REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
AND MARINE RESEARCH
1416 NICOSIA

CYPRUS NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION PROGRAMME
ANNUAL REPORT
2015

Prepared within the framework
of Council Regulation (EC) No. 199/2008,
Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008
and Commission Decision 2010/93/EU

Nicosia, May 2016

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I. General framework

This report presents the general framework of the National Data Collection Programme that Cyprus has undertaken for the year 2015, following the *Guidance for the submission of Annual Reports on the National Data Collection Programmes* (Version for Annual Reports 2015 – January 2016). The activities were based on the requirements set by the 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 2010/93/EU *adopting a multi annual Community programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector for the period 2011-2013.*

The National Programme (NP) covered 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 (logbooks, landing declarations, sales notes)
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)

There have not been major methodological changes in the approaches followed to collect the required data. A change made during 2015 (also in 2014) is the following: For dealing with problems in sampling for metier-related variables from bottom trawls on-board, sampling was also done on shore (see Sections III.C.1, III.C.2 and Table III.C.3).

A comprehensive and updated list of all derogations requested by Cyprus is provided in **Table I.A.1**.

As indicated in **Table I.A.2**, Cyprus has one bilateral agreement with Malta concerning a shared metier in GSA 15; this bilateral agreement is valid from 2009. The bilateral agreement, mentioned also in section III.C.1 of the AR, is provided in Annex I of all Annual Reports from 2009 onwards, as well as in Annex of the 2009-2010 and the 2011-2013 Cyprus NP. Cyprus has no further bilateral/multilateral agreements.

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 and is directly involved in its implementation. There are sub-co-ordinators for separate aspects such as the collection of transversal, biological and economic variables and other data required by the DCF.

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

Myrto Ioannou
Department of Fisheries & Marine Research (DFMR)
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development & Environment
101 Vithleem str.
1416 Nicosia
Cyprus
Phone: +357 22 807822
Fax: +357 22 775955
E-mail: mioannou@dfmr.moa.gov.cy

Participating Institutes

The Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR) is the national authority of Cyprus responsible for the implementation of the Data Collection Framework. Being the only beneficiary for the data collection, it is engaged with all DCF activities i.e. planning of National Programme, collection, processing and analysis of DCF data, transmission to end users, and participation to DCF-related meetings.
The DFMR, being the national authority of Cyprus responsible for the management of fisheries resources and the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy, including the Control Regulation, manages also the Fleet Vessel Register, the Vessel Monitoring System and the Reporting System under the Control Regulation.

The contact details of the DFMR are:

Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR)
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
101 Vithleem str., 1416 Nicosia, Cyprus
Phone: +357 22 807867
Fax: +357 22 775955

E-mail: director@dfmr.moa.gov.cy

Certain activities of the National Data Collection Programme are subcontracted through tender procedures.

Specifically, the metier-related variables concerning drifting longlines and stock-related variables of large pelagic, have been assigned for the period 2014-2016 to the following joint venture through tender's procedures:

- Marine and Environmental Research (MER) Lab Ltd
  1041 Nicosia, Cyprus
  Tel.: +357 99527679,
  Fax.: +357 24333236
  Director: Dimitris Kletou
  e-mail: dkletou@merresearch.com
  website: http://www.merresearch.com

- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki – Special Account for Research Funds
  3rd September Str. – University Campus
  546 36 Thessaloniki
  Tel: 2310 995140
  Fax: 2310 200392
  Responsible scientist: Konstantinos Ganias
  e-mail: kganias@bio.auth.gr

In addition, the implementation of the research survey at sea "Medits" was assigned for the period 2015-2017 through a tender's procedure to the following joint venture:

- National Agricultural Research Foundation,
  Fisheries Research Institute (FRI), 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

During 2015 coordination meetings were held between representatives of the assigned scientific bodies mentioned above and DFMR.

The contents of the coordination meeting concerning drifting longlines and stock-related variables of large pelagic were the difficulties faced in previous year and solutions for overcoming them, ways for improving coordination with the Department during the year, and discussion of sampling schemes.

An overview description of the contents of the coordination meeting concerning the implementation of the Medits survey is: review of the Medits protocol and relevant modifications, additional data requirements set by the Medits Coordination Group or other scientists in the framework of projects, task allocation of Medits team on-board, planning dates for performing the Cyprus Medits in 2015, difficulties anticipated and possible solutions. A thorough quality check of the Medits gear was also made in accordance with the Medits protocol, and all alterations observed in the different components of the gear due to its use were recorded, with agreed actions to be taken before the beginning of the survey.

A national DCF website will be established by the end of 2016, as planned.

II.B Regional and international co-ordination

II.B.1 Attendance of international meetings

Table II.B.1 provides the recommended and/or relevant DCF meetings, with information on those that have been attended by Cyprus representatives, with the number of attendees.

Cyprus acknowledges the importance and is making efforts for participating at the DCF related meetings. As it can be seen from Table II.B.1, Cypriot representatives participated in the main meetings organised under GFCM, as well as key meetings for the data collection coordination.

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

Cyprus acknowledges the significant role of the RCMs, Liaison Meeting (LM), STECF and survey planning groups on the improvement of the quality of the NPs, as well as the task and cost sharing of regional aspects in the data collection. Relevant recommendations and agreements by these bodies are reviewed and followed.

Cyprus has reviewed the 2014 Liaison Meeting Report as well as STECF reports (STECF 14-24; 15-01 and 15-13) addressing different issues of data collection; relevant recommendations/agreements that relate to the 2015 AR are included in Table II.B.2.

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 2010/93/EU), the licensed fleet is categorised in the vessels using *Polyvalent passive gears only with length 0-< 6m and 6-< 12m*, the vessels using *polyvalent passive gears only with length 12-<18, 18-<24 and 24-<40* and *demersal trawlers* with length *18-<24 and 24-<40*. During 2015 one vessel was also licensed to operate as *purse seiners with length 18-< 24 m.*

The vessels using Polyvalent passive gears with length *0-< 6m and 6-< 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 95% of the licensed fishing vessels are small scale boats. Cyprus Fisheries Law[1] 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' and 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 2015, 810 licenses were provided for the small scale inshore fleet. Specifically, there were 393 licenses for A & B category (32 with length 0-<6m, 361 with length 6-<12m), and 414 licenses for the C category (343 with length 0-<6m, 71 with length 6-<12m). It should be mentioned that during 2015 65 vessels of A&B category were removed, due to a cessation scheme.

The vessels using *Polyvalent 'passive' gears with length 12-<18, 18-<24 and 24-<40 m* range actually from 12-26m 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 2015, 25 vessels of this segment received license; In addition, 3 non-exclusive trawlers and also the purse seiner received license for operating in the large pelagic fishery with drifting longlines.

