ΑΝΑ ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑ

ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑ	ΠΩΛΗΣΕΙΣ	
	ΠΟΣΟΤΗΤΑ (κιλά)	ΑΞΙΑ (€)
Α		
Β		
Γ		
Δ		
Σκάρτα		
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ		

ΦΠΑ : _____

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ : _____

ΑΜΕΣΕΣ ΕΠΙΔΟΤΗΣΕΙΣ : _____

ΑΛΛΟ ΕΙΣΟΔΗΜΑ (π.χ. ΕΝΟΙΚΙΑΣΗ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ) : _____

ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΙΣΟΔΗΜΑΤΟΣ :: _____

6. ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟΥΧΙΚΕΣ ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΕΙΣ

ΑΞΙΑ (€)

1. Άλλος εξοπλισμός & μηχανήματα παραγωγής, εξαλίευσης, συσκευασίας κλπ. (π.χ. Μηχανές, Ψυγεία) (καθορίστε)	
2. Αυτοκίνητα	
3. Έπιπλα, σκεύη γραφείου και εξοπλισμός γραφείου	
4. Άλλα (καθορίστε)	
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ	

Για τις πιο πάνω κεφαλαιουχικές επενδύσεις που έγιναν αναφέρετε το ποσό που χρησιμοποίησατε από:

1. Δικά σας Κεφάλαια

2. Ξένα Κεφάλαια (Δάνεια)

7. ΕΞΟΔΑ

A. ΕΞΟΔΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗΣ

(€)

1. Δίκτυα και σχοινιά (Κόστος αγοράς – όχι τα ημερομίσθια για την κατασκευή)	
2. Έξοδα Τροφοδοσίας Πλοίου	
3. Φάρμακα	
4. Υπηρεσίες από άλλους (Δεν περιλαμβάνονται μισθοί και ημερομίσθια)	
5. Συσκευασία	
6. Καύσιμα/λιπαντικά σκάφους και άλλων μηχανημάτων για σκοπούς παραγωγής	
7. Συντήρηση και επιδιορθώσεις σκαφών, υποστατικών και μηχανημάτων (ανταλλακτικά και εργατικά)	
8. Έξοδα οχημάτων για σκοπούς αλιείας (καύσιμα και επιδιορθώσεις)	
9. Μεταφορικά από άλλους	
10. Έξοδα για σωστικά μέσα	
11. Έξοδα ασφάλειας (φωτοβολίδες κ.λ.π.)	
12. Άλλα έξοδα (καθορίστε)	
.....	
.....	
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ Α	

B. ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΑ ΕΞΟΔΑ

1. Ηλεκτρισμός (γιο κτιριακές εγκαταστάσεις)	
2. Τηλεφωνικά, ταχυδρομικά, διαφημίσεις)	
3. Λογιστικά	
4. Δικηγορικά	
5. Ασφάλειες (ατόμων, προϊόντων, κτιρίων, εγκαταστάσεων, οχημάτων κλπ.)	
6. Ενοίκια χώρων και κτιρίων	
7. Έμμεσοι φόροι (επαγγελματικοί, άδειες λειτουργίας, άδειες ασυρμάτων, άλλα τέλη)	
8. Τόκοι και Έξοδα Τραπεζών	

Όνομα και ιδιότητα προσώπου που έδωσε τα στοιχεία

.....

Υπογραφή

Ιδιοκτήτη:

ΓΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΧΡΗΣΗ

Ελέγχθηκε από :

Ημερομηνία:

Εξετάστηκε από :

Ημερομηνία:

ΑΚΡΩΣ ΕΜΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΟ

**Η ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΔΙΕΞΑΓΕΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ
ΤΟ ΤΜΗΜΑ ΑΛΙΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ**

Αρ. Φακ.
Αρ. Τηλ. 22807822

ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΑΣ ΑΛΙΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΥΔΑΤΟΚΑΛΛΙΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΕΤΟΣ.....

