

Lithuanian Annual Report for Data Collection 2014

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I. General framework

The report year is 2014.

Lithuanian National Programme for Fisheries Data Collection for the year 2014 has been developed in accordance with the Data Collection Regulations:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 of 25 February 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 Regulation (EC) 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;
- 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; Commission implementing decision No. C(2013)5568 of 30 August 2013, extending the national programmes for the collection of primary biological, technical, environmental and socio-economic data in the fisheries sector for the period 2011-2013 to the period 2014-2016.

This report is annual report of activity of the work carried out in 2014. This report closely follows the template and guidelines for submission of technical reports (Guidance for the submission of Annual Reports on the National Data Collection Programmes under Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008, Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008 and Commission Decision 2010/93/EU for 2014, Version 2 (26.2.2015)), adopted by STECF SGRN and submitted by the European Commission to the Member States (MS) for this purpose.

Fisheries sector in Lithuania is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania. Most functions of conservation of marine fish resources and fishery control are delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture to the Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania. Agricultural Information and Rural Business is responsible for economic data collection, provision of social and economic analyses of fisheries sector.

II. National data collection organization

II.A National correspondent and participating institutes

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Ministry of Agriculture) acts as the National Correspondent and is responsible for the overall coordination of NP and for data submission to the European Commission.

The work in the Lithuania in 2014 was carried out by two implementing bodies:

- 1) Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Fisheries Service or FS). It is responsible for catches, landings, research surveys at sea, transversal variables and effort statistics.
- 2) Agricultural Information and Rural Business Centre (hereinafter –AIRBC). It is responsible for economic data collection, provision of social and economic analyses of fisheries sector.

Lithuanian national co-ordination meeting was held on 9 of December 2014, in the Ministry of Agriculture, in Vilnius. Minutes of the meeting are attached as Annex I. The data collection problems in 2014 were discussed with representatives from institutions, which are involved in DCP implementation – FS and AIRBC. The main discussion objects were Lithuanian National Programme in 2014-2020, problems

raised in 2014 and outlook for the program in 2015, including financing. The next National coordination meeting is planned in 2015 IV quarter.

There are no derogations for Lithuania for the collection of biological data. Also, no derogations for economics data collection. Exclusion of aquaculture from DCF is based on Commission Decision 2010/93/EU proposition: “Collection of data for fresh water species is not mandatory. However, if this data is collected, Member States shall follow the segmentation set out in Appendix XI“

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According to the Commission Regulation 665/2008 article 8(2) data collected under Lithuanian National Data Collecton Programme is stored on FS and AIRBC websites <http://www.zuv.lt/index.php?1887118044> , www.vic.lt/?mid=562.

II.B Regional and International coordination

II.B.1 Attendance of internationals meetings

An overview of the international co-ordination meetings that was attended by Lithuania is given in standard table II.B.1. Most of the planned meetings have been attended by Lithuanian representatives in 2014. The preference was given to data collection coordination meetings (RCMs, PGCCDBS) and ICES assessment working groups (WGBIFS, WGBFAS,) and other meetings which are more important for Lithuania in relation to fishing activities and respective data collection (i. e. WGCATCH).

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

There were 21 recommendations from STECF, various working groups and RFMO meetings addressed to or relevant to Lithuania. The list of relevant recommendations and the responsive actions are given in the table II.B.2., also part of this info is stated below.

Source	Message	Follow-up
RCM LDF 2013	RCM LDF recommends to renew a joint observer program in the pelagic trawl fishery for small pelagic species in the CECAF area for another two years period	Negotiation of financial aspects between the MS concerned where performed and agreement was prolonged
RCM LDF 2013	RCM LDF recommends the implementation of the multilateral agreement on a joint sampling program of fisheries activity in the SPRMFO area	All MS involved into fishery in SPRFMO agreed to set up multilateral agreement for 2015-2016, in RCM LDF 1 meeting in April 21-22, 2015 in Hamburg.
RCM Baltic 2013	MS should upload all landing data into the Regional Data Base allowing the RCM to analyse the possible needs for bilateral agreements.	All data where uploaded to RDB
RCM Baltic 2013	MS should set up agreements, fixing the details of sampling, compilation and submission of data in each case it is concluded by the RCM that a bilateral agreement is needed.	Lithuania did not receive any official requirement to set up on agreements for sampling
RCM Baltic 2013	To ensure possibilities for adequate sampling of biological and métier related data including landings in foreign MS, it is recommended that the national authorities give ensure that national institutes have online access to national logbook data and national VMS data as this is needed for carrying out cost efficient DCF obligations	All national DCF participants have access to VMS data
LM 2013	MS to document Quality Control and Quality Approach procedures in summary for review at the next RCM	Lithuania will follow this recommendation. However, it would be usefull to get examples how to do that
RCM NS&EA 2013	RCM recommends that MS document their interpretation of trips, samples and sampling events and describe what the TripID and SampleID represent in there uploaded data	Lithuania performs sampling at sea only. TripID refers to trip from landing to landing or from port to port. SampleID as parameter is not used in our data sets, uploaded to RDB

Lithuania participates in the Regional Co-ordination Meetings (RCMs) for the Baltic, North Sea & Eastern Arctic and Long Distance Fisheries. Lithuania is a part of a multilateral agreement on sampling in the CECAF area in 2012-2013, see Annex 2, which was extended recently to the years 2015-2016.

For follow-up of STECF recommendations, see section VII.