Demersal trawlers range from 22-27 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

[1] Basic Fisheries Law Cap. 135 and subsequent amendments of 1961 to 2007,
Fisheries Regulations of 1990 to 2009 based on Article 6 of the Basic Law

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 2015, 7 trawlers received a fishing license. From these, 2 had license for fishing both in territorial and international waters, and the remaining 5 for fishing only in international waters.

During 2015 one vessel received license for operating with purse seines for small pelagic in territorial waters, registered as *Purse seiner* in the Fleet Register. It is noted that such license had not been issued between 2005 and 2013.

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)

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 major changes in the fishing sector with an impact on the implementation of the National Programme.

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 2010/93/EU, 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" provides an overview of the fleet segmentation. It shows the number of the vessels that were sampled for each of the fleet segment.

The fishing vessels population consists of all commercial fishing vessels included in the Fleet Vessel Registry (FVR). 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.

Clustering of fleet segments

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. All the segments were clustered except for the ones of passive gears up to 12m.

The demersal trawlers fleet segment below 24m is only 1 and thus, for confidentiality reasons as it is impossible to report data without identifying this company it was regrouped in the >24m length group (up to 28m). It is emphasised though that both groups are engaged in the same metier and they target the same group of species with the same gear despite their vessels length.

The same, as above, stands for the vessels using polyvalent passive gears over 12m where there is only one vessel belonging in the length group 18-<24m are and also only one vessel above the 24m length group. Thus for sampling purposes, as well as for confidentiality reasons they were regrouped in the 12-<18m length group. It is noted that all the groups of vessels using polyvalent passive gears with length>12m are engaged in the same metiers 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.

Also it is of vital importance to note that during 2013, 107 vessels of the segments passive gears 0-6m and 6-12m were scrapped within the framework of the Scheme of Permanent Cessation, co-funded by European Fisheries Fund.

During the second half of 2013 two vessels received license for fishing with purse seines for small pelagic, one registered as purse seiner in the Fleet Register, and one non-exclusive trawler. Only the purse seiner utilized its license. It is noted that such license had not been issued since 2005. For confidentiality reasons the purse seiner's data cannot be published.

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 post/face-to face interviews.

Estimation of Capital Value and Capital Costs

Capital value and capital costs are estimated according to the methodology suggested by the study on 'Evaluation of the Capital Value, Investments and Capital Costs in the fisheries sector' (No. FISH/2005/03).

For the calculation of Capital value the recommended by the Guidelines, templates for calculation of capital value were used. It is noted that the there is no market for selling the quotas or other fishing rights. As a result this variable cannot be estimated.

More details are given in the table below which refers to specific information required by the Commission guidelines on AR presentation.

Questions	*Answers*
1. Which are the reference values taken into account for the estimation of the Price per Capacity Unit, PCU (e.g. book value, second hand market, etc…)?	The current price per GT unit of new constructed vessels is used after carrying out interviews at shipyards. The components (hull, engine, electronics, other equipment) are valuated separately.
2. Which estimation methods and/or models have been used to estimate the PCU?	The price of new constructed vessel is used. The price per GT is distinguished by fleet segment except for the vessels above 12m. Survey has shown that no vessels above 18m, mainly the trawlers, are constructed in Cyprus. Usually such big vessels are constructed in Syria where the prices are about 30% lower. Thus, the same price per GT is used for all the vessels above 12m. Due to the fact that most of the polyvalent vessels (12-18m) are also constructed in Syria the price has been reduced by 30%.
3. If a net value has been used, what is the method used to calculate the gross value? (e.g. formula, figures from the balance sheets, etc..)?	The digressive (replacement) formula := historical value/ (1-depreciation rate of each asset)^age of the asset
4. What type of index price series have been used (e.g. heavy machinery index, etc..)?	
5. What depreciation rates? From where do they come (e.g. national legislation, general scheme excel spreadsheet, etc…)?	Based on the PGECON's recommendation in 2012 regarding depreciation, Cyprus has changed its depreciation scheme from linear to degressive. The depreciation rates used are the ones proposed by the study No. FISH/2005/03: Hull (7%), Engine (25%), Electronics (50%), other equipment (35%)
6. Which age schedule (service life time) has been used?	The Service Life time of the assets are: Hull (never), Engine (25), Electronics (5), other equipment (7)

7. What is the share of each asset on the total value of the capital?	The share of each assets on the total value of the capital is the following: Hull (46%), Engine (25%), Electronics (2%), other equipment (27%)

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

The data collection scheme for the trawlers and the vessels using polyvalent passive gears over 12m 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 77%. For the Demersal trawlers segment we succeeded in collecting data for the whole population resulting in 100%, achieved sample rate. 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 close to, or even exceeded, the planned sample rates.

As far as the polyvalent vessels using passive gears (inshore fishery licences category A/B) are concerned, a stratified random sampling procedure was carried out and the achieved sample rates were 79% for the length category 0-6m which it was much higher than the planned sampling rates (33%). Regarding the 6-12m length category the achieved sample rates were 87% which it is much higher than the sampling rates proposed (20%) in the National Proposal 2011-2013.

It is of vital importance to bear in mind that based on a new national legislation, a new category (Fishing licences Category C) 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. Their income and expenses are small because their effort is very limited. Due to the limited by law effort this category C fishing licences, which represents the segments Passive gears: Polyvalent "passive gears only" 0-<6m and Passive gears: Polyvalent "passive gears only" 6-<12m, is considered as another fleet segment and it is not combined with the segments of Passive gears: Polyvalent "passive gears only" 0-<6m and Passive gears: Polyvalent "passive gears only" 6-<12m Fishing licences Category A/B. Otherwise the data of current and previous years would not be comparative and we would face problems of bias. The achieved sample rate for this fleet segment was in line with the proposed ones.

III.B.3 Actions to avoid deviations

No deviations were observed.

III.C Metier-related variables

Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

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

During 2015 sampling was performed following the "Metier-based" concurrent sampling strategy, as outlined in the relevant NP proposal (2011-2013 extended to 2014-2016).

Table III.C.1 provides information on the identified metiers exercised by the Cyprus fishing fleet, and their exercised fishing activity, during the reference period 2013-2014. The metiers are labelled at level 6 in accordance with the guidelines and following the naming convention agreed by the RCM Med&BS (see RCM Med&BS 2009 report for the most recent definitions to be used).