ΑΔΕΙΑ ΠΟΛΥΔΥΝΑΜΩΝ ΣΚΑΦΩΝ

Αρ. Ερωτηματολογίου:

ΑΛΙΕΥΤΙΚΟΣ ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ: _____

1. ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΙΔΙΟΚΤΗΤΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑΣ

1. Ονοματεπώνυμο Ιδιοκτήτη ή Επωνυμία Εταιρείας:

2. Ηλικία Ιδιοκτήτη: _____

3. Αρ. Ταυτότητας Ιδιοκτήτη: _____

4. Διεύθυνση Διαμονής

Οδός και Αριθμός:

Πόλη/Προάστιο/Χωριό:

Τηλέφωνο: _____

5. Πόσες αλιευτικές εξορμήσεις είχατε ; _____

5α. Κατανομή χρόνου (μέρες) στην πελαγική αλιεία: _____

στην παράκτια αλιεία: _____

6. Εκτός από την αλιεία, το σκάφος δραστηριοποιήθηκε και σε άλλη κερδοσκοπική δραστηριότητα;

ΝΑΙ ☐ ΟΧΙ ☐

6.α Αν ΝΑΙ η άλλη δραστηριότητα ήταν ΚΥΡΙΑ ή ΔΕΥΤΕΡΕΥΟΥΣΑ σε σύγκριση με την απασχόληση στην αλιεία;

ΚΥΡΙΑ ☐ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΕΥΟΥΣΑ ☐

6.β Αναφέρετε τον αριθμό των εργασιμων ημερών στην άλλη δραστηριότητα: _____

2. ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ

ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ :		
ΕΤΟΣ ΑΓΟΡΑΣ:		
ΤΙΜΗ ΑΓΟΡΑΣ:		
ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΗ ΥΑΛΟΒΑΜΒΑΚΑ:	ΝΑΙ ☐ ΟΧΙ ☐	Αν ναι, αξία (€):
ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ:	ΝΑΙ ☐ ΟΧΙ ☐	Αν ναι, ασφαλιζόμενο ποσό (€):
ΨΥΓΕΙΟ:	ΝΑΙ ☐ ΟΧΙ ☐	Χωρητικότητα Ψυγείου (κυβ. μέτρα)
ΓΕΝΝΗΤΡΙΑ:	Έτος κατασκευής:	Ισχύς (KVA):

3. ΑΛΙΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ

Αγοράς ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ	Μάρκα	Ηλικία	Κόστος €
1. Βίντζι ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ Αν ναι, καθορίστε 1. Υδραυλικό / 2. Με καρούλι			
2. Ραντάρ: ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ Αν ναι, καθορίστε Εμβέλεια 24/48/72 μίλια			
3. Βυθόμετρο: ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ Αν ναι, καθορίστε αριθμό			
4. Ρ/Τηλέφωνο: ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ <u>Αν ναι</u> , δηλώστε αριθμό			
5. Δορυφορικό Ναυσιπλοΐας (GPS) :			
α. Απλό ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ Αν ναι δηλώστε αριθμό			
β. Πλόττερ ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ Αν ναι, δηλώστε αριθμό			
6. Άλλα (πυξίδα, Sonar κ.λ.π.) ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ <u>Αν ναι</u> , καθορίστε αριθμό			

ΔΙΚΤΥΑ

ΕΙΔΟΣ ΔΙΚΤΥΩΝ	Κομμάτια που έχετε:	Αξία (€)	Κομμάτια που χρησιμοποιείτε
Παρπουνόδικτα/ Βοτπόδικτα (16-23μμ)			
Μισινένια (17-25μμ)			
Πλάτια (άνω των 23μμ)			
Πλάτια με πανί μονό (άνω των 23μμ)			