The information on landings, value and effort (in terms of days at sea) used for ranking the metiers were obtained using various sources of information:

- For vessels with length ≥ 10m, landing and effort data derived from logbooks, cross-checked with sales notes. It is noted that all landings, irrespectively of the weight, are required to be recorded. This allows the collection of data by census. Values per metier were calculated by multiplying the mean value with the landings of each species, in each metier.

- For vessels less than 10m long, landings data were obtained from sales notes and sales receipts (for fishermen selling directly their landings). Currently all licensed fishermen are obliged to provide such information, for renewing their licence; this allows the collection of data by census. Considering that the fishing trips of these vessels are daily, and that fish from each trip are sold upon arrival at the ports, sales notes were used for estimating the total number of days at sea. As mentioned at the Cyprus 2011-2013 NP, for the small scale inshore vessels the polyvalent activity is a common practice, i.e. they are involved in different metiers, and in their daily trips more than one metier may be exercised; in such case a day at sea/fishing day is assigned to each of the métiers exercised by a vessel. Information collected during métier-related sampling at shore (landing sites) of this fleet (see Cyprus 2011-2013 NP for details on the sampling method) allowed the estimation of the % of fishing days/days at sea exercised for each métier, as well as the % of landings of each species by each métier. These percentages were raised to the total landings and effort of the fleet segment, allowing the estimation of landings and effort by métier. Values per métier were calculated by multiplying the mean value with the landings of each species, in each métier.

As shown in Table III.C.1, there has been no merging of métiers. However, as indicated in the Cyprus 2011-2013 NP, the metier concerning drifting longlines targeting large pelagic is further disaggregated regionally at level 7 based on the target species, in accordance with the recommendation of the 2009 PGMed, endorsed by the 2009 RCM Med & BS. The new Table III.C.1 does not refer to disaggregation of métiers, and for this, the information on disaggregation is provided in columns O and P of the Table, for having consistency with Table III.C.3. It is further noted that Table III.C.1 does not allow the entry of GSAs of non-EU waters, in which fishing activity with bottom trawl takes place (i.e. GSA 13, GSA 14, GSA 21, GSA 24 and GSA 26).

Concerning the metier OTB_MDD_>=40_0_0 in central Mediterranean, 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 2015 AR), the Cyprus trawlers operating under this metier and landing in Malta have been included in the sampling scheme of Malta.

Regarding discard sampling, in accordance with the 2009 RCM Med & BS recommendation on discards sampling, discards from bottom otter trawls and drifting longlines are considered significant and therefore will be sampled every year. In its NP, Cyprus has requested derogation for not performing discard sampling on bottom 0.otter trawls operating in eastern Mediterranean in non-EU waters (GSA 24, GSA26) and not selected through the ranking system. This derogation is included in Table I.A.1. As mentioned above, the new Table III.C.1 does not allow the entry of GSAs of non-EU waters.

Table III.C.4 provides information on the sampling strategy followed and the planned number of trips to be sampled. Information on the achieved sampled trips by metier is provided in **Table III.C.3**.

Regarding the sampling of the metier OTB_DEF_>=40_0_0 in GSA 25, there was no shortfall in the overall planned number of sampled trips, however there were deviations from the planned sampling strategy. Specifically, from the 7 planned sampled fishing trips at sea, only one was achieved, while additional 8 fishing trips were sampled on shore. As mentioned also in previous ARs, from 2012 there are only two licensed trawlers in this métier. During 2015, the one of the two trawlers was not suitable for sampling on board, due to lack of space; this problem was worsen by the fact that the main fishing activity is exercised overnight. Concerning the second trawler, there is limited collaboration with the owner for performing on-board sampling. Consequently, only one on-board trip was achieved. In order to overcome the problem, other 9 trips were sampled on shore during all quarters with fishing activity; for these trips, pre-arrangements with the owners and the captains of the vessels were made to retain on-board catches destined to be discarded, and to deliver them to the data collection team of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research for recording discards.

As mentioned in Section II, sampling of metiers related to large pelagic (LLD_LPF_0_0_0 SWO, LLD_LPF_0_0_0 ALB) was assigned to subcontractors. Sampling on shore of metier LLD targeting SWO was also done by inspectors of the Control Division of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR), during landing inspections. There were no deviations from the planned sampling strategy. There was oversampling of metier LLD targeting SWO on shore, which did not have implications on the budget of the National Programme.

As mentioned in the 2011-2013 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 during 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. For 2015 there was no deviation from the planned sampling strategy. The achieved sampling days were increased compared to the planned ones, with no implications on the budget of the National Programme.

Standard table **III.C.6** provides the achieved length sampling of catches, landings and discards by metier and by species.

III.C.2 Data quality issues

For the identification of metiers in the different geographical areas that the Cyprus fishing vessels are operating, Cyprus uses VMS data for assigning logbook data to the exact GSAs in which the vessels operate. This is in accordance with RCM Med&BS 2012 and 2008 recommendations on the geographical origin of landings and efforts data.

In general, the potential sources of bias identified in the 2011-2013 NP Proposal were considered, with effort to avoid/tackle them.

Sampling intensity for length compositions of species (all metiers combined)

Planned sampling intensity for length compositions of species (all metiers combined) was in general achieved and in many cases exceeded. Only in 3 cases (all species of Group 3- *Diplodus sargus, Pagrus pagrus* and *Siganus luridus*) the planned sampling intensity was not reached.

Sampling of bottom otter trawls targeting demersal species in GSA 25 (OTB_DEF_>=40_0_0)

During 2015 concurrent length sampling was performed on landings and discards, and discard catches were recorded. As stated in NP proposal, sampling scheme 1 was used for the concurrent sampling, for the stocks listed in Annex VIII of the DCF Decision and the Group 3 species selected at national level. In overall, 10 species were length sampled concurrently (with 2 *Selachii* species been encountered only as discards).

As mentioned in Section III.C.1, there was deviation from NP proposal on the sampling intensity (no. of achieved trips) at sea for this metier, due to problems in performing sampling at sea. In order to overcome the problem and collect data on more trips, in addition to the "sampling at sea" method, the "sampling on shore" method has been introduced since 2014. This method was not feasible in the past, as stated also in the 2011-2013 NP, due to the absence of auction markets and the fact that landings were distributed in very short time to the fish mongers. From 2014, thanks to the collaboration of the owners of the two licensed trawlers in this métier, who are also owners of fish markets, it is possible for the data collection team of the DFMR to record analytically the landings and perform length sampling before the distribution of the landings to the different fish mongers. Thanks again to the collaboration of the owners and the captains, catches destined to be discarded were retained during 2015, following directions by the data collectors, and delivered to them after landing. Discards in this case were recorded and measured at the lab of the DFMR.

Sampling of drifting longlines targeting swordfish (LLD_LPF_0_0_0 SWO)

During 2015 sampling was performed at sea and at shore, based on a probability sample survey. Concurrent length sampling was performed, and discard catches were recorded. All species were length sampled, except for the discarded individuals of *Pteroplatytrygon violacea*, *Alopias superciliosus* and *Isurus oxyrhinchus* which were thrown alive at sea without bringing them on the deck. In overall, 5 species were length sampled concurrently, of which 4 are listed in Annex VIII of the DCF Decision and included in Table III.C.6.

As mentioned in Section III.C.1, there was no deviation from NP proposal on the sampling intensity.

Sampling of drifting longlines targeting albacore (LLD_LPF_0_0_0 ALB)

During 2015, sampling was performed at sea and at shore, based on a probability sample survey. Concurrent length sampling was performed on landings and discards, and discard catches were recorded. All species were length measured, except for the discarded individuals of *Pteroplatytrygon violacea*, *Alopias surperciliosus* and *Caretta caretta*, which were thrown alive at sea without bringing them on the deck. In overall, 6 species from this metier were length sampled concurrently, from which 3 are listed in Annex VIII of the DCF Decision and included in Table III.C.6.

As mentioned in Section III.C.1, there was no deviation from NP proposal on the sampling intensity of trips at sea and trips at shore.

Sampling of set longlines, trammel nets and set gillnets targeting demersal species (LLS_DEF_0_0_0, GTR_DEF_>=16_0_0 and GNS_DEF_>=16_0_0)

During 2015, sampling was performed at shore (landing sites), based on a probability sample survey. In accordance with the NP, the primary sampling unit (PSU) was the sampling site on a single day, with secondary sampling units the cluster of trips within the PSU. During sampling, all metiers exercised were recorded. Concurrent length sampling was performed, and discard catches were recorded. Sampling scheme 1 was used for the concurrent sampling. In most cases discards concerned non-commercial species (mainly *Lagocephalus* spp.), and individuals of commercial species that were eaten by *Lagocephalus* spp, therefore no length measurements were obtained from them. In overall, concurrent length sampling involved 5, 16 and 14 species for set longlines, trammel nets and set gillnets respectively (see Table III.C.6).

Sampling intensity (no. of sampling events) and methods used for collecting data were performed with no deviation from the NP. In terms of time and space, sampling intensity covered all quarters and landing sites.

III.C.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Sampling of bottom otter trawls targeting demersal species in GSA 25 (OTB_DEF_>=40_0_0)

Concerning the problem in sampling on board the 2 licensed trawlers operating in GSA25, the following actions have been made:

- Arrangement to sample the trawler that has no adequate space on board without staying overnight. This has been done, but still it is very difficult to sample on board this vessel. In addition, catches (landings and discards) during daylight are very different than the ones during the night, therefore sampling on board without staying overnight cannot be representative.
- Arrangement to sample landings and retained catches destined to be discarded on shore. This has been done, as mentioned in Sections III.C.1 and III.C.2.
- Efforts for improving the collaboration with the owner of the other trawler, for allowing the on-board sampling.

III.D Recreational fisheries

Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

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

Commission Decision 2010/93/EU requires for the Mediterranean Sea region the sampling of the recreational fisheries targeting bluefin tuna, eel and sharks (see Appendix IV of relevant Decision).

Eel

Cyprus has requested derogation in its 2011-2013 NP for not performing sampling for eel recreational fishery, as there is no such fishery in Cyprus (see also Table III.D.1 and Table I.A.1). Accordingly, during 2015 no sampling for eel was performed.

Bluefin tuna

Derogation has been requested for not performing sampling for bluefin tuna from the recreational fishery (see Table III.D.1 and Table 1.A.1). From 2011 onwards it is prohibited for the recreational fishermen to catch bluefin tuna; in case of accidental catch, they are required to release the species immediately. The terms of license for recreational fishery are displayed in the DFMR website (in greek), at the following link:

http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/dfmr/dfmr.nsf/All/848F5F5AE4EDEF4042257DD5003374B9?OpenDocument

Sharks

Derogation has been requested for not performing sampling for sharks from the recreational fishery (see also Table III.D.1 and Table 1.A.1), since it is prohibited for the recreational fishermen to catch any kind of shark species (see link above for relevant terms of license for recreational fishery).

III.D.2 Data quality issues

There were no deviations from NP proposal.

III.D.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Not applicable.

III.E Stock-related variables

Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

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

Table III.E.1 provides information concerning average landings and percentage in EU landings, for the period 2012-2014, for all stocks included in Appendix VII of Commission Decision 2010/93/EU. The relevant information is based on the 2015 RCM Med&BS-LP Report (Part 2 – 2015 PGMed Report).

The stocks that have been selected for sampling for stock-related variables are indicated in Table III.E.1. As it can be seen from the Table, only for one species, *Thunnus alalunga*, the threshold of 200 tons and 10% share in landings is exceeded. In addition to *T. alalunga*, five demersal species have been selected for sampling as well, due to their commercial importance for Cyprus.

It should be mentioned that regional sampling of stock-related variables for large pelagic (specifically for *T. thynnus*, *T. alalunga*, *Xiphias gladius*, *Coryphaena hippurus* and *Sarda sarda)* is performed in the Mediterranean, setting the minimum number of individuals to be sampled. According to this regional approach, Cyprus should collect stock-related variables only for *Thunnus alalunga (*see PGMed reports*)*. At national level, during metier-related sampling, data on individual weight are also collected for *X. gladius* and *T. thynnus;* data on sex and maturity are additionally collected whenever possible for these two species, especially taking into account that sex data on *X. gladius* are required by ICCAT.

Table III.E.2 provides an overview of the long-term planning of sampling for stock-based variables. As required by Appendix VII of Commission Decision 2010/93/EU, for the two demersal Group 1 species (*M. barbatus* and *M. surmuletus*) the stock-related variables are collected every year. For the Group 2 demersal species (*B. boops, S. smaris, P. erythrinus*) the collection of age data is annual, while the collection of weight, sex ratio and maturity is done triennially. As stated by Decision 2010/93/EU, stock related variables for large pelagic species have to be collected every three years. RCMMed&BS 2011 recommended each MS to organize the stock related variables sampling for large pelagic along the three years period, according to their own suitability. For the period 2014-2016, Cyprus selected to perform stock-related sampling for *T. alalunga* during 2014.