ΠΑΡΑΓΑΔΙΑ

ΕΙΔΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΓΑΔΙΩΝ	Αρ. Αγκιστρίων που έχετε:	Αξία (€)	Αριθμός Αγκιστρίων που Χρησιμοποιείτε:
(α) Αφροπαράγαδα ξιφία-τόνου			
(β) Αφροπαράγαδα για τουνάκια			
(γ) Παραγάδια βυθού			

ΨΑΡΟΠΑΓΙΔΕΣ

ΕΙΔΟΣ ΨΑΡΟΠΑΓΙΔΩΝ	Αρ. ψαροπαγίδων που έχετε	Αξία (€)	Αρ. Ψαροπαγίδων που χρησιμοποιείτε
(α) Για γαρίδες			
(β) Άλλες (Σκαρκιές)			

ΣΗΜΑΔΟΥΡΕΣ

Αριθμός:

Αξία:

(€)

ΦΩΤΑΚΙΑ

Αριθμός:

Αξία:

(€)

ΔΟΛΩΜΑΤΑ

Είδος δολώματος	Ποσότητα* (kg)	Τιμή ανά kg (€)

* για ολόκληρη την αλιευτική περίοδο

4. ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗ

A/A	Όνομα	Θέση	Ηλικία	Εθνικότητα	Αμοιβή (€)*	Μήνες εργασίας
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Σημειώσεις:

* Περιλαμβάνει κοινωνικές ασφάλισεις, ιατροφαρμακευτική περίθαλψη και άλλες παροχές

ΘΕΣΗ

1. Ιδιοκτήτης
2. Καπετάνιος
3. Βοηθός Καπετάνιος
4. Μηχανικός
5. Βοηθός Μηχανικός
6. Ναύτης

ΕΘΝΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ

1. Κύπριος/Έλληνας
2. Ευρωπαίος (Κοινοτικός)
3. Άλλος Ευρωπαίος
4. Άραβας
5. Αφρικανός
6. Νοτιοαμερικανός

5. ΣΥΝΟΛΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΞΙΑ ΑΝΑ ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑ

ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑ	ΠΩΛΗΣΕΙΣ	
	ΠΟΣΟΤΗΤΑ (κιλά)	ΑΞΙΑ (€)
Α		
Β		
Γ		
Δ		
Σκάρτα		
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ		

ΦΠΑ : _____

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ : _____

ΑΜΕΣΕΣ ΕΠΙΔΟΤΗΣΕΙΣ : _____

ΑΛΛΟ ΕΙΣΟΔΗΜΑ (π.χ. ΕΝΟΙΚΙΑΣΗ ΣΚΑΦΟΥΣ) : _____

ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΙΣΟΔΗΜΑΤΟΣ : : _____

Ζ. ΕΞΟΔΑ

Α. ΕΞΟΔΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗΣ

(€)

1. Αλιευτικά Εργαλεία (Δίκτυα, Παραγάδια, Σχοινιά κλπ)	
2. Δολώματα	
3. Έξοδα Τροφοδοσίας Πλοίου	
4. Φάρμακα	
5. Υπηρεσίες από άλλους (Δεν περιλαμβάνονται μισθοί και ημερομίσθια)	
6. Συσκευασία	
7. Καύσιμα/λιπαντικά σκάφους και άλλων μηχανημάτων για σκοπούς παραγωγής	
8. Συντήρηση και επιδιορθώσεις σκαφών, υποστατικών και μηχανημάτων (ανταλλακτικά και εργατικά)	
9. Έξοδα οχημάτων για σκοπούς αλιείας (καύσιμα και επιδιορθώσεις)	
10. Μεταφορικά από άλλους	
11. Έξοδα για σωστικά μέσα	
12. Έξοδα ασφάλειας (φωτοβολίδες κ.λ.π.)	
13. Άλλα έξοδα (καθορίστε)	
.....	
.....	
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ Α	

B. ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΑ ΕΞΟΔΑ

1. Ηλεκτρισμός (γιο κτιριακές εγκαταστάσεις)	
2. Τηλεφωνικά, ταχυδρομικά, διαφημίσεις)	
3. Λογιστικά	
4. Δικηγορικά	
5. Ασφάλειες (ατόμων, προϊόντων, κτιρίων, εγκαταστάσεων, οχημάτων κλπ.)	
6. Ενοίκια χώρων και κτιρίων	
7. Έμμεσοι φόροι (επαγγελματικοί, άδειες λειτουργίας, άδειες ασυρμάτων, άλλα τέλη)	
8. Τόκοι και Έξοδα Τραπεζών	
9. Άλλα Έξοδα	
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ Β	

ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΞΟΔΩΝ (Α+Β)	
----------------------------	--

Για τα πιο πάνω έξοδα (παραγωγής και διοικητικά) που έγιναν αναφέρετε το ποσό που χρησιμοποιήσατε από:

1. Δικά σας Κεφάλαια
2. Ξένα Κεφάλαια (Δάνεια)

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ

Ημερομηνία: Υπογραφή Απογραφέα:.....

Όνομα και ιδιότητα προσώπου που έδωσε τα στοιχεία

Υπογραφή

Ιδιοκτήτη:

.....

ΓΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΧΡΗΣΗ

Ελέγχθηκε από :

Ημερομηνία:

Εξετάστηκε από :

Ημερομηνία:

ANNEX III

COMPANY:.....

YEAR:.....

Economic Variables for the Aquaculture Sector

Variable Group	Variable	Value	Specification	Unit	Definition Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2700/98	Guideline
Income	Turnover		.....	€	12 11 0	
	Subsidies ⁽¹⁾			€		
	Other Income		.....	€		
Personnel Costs	Wages and Salaries ⁽²⁾			€	13 31 0	
	Imputed Value of Unpaid labour ⁽³⁾			€		
Energy Costs	Energy Costs		.....	€	20 11 0	
Raw Material Costs	Livestock Costs		.....	€		SBS (13 11 0)

	Feed Costs		.....	€		SBS (13 11 0)
Repair and Maintenance Costs	Repair and Maintenance		.....	€		SBS (13 11 0)
Other Operational Costs	Other Operational Costs ⁽⁴⁾			€		SBS (13 11 0)
Capital Costs	Depreciation of Capital		.....	€		ESA ⁽⁵⁾ 6.02 ως 6.05
	Financial Costs, Net ⁽⁶⁾			€		
Extraordinary Costs, Net	Extraordinary Costs, Net		.....	€		
Capital Value ⁽⁷⁾	Total Value of Assets		.....	€	43 30 0	ESA 7.09. ως 7.24.
Investments	Net Investments ⁽⁸⁾			€	15 11 0 15 21 0	ESA 3.102. ως 3.111.
Dept ⁽⁹⁾	Dept		.....	€		
Raw Material Volume ⁽¹⁰⁾	Live Stock		.....	Tonne / Number		
	Fish Feed		.....	Tonne		
Volume of Sales ⁽¹¹⁾	Volume of Sales		.....	Tonne / Number		
Employment	Number of Persons Employed ⁽¹²⁾		Men	Number	16 11 0	

			Women	Number		
--	--	--	-------	--------	--	--

⁽¹⁾ Includes direct payments, e.g. compensation for stopping trading, refunds of fuel duty or similar lump sum compensation payments; excludes social benefit payments and indirect subsidies, e.g. reduced duty on inputs such as fuel or investment subsidies.

⁽²⁾ Including social security costs.

⁽³⁾ Persons that are working but are not paid under real terms, e.g. the spouse of an owner that is working in a family run business but does not take any salaries.

⁽⁴⁾ Packaging costs are included in other operational costs.

⁽⁵⁾ ESA refers to European system of Accounts 1995 (Regulation (EC) No 2223/96, Regulation (EC) No 1267/2003, Eurostat ESA 1995 manual).