During 2015 biological sampling for stock-related variables was performed for the following stocks, included in Appendix VII of Commission Decision 2010/93/EU:

(i.) *Boops boops* (Group 2)
(ii.) *Mullus barbatus* (Group 1)
(iii.) *Mullus surmuletus* (Group 1)
(iv.) *Pagellus erythrinus* (Group 2)
(v.) *Spicara smaris* (Group 2)
(vi.) *Thunnus alalunga* (Group 2)

In addition, data on weight and sex were collected for *T. thynnus* and *X. gladius*; this does not affect the expenses of the Cyprus NP since the variables are collected during metier-related sampling.

Table III.E.3 gives an overview of the achieved sampling for the stock related variables. There were no deviations in the achieved data collection compared to what was planned. As mentioned above, data on weight and sex were also collected for *T. thynnus* and *X. gladius*, without affecting the expenses of the Cyprus NP.

III.E.2 Data quality issues

Data were collected in accordance with the NP. There were no deviations concerning sampling intensity.

In general, the potential sources of bias identified in the 2011-2013 NP Proposal were considered, with effort to avoid/tackle them.

Most samples derived from commercial fisheries. In general, samples for stock-related variables were taken as sub-samples from metier-related sampling. Samples were taken (purchased) in random. There were cases that small scale fishermen refused to sell their catch to the data collection team, especially when their catches were low. The main species for which problems are encountered for purchasing is *M. surmuletus*, a valuable species that is very popular to the consumers and is usually destined for the restaurants. The good relationship that has been built among the data collection team and the fishermen is essential for achieving the collection of the required number of individuals for stock-related sampling.

III.E.3 Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations from NP proposal.

III.F Transversal variables

Transversal variables are collected through different sources, depending on the relevant fleet segments and whether they are collected under a different EU legislation. Briefly, the sources used include the Cyprus Fishing Fleet Vessel Register, the national Fishing License Register, sales notes and logbooks required by the Control Regulation, national sales receipts and national landing declarations, interviews and sampling. More information on the data sources is provided below.

III.F.1 Capacity

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

Capacity information is obtained through the Cyprus Fishing Fleet Vessel Register (FVR) in accordance to Regulation (EC) 26/2004, as well as the fishing license register. Data obtained include the variables required by DCF, presented in Table III.F.1.

Data on fishing capacity are available for all vessels from all fleet segments, including inactive.

There were no deviations in the collection of capacity data.

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

According to the guidelines, DCF data quality requirements have not to be addressed for data which is mandatory to be collected under a different EU legislation; this applies to all capacity data, which are regulated under Commission Regulation No 26/2004.

There were no deviations from NP proposal.

III.F.1.3 Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations.

III.F.2 Effort

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

Effort data collected during 2015 is provided in **Table III.F.1**, and concern the effort variables listed in Appendix VIII of Decision 2010/93/EU. As shown in the Table, different sources and different data collection schemes were used for collecting the effort variables from the different fleet segments.

For vessels over than 10m length that are obliged to use logbooks (electronic/paper), most of the data collected are mandatory according to the Control Regulation (Regulations 1224/2009 and Regulation 404/2011) and provide 100% coverage. However, certain effort variables of passive gears (e.g. length of nets, no. of hooks) were not mandatory under the Control Regulation (until amendment of Regulation 404/2011 in October 2015). In Cyprus fishermen using paper logbooks are obliged to provide all effort variables. Instead, fishermen using electronic logbooks are not obliged to provide the optional (for Control Regulation) effort variables, and during 2015 there were no records of these variables. This deviation from the NP proposal is reflected in Table III.F.1.

For vessels less than 10m length, considering that they perform daily trips and that the landings are sold at the same day, sales notes and sales receipts were used for having a complete coverage of certain effort variables (e.g. days at sea, fishing days, number of trips). It is clarified that the license of small scale fishermen, and *de minimis* state aids, are provided based on the fishing days and catches, and that the submitted sales notes and sales receipts is the "proof" of their fishing activity and production. The assignment of the fishing days to the different metiers was based on the estimation of the percentage of use of each metier (described in section III.C.1). The collection of effort variables such as length of nets, number of hooks and soaking time were collected based on a probability sample survey, the same used for collecting metier-related variables from the different landing sites. The form used for collecting information during sampling of metier-related variables is included in Annex IV.

The vessels less than 10m length with license category C' are all obliged to submit national landing declarations; during 2015 information on effort was collected from these reports. As mentioned also in Section III, this category is using only passive gears and has a limited fishing effort, with a maximum of 70 working days and strict measures on the use of fishing gears (e.g. 600m maximum length of nets, 2 maximum number of longlines of 200 maximum hooks each).

It is clarified that there was no exclusion of any part of the vessel population from the data collection.

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

Accuracy indicator values for effort variables are reported in Table III.F.1. According to the guidelines, DCF data quality requirements are not to be addressed for data which is mandatory to be collected under a different EU legislation; this applies to the data that are derived from logbooks and sales notes, which are regulated under Control Regulation (Regulations (EC) No. 1224/2009 and Regulation (EU) No. 404/2011.

As mentioned above, while most of the effort variables for vessels over 10m length are mandatory collected, during 2015 the effort variables that were optional to the Control Regulation were not collected at all from vessels using electronic logbooks.

As previously mentioned, for Polyvalent "passive gears only" <10 m, effort variables such as length of nets, number of hooks and soaking time were collected based on the probability sample survey that is used for collecting information on the fishing activity of the vessels and the relevant metier-related variables (concurrent length sampling, discards). The form used for collecting the relevant information is included in Annex IV. Sampling was performed at shore (landing sites). 107 sampling days/event were performed in all landing sites (from the 84 planned), during which a cluster of fishing trips was sampled; the aim was to sample all fishing trips of that day. The achieved sampling rate included in Table III.F.1 was calculated by dividing the achieved sampling days-events with the estimated total number of landing events at the different landing sites.

III.F.2.3: Actions to avoid deviations

Following the amendment of the Control Regulation in late 2015, and the upgrade of the effort variables related to dimensions of the gear from optional to mandatory, it is anticipated that from 2016 the relevant variables will be collected. Communication with the relevant fishermen association will also be made, for ensuring that the variables will be provided.

III.F.3 Landings

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

Table III.F.1 provides information on the collection of landings variables during 2015. There were no deviations 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

Accuracy indicator values are reported in Table III.F.1. Data collection was achieved based on what was planned in the NP proposal. Except for the collection of prices, landing variables are collected with 100% coverage.

III.F.3.3 Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations from NP proposal.

III.G Research surveys at sea

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

The Medits survey is the only scientific survey carried out under the Cyprus NP, in accordance with the DCF (Appendix IX of Decision 2010/93/EU).

Standard **Table III.G.1** provides information on the planned and achieved sampling activities of the Medits survey for 2015. There were no deviations in the achieved data collection compared to what was planned in the relevant NP proposal.

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).

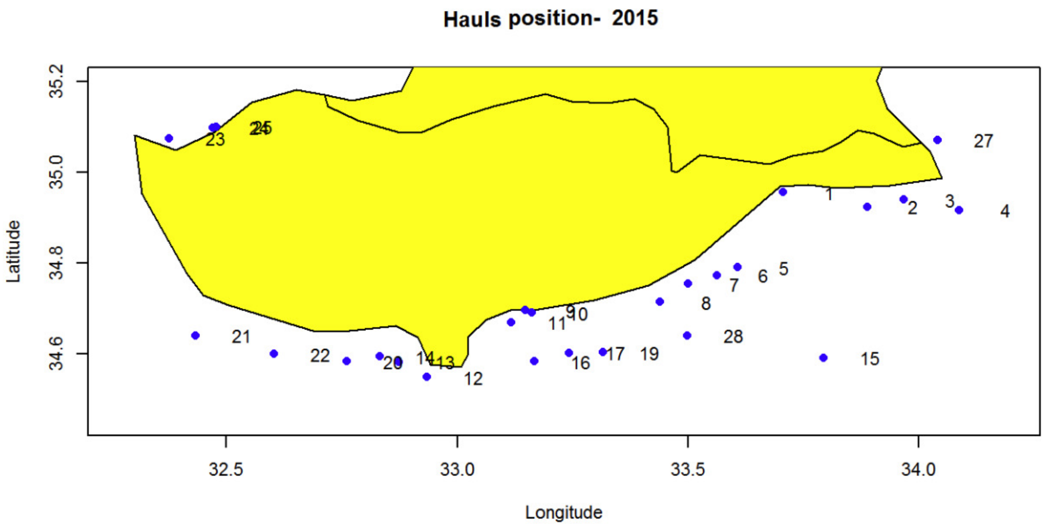

Figure III.G.1. Distribution of sampling hauls of the 2015 Medits survey

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 7, 2013).

As indicated in Table III.G.1, there was no deviation of the planned target.

III.G.3 Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations.

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.

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

For publication purposes please note and take into consideration the fact that for the category combined as well as for the category other shellfish there is only one company.

Please note that during 2014 there were 3 licensed grow out aquaculture units that were not in operation. These units were not included in the population of the sample.

Additionally it has to be noted that the sea bass/sea bream combined unit is not only land based but it combines both land based and offshore cage culture activities. This unit for the collection of data purposes has been included in the combined category.

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

A census was performed and we succeed in covering the whole population. The achieved rates were 100% .

IV.A.3 Actions to avoid deviations

No deviations were taken place.

IV. B Collection of data concerning the processing industry

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

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

It is noted that questionnaires were sent to all the companies dealing with fish processing even for those 9 companies that carry out fish processing but not as a main activity. From the 9 enterprises whose turnover attributed to fish processing is less than 50%, only one did not complete the relevant questionnaire.

It is clarified that Tables IV.B.1 and IV.B.2 contain information only on the enterprises that carry out fish processing as their main activities.

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 requested by the relevant Commission Decision 2010/93/EU. Financial accounts are the most important data source for the companies to fill in the questionnaire.

A census was performed and the response rate was 100% for the companies whose main activities are fish processing. There was no deviation from the NP Proposal.

IV.B 3 Actions to avoid deviations

No deviations were occurred.

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

V.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Table V.1 is updated with the information collected during the sampling year. As indicated in the Table, during 2015 data required for the estimation of all indicators were collected.

Concerning indicator 9 - Fuel efficiency of fish capture, an indicator of the relationship between the fuel consumption and the value of landings, 2015 was the first year that data on fuel consumption was collected from all fleet segments. From vessels over 12m length this data were collected through annual questionnaires, while for the small scale inshore fleet this data was collected throughout the year during metier based sampling. As in previous ARs, it is noted that polyvalent activity is a common case for the Cyprus fishing vessels, especially for the small scale inshore ones, which during the same fishing trip are engaged in more than one metier.

V.2 Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations.

VI. Module for management and use of the data

VI.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Information on data transmission to end users during 2015 is provided in **Table VI.1**.

VI.1.1 Management of data

There have been no deviations from the planned processing, analyzing and estimating of the parameters required.

Aggregated data transmitted to end users through DG MARE Official Data Calls are checked before transmission with the use of data validation tools, available at the JRC Fisheries Data Collection website. Medits survey data are also checked with the use of RoME Tools (i.e. R code to perform multiple checks on MEDITS Survey data).

The current available database systems in the DFMR for recording data are not sufficiently flexible for exporting data based on the user's needs. For this, there are plans for updating the systems. The DFMR, acknowledging the need for developing/upgrading information systems for fulfilling EU and national requirements related to all its activities (e.g. management of fisheries resources, development of aquaculture, conservation of marine environment), decided to incorporate all its needs to an IT Upgrade Strategy. The Department of Information Technology services of the Ministry of Finance assists the DFMR on the development and implementation of this project.

The DFMR Upgrade Strategy includes the following:

- Upgrading of Electronic Reporting System (ERS)
- Development of Data Validation System
- Upgrading of Fishing Vessel Register (FVR)
- Upgrading of the Fisheries Resources Management System Database
- Upgrading of the Marine Environment Database
- Upgrading of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
- Upgrading/development of the centre hosting all DFMR systems
- Connection/merger of DFMR systems
- Upgrading of control electronic data base

The detailed examination and study of the above mentioned systems, as well as a thorough record of the needs and obligations of the DFMR, is the subject of a tender that was launched early 2016 and is expected to be assigned within the year.

VI.1.2 Data transmission

As stated in Table VI.1, the DCF Fleet Economic Data Call 2015 was not fully addressed, since there were some missing data, as well as data quality issues (e.g. capital value).

GFCM Task 1 data were submitted in time for deadline, with some missing fields of minor importance. An updated version with complete data will be transmitted in June 2016.

VI.2 Actions to avoid deviations

Efforts are being made for fully addressing the data requests, and in time for the deadline.

Indeed, during 2016 improvement was made, since the data submitted for the DCF Fleet Economic Data Call 2016 are complete and within the deadlines given by DG MARE /JRC. Similarly, GFCM task 1 data were fully submitted during 2016 in time for the deadline.

VII. List of acronyms and abbreviations

ALB	Albacore
AR	Annual Report
BFT	Bluefin tuna
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CYP	Cyprus
DCF	Data Collection Framework
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
STECF	Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries

SWO	Swordfish
TR	Technical Report
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

VIII. Comments, suggestions and reflections

No comments are provided.