⁽⁶⁾ Interest costs of capital; interest on the national five-year Government bonds will be used as a proxy for financial costs.

⁽⁷⁾ At the end of the year.

⁽⁸⁾ Purchase and sale of assets during the year.

⁽⁹⁾ At the end of the fiscal year.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The variable for raw material should correspond to the variable of raw material cost.

⁽¹¹⁾ The variable for production volume should correspond to the variable on turnover value.

⁽¹²⁾ The number of persons employed should account for the total number of persons employed full time and part time. For this purpose the Full Time Equivalent (FTE), based on the national legislation (40 hours / week) shall be used. Also the number of persons employed should be reported separately for men and women.

ANNEX IV

ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΟ ΜΕΤΑΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΗΣ ΜΟΝΑΔΑΣ

I. Στοιχεία Εταιρείας

Όνομα Εταιρείας

Διεύθυνση

Όνομα Γενικού Διευθυντή

Τηλέφωνα Επικοινωνίας

Φαξ

Ηλεκτρονική Διεύθυνση

II. Δραστηριότητες μεταποιητικής μονάδας **Παραγόμενη Ποσότητα**

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

III. Οικονομικές Παράμετροι

1. Ποσότητα πρώτων υλών που χρησιμοποιήθηκε

<u>Είδος</u>	<u>Ποσότητα</u>
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

2. Εισόδημα - Turnover

Χορηγίες - Subsidies (Direct payments)

Άλλο Εισόδημα - Other Income

Σύνολο - Total	.....
3. Έξοδα παραγωγής	
α ₁ . Μισθοί προσωπικού (συμπερ. Κοινωνικές ασφάλισεις, ιατρική περίθαλψη, αφυπηρετήσεις κ.α.).	..... .....
α ₂ . Imputed value of unpaid labour Συνολικό κόστος Total Cost (α ₁ + α ₂)	.....
β. Ενέργεια (πετρέλαιο, ρεύμα)	.....
γ. Πρώτες Ύλες - (Κόστος) για την παραγωγή	.....
δ. Άλλα λειτουργικά έξοδα - Συσκευασία - Άλλα	..... ..... .....
4. Κεφαλαιουχικά κόστη	
Ολική Ετήσια Απόσβεση	.....
Συσσωρευμένη Απόσβεση	.....
Σύνολο – Financial costs net	.....
5. Διοικητικά έξοδα – Administration expenses	.....
6. Extraordinary cost nets	.....
.....	
(Περιγραφή) :	.....
.....	
7. Συνολική Αξία Επενδύσεων – Capital value	
<u>Περιουσιακά στοιχεία – Fixed assets</u>	
Ολική συσσωρευμένη αξία των καθαρών επενδύσεων	
(Total accumulated value of all net Investments)	..... .....
8. Καθαρές επενδύσεις	

-Net Investments within the year

Αγορές περιουσιακών στοιχείων

- Purchases of assets

.....

Πωλήσεις περιουσιακών στοιχείων

- Sales of assets

.....

9. Χρηματοοικονομική κατάσταση – Financial position

Ποσό επένδυσης από :

- Ξένα Κεφάλαια (Debt at the end of the year)

10. Ολική Παραγωγή μεταποιημένων προϊόντων – Total Production

Συνολική Παραγωγή ανά είδος

	Είδη	Τιμή €
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

11. Ανθρώπινο Δυναμικό (Αριθμό)

Πλήρης Απασχόληση 12 μήνες		Μερική Απασχόληση (σε μήνες)		Εποχιακή Απασχόληση (σε μήνες)	
Άρρεν	Θήλυ	Άρρεν	Θήλυ	Άρρεν	Θήλυ

Συνολικό Αριθμό Εργοδοτούμενων

12. Full Time Equivalent (F T E)

Ημερομηνία Όνομα Λειτουργού

Όνομα και ιδιότητα προσώπου
που έδωσε τα στοιχεία