IX. 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* – OJL 186, 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 Accu-racy of Fisheries Data used for Assessment (WKACCU), 27–30 October 2008, Bergen, Norway. ICES CM 2008\ACOM:32.

ICES. 2009. Report of the Workshop on methods to evaluate and estimate the precision of fisheries data used for assessment (WKPRECISE), 8-11 September 2009, Copenhagen, Denmark. ICES CM 2009/ACOM:40.

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, Séte, 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 6th Meeting of the Mediterranean Planning Group for Methodological Development (PGMed). 30 January-5 February 2012, Rome.

PGMed 2014. Report of the 8th Meeting of the Mediterranean Planning Group for Methodological Development (PGMed). Zagreb, 1- 2 September 2014, 85 pp.

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.

Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – Evaluation of 2013 MS DCF Annual Reports & Data Transmission (STECF-14-13) 2014. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR 26811 EN, JRC 91550, 257 pp.

XI. ANNEXES

ANNEX I

Department of Fisheries
and Marine Research

MALTA CENTRE FOR
FISHERIES SCIENCES

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

ΆΚΡΩΣ 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 εργάσιμων 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 ποσ (€):

ΨΥΓΕΙΟ: _____________________ Ι Ι Χωρητικότητα Ψυγείου (κυβ. μέτρα)

ΓΕΝΝΗΤΡΙΑ: _______________ Έτος κατασκευής: Ισχύς (KVA):

ΜΗΧΑΝΗ: _________________ Ιπποδύναμη: _______ Έτος κατασκευής: ______ Έτος αγοράς: _______ Τιμή: _______

3. ΑΛΙΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ

Μάρκα Ηλικία Κόστος αγοράς (€)

ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ

1. Βυθόμετρο: ΝΑΙ/ΟΧΙ

χανικό/ 3.

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

Α/Α	Όνομα	Θέση	Ηλικία	Εθνικότητα	Αμοιβή (€)*	Μήνες εργασίας
1						
2						

3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Σημειώσεις:

* Περιλαμβάνει κοινωνικές ασφαλίσεις, ιατροφαρμακευτική περίθαλψη και άλλες παροχές

ΘΕΣΗ	ΕΘΝΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ
1. Ιδιοκτήτης	1. Κύπριος/Ελληνας
2. Καπετάνιος	2. Ευρωπαίος (Κοινοτικός)
3. Βοηθός Καπετάνιος	3. Άλλος Ευρωπαίος
4. Μηχανικός	4. Άραβας
5. Βοηθός Μηχανικός	5. Αφρικανός
6. Ναύτης	6. Νοτιαμερικανός

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	

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

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

7. <u>ΕΞΟΔΑ</u>

Α. 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	

Β. 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)

<u>ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ</u>

Ημερομηνία: …………………………………………......... Υπογραφή Απογραφέα: ……………………………………………….

Όνομα και ιδιότητα προσώπου που έδωσε τα στοιχεία

Υπογραφή Ιδιοκτήτη:
….……………………………………………….

<u>ΓΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΧΡΗΣΗ</u>

Ελέγχθηκε από : ………………………………. Ημερομηνία:
………………………………

Εξετάστηκε από : ……………………………… Ημερομηνία:
………………………………

ΆΚΡΩΣ 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 ☐ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΕΥΟΥ☐

6.β Αναφέρετε τον αριθμό των εργάσιμων 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 ποσ (€):

ΨΥΓΕΙΟ: ____________________ ☐ ΝΑΙ ☐ ΟΧΙ Χωρητικότητα Ψυγείου (κυβ. μέτρα)

ΓΕΝΝΗΤΡΙΑ: __________________________ Έτος κατασκευής: Ισχύς (KVA):

3. ΑΛΙΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ

ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΑ Μάρκα Ηλικία Κόστος Αγοράς €

χανικό/ 3. Ηλεκτρικό 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 Αν ναι, 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 Αν ναι, καθ ____

ΔΙΚΤΥΑ

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

ΠΑΡΑΓΑΔΙΑ

ΕΙΔΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΓΑΔΙΩΝ	Αρ. Αγγιστρίων 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)			

<u>ΣΗΜΑΔΟΥΡΕΣ</u>

Αριθμός: [ ]

Αξία: [ ] (€)

ΦΩΤΑΚΙΑ

Αριθμός: | |

Αξία: | | (€)

ΔΟΛΩΜΑΤΑ

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

* για ολόκληρη την αλιευτική περίοδο

4. ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗ

Α/Α	Όνομα	Θέση	Ηλικία	Εθνικότητα	Αμοιβή (€)*	Μήνες εργασίας
1						

2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Σημειώσεις:

* Περιλαμβάνει κοινωνικές ασφαλίσεις, ιατροφαρμακευτική περίθαλψη και άλλες παροχές

ΘΕΣΗ	ΕΘΝΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ
1. Ιδιοκτήτης	1. Κύπριος/Ελληνας
2. Καπετάνιος	2. Ευρωπαίος (Κοινοτικός)
3. Βοηθός Καπετάνιος	3. Άλλος Ευρωπαίος
4. Μηχανικός	4. Άραβας
5. Βοηθός Μηχανικός	5. Αφρικανός
6. Ναύτης	6. Νοτιαμερικανός

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 : : ______________________________________

7. 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	

Β. 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) ☐

<u>ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ</u>

____
____
____
____
____
____
____

Ημερομηνία: ……………………………………….........   Υπογραφή
Απογραφέα:.…………………………………………….

Όνομα και ιδιότητα προσώπου που έδωσε τα στοιχεία

____

____

Υπογραφή Ιδιοκτήτη:
…………………………………………….

<u>ΓΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΗ ΧΡΗΣΗ</u>

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.

ΆΚΡΩΣ ΕΜΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΟ **Η ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΔΙΕΞΑΓΕΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ**

Τηλ. 22807822 **ΤΟ ΤΜΗΜΑ ΑΛΙΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΩΝ**

ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΟ ΜΕΤΑΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΗΣ ΜΟΝΑΔΑΣ ΑΛΙΕΥΤΙΚΩΝ ΠΡΟΙΟΝΤΩΝ

ΕΤΟΣ 2014

I. Στοιχεία Εταιρείας

Όνομα Εταιρείας ……………………………………………………………..
Διεύθυνση …………..…………………………………………………………
Όνομα Γενικού Διευθυντή ……………………………………………………..
Τηλέφωνα Επικοινωνίας ……………………………………………………....
Φαξ ………………………………………………………………………………..
Ηλεκτρονική Διεύθυνση ……………………………………………………..

II. Δραστηριότητες μεταποίησης αλιευτικών προϊόντων

Είναι η μεταποίηση αλιευτικών προϊόντων η κύρια δραστηριότητα της εταιρείας;
(Συμπληρώστε με x ή √)

ΝΑΙ	ΟΧΙ

Ποιο είναι το ποσοστό των πωλήσεων της εταιρείας που σχετίζεται με μεταποίηση αλιευτικών προϊόντων, σε σχέση με τις άλλες δραστηριότητες; %

Αν η μεταποίηση αλιευτικών προϊόντων δεν είναι η κύρια δραστηριότητα της εταιρείας και το ποσοστό των πωλήσεων που αφορούν αυτή είναι μικρότερο από 50% σε σχέση με τις άλλες δραστηριότητες, παρακαλώ συμπληρώστε το μέρος III και IV, διαφορετικά συμπληρώστε το μέρος III και V.

III. Δραστηριότητες μεταποιητικής μονάδας για αλιευτικά προϊόντα

Δραστηριότητες μεταποίησης (π.χ. repacking, ready-made food)	Παραγόμενη Ποσότητα
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

IV Συνολική αξία Πωλήσεων μεταποίησης αλιευτικών προϊόντων

Συνολική αξία πωλήσεων (turnover) η οποία **€**
αφορά μόνο μεταποιητικές δραστηριότητες **…………………………**

V. Οικονομικές Παράμετροι

(Σημειώνεται ότι αφορούν το σύνολο των οικονομικών δραστηριοτήτων της εταιρείας και όχι μόνο το μερίδιο που αφορά τη μεταποίηση)

1. **Ποσότητα πρώτων υλών (είδος ψαριών) που χρησιμοποιήθηκε**

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

2. **Εισόδημα** **€**
   Συνολικές πωλήσεις **-** Turnover …………………………
   Χορηγίες - Subsidies (Direct payments) ………………………….
   Άλλο Εισόδημα - Other Income ………………………….
   Σύνολο - Total ………………………….

3. **Έξοδα παραγωγής**
   $α_1$. Μισθοί προσωπικού ..………………………….
   (συμπερ. Κοινωνικές ασφαλίσεις,
   ιατρική περίθαλψη, αφυπηρετήσεις κ.α.)

   $α_2$. Imputed value of unpaid labour ……………………………
   (Άμισθη εργασία π.χ. εργοδότη)

   Συνολικό κόστος μισθών- Total Cost ……………………………
   ($α_1 + α_2$)

   β. Ενέργεια (πετρέλαιο, ρεύμα) ...…………………………
   γ. Πρώτες Ύλες - (Κόστος) για την παραγωγή ………………………..
   δ. Άλλα λειτουργικά έξοδα ..………………………….
   - Συσκευασία
   - Άλλα

4. **Κεφαλαιουχικό κόστος**
   Ολική Ετήσια Απόσβεση ……………………........
   Συσσωρευμένη Απόσβεση ………………………..
   Σύνολο – Financial costs net ………………………..

5. **Διοικητικά έξοδα – Administration expenses** …………………………..
6. **Extraordinary cost nets - Total**

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**

-<u>Net Investments within the year</u>

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 αλιευτικών 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)

΄Αρρεν	Θήλυ	΄Αρρεν/Μήνες	Θήλυ/Μήνες	΄Αρρεν/Μήνες	Θήλυ/Μήνες
		…../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../……	…../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../……	…../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../……	…../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../…… …../……

Συνολικός Αριθμός Εργοδοτουμένων ………………

Ημερομηνία …………………..

Όνομα και ιδιότητα προσώπου της εταιρείας
που έδωσε τα στοιχεία ……………………………………………………………

Όνομα Λειτουργού που διεξήγαγε το ερωτηματολόγιο ………………………

ANNEX IV: Form for recording fishing activity and performing métier-related sampling from inshore fishery

Αρ.:	**Καταγραφή ημερήσιας αλιευτικής δραστηριότητας παράκτιας αλιείας**

Στοιχεία σκάφους	**Όνομα σκάφους:**		**Στοιχεία Ιδιοκτήτη**	**Όνομα:**
	Αρ. νηολόγησης σκάφους:			**Αλ. Περιοχή:**
	Αλ. σταθμός:			**Βάθος:**

Ημερομηνία: **Σύνολο βαρκών που πήγαν ψάρεμα:**

		Περιγραφή αλιευτικής εξόρμησης											
Αλ. εργαλείο	Όνομα [Κωδικός]	Παραγάδι βυθού [LLS]	Δίκτυα - **Πανί** [GNS] **ψιλά**	Δίκτυα - **Πανί** [GNS] **πλάτια**	Δίκτυα - **Τρέμεζο** [GTR] **ψιλά**	Δίκτυα - **Τρέμεζο** [GTR] **πλάτια**	Σκαρκιές / κούζες [FPO]	Γαριδο-παγίδες [FPO]	Καλαμαριέρα - Σαγλατζιά [LHP] [LHM]	Καθετή [LHP] [LHM]	Συρτή [LTL]	Παραγάδι επιφανείας [LLD]	**Μετρήσεις μήκους**
	Ποσότητα*												
	Άνοιγμα ματιού διχτύου/ μέγεθος αγγιστρίου												
	Διάρκεια βύθισης (hr)												
Είδη		**Παραγωγή (kg)**											
Απορρίψεις:													

* Δίκτυα: Αριθμός ζεμπύλων, μήκος // Παραγάδια: Αριθμός αγγιστρίων // Υπόλοιπα: Αριθμός αλ. εργαλείων

Μήκος (cm)	Είδος:	Είδος:	Μήκος (cm)	Είδος:	Είδος:
8.0			8.0		
8.5			8.5		
9.0			9.0		
9.5			9.5		
10.0			10.0		
10.5			10.5		
11.0			11.0		
11.5			11.5		
12.0			12.0		
12.5			12.5		
13.0			13.0		
13.5			13.5		
14.0			14.0		
14.5			14.5		
15.0			15.0		
15.5			15.5		
16.0			16.0		
16.5			16.5		
17.0			17.0		
17.5			17.5		
18.0			18.0		
18.5			18.5		
19.0			19.0		
19.5			19.5		
20.0			20.0		
20.5			20.5		
21.0			21.0		
21.5			21.5		
22.0			22.0		
22.5			22.5		
23.0			23.0		
23.5			23.5		
24.0			24.0		
24.5			24.5		
25.0			25.0		
25.5			25.5		
26.0			26.0		
26.5			26.5		
27.0			27.0		
27.5			27.5		
28.0			28.0		
28.5			28.5		
29.0			29.0		
29.5			29.5		
30.0			30.0		
Total			Total		