III. Module of the evaluation of the fishing sector

III.A General description of the fishing sector

On the 1st of January 2015 Lithuanian fleet were consisted of 142 fishing vessels flying the Lithuanian flag and registered in the EU Fishing fleet register. These vessels gross tonnage is 48 611 GT and 50 791 kW of engine power. In 2014 fleet reduced by 4 vessels and fishing capacities were: 37 726 gross tonnage GT and 39 390 kW of engine power. Comparing to 2013 the capacity enlarged by 14 188 gross tonnage GT (29,1 %) and 8358 kW (16,5 %) of engine power. The enlarging occurred because few of large vessels returning to fleet of high seas.

Most of the vessels (102) operate in Baltic Sea coastal area. In the length interval from 20 to 40 metres – 29 vessels are registered. High seas fleet consists of 11 vessels.

In the Baltic Sea most of the commercial fishing boats of all sizes at that time were participating in cod, herring and sprat fishing. In other regions there were participating in sardinella, sardine and mackerel fishing. Large vessels used trawls and gillnets. Small scale vessels were generally using gillnets mostly.

Catch statistics for 2013 - 2014 of Lithuanian fleet in different regions

Year	Baltic Sea region	North Atlantic region	North Sea&Eastern Arctic region	Other regions
2013	136 vessels 15 572 t	1 vessel 1 160 t	4 vessels 1 994 t	5 vessels 72 330 t
2014	131 vessels 13 852 t	2 vessels 3 415 t	6 vessels 30 061 t	7 vessels 103 506 t

Please note, that some vessels carried out fishing activities in several regions.

III.B Economic variables

All supra regions

As far as the same methodology was applied for all fleet population and it is permitted by Guidelines, information will be provided to all supra regions in the same chapter.

III.B.1 Achievements: results and deviations from NP proposal

For all Lithuanian fleet segments data collection was carried out on census basis. Questionnaires (code DR-1) were approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 3D-707 on 4-th August of 2010 and were used for annual survey of fleet economic activity and employment. Institution, responsible for economic and certain transversal data collection and processing was State enterprise Agricultural Information and Rural Business Centre (AIRBC). Data collection for fleet economic

activity and employment is included in annual Lithuanian Official Statistic Data Program and therefore quality is ensured by application of principles of European Code of Practice. The data collection processes in AIRBC complies the ISO 9001 requirements for data quality and ISO 27001 requirements for data security.

Transversal data were collected and processed in Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture (FS) from the data source Integrated Fisheries Data Information System (IFDIS). Further information, concerning data source and institutions in charge of collection for each economic variable is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Economic variables, data sources and Institutions responsible for the data collection

Variable group	Variable	Unit	Data Source	Institution responsible for data collection and proceeding
Income	Value of landings	Euro	See comment 1	FS and AIRBC
	Income from fishing rights	Euro	See comment 2	AIRBC
	Direct subsidies	Euro	DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Other income	Euro	DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Costs	Crew wages	Euro	DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Imputed value of unpaid labour	Euro	See comment 3	AIRBC
	Energy costs	Euro	DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Repair costs	Euro	DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Other variable costs	Euro	DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Other non-variable costs	Euro	DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Rights cost	Euro	See comment 2	
	Annual depreciation	Euro		
Capital value	Value of physical capital: depreciated replacement value	Euro	See comment 4	AIRBC
	Value of physical capital: depreciated historical value	Euro		
	Value of quota and other fishing rights	Euro	See comment 2	
Investments	Investments in physical capital	Euro	DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Financial position	Debt/asset ratio	%	See comment 5	AIRBC
Employment	Engaged crew	Number	DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	FTE national	Number	See comment 6	AIRBC
	FTE harmonised	Number		AIRBC

Comment 1. Income from value of landings for vessels, operating in Baltic Sea is calculated from volume of landings multiplied by average fish price (IFDIS database). Parallel to cost items, income of landings is collected with questionnaires, thereby crosschecking of data is available for all fleet segments. Since data collection from coastal area fleet is characterized by relatively lower response rate, compare to other segments, first sale notes are used as data source for income of landings as well as main factor in estimation of missing data in vessels which did not respond to questionnaires. For long distance fleet income is obtained from questionnaires together with linked cost items and remaining economic variables. For data quality purpose income data from questionnaires are

compared to transversal variable value of landings. Missing values are estimated according logbook information concerning volume of landings and weighted average price.

Comment 2. Lease or rent fishing quota or fishing right to another stakeholder is not allowed by national law. There are no such costs in the sector, or Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights are equal to 0.

Comment 3. Imputed value of unpaid labour estimation is based on particular fleet segment crew wage (data from questionnaires) and number of unpaid family members engaged in fishery sector.

Comment 4. PIM methodology is applied (No FISH/2005/03). Explanation is in section “Estimation of capital value and capital costs”.

Comment 5. Data for debts and assets are gathered from questionnaires (enterprise balance sheet). Financial position is estimated as the ratio between debt and assets.

Comment 6. Full-time equivalent (FTE) national calculations based on the national reference level for FTE working hours of the crew members on board the vessel (excluding resting time) and the working hours onshore. Data for FTE calculation is derived from DR-1 questionnaires (ratio between hours worked per year and number of persons employed). If the annual working hours per crew member exceeded the reference level, the FTE is regarded as 1, if not exceeds is equal to the ratio between the hours worked and the reference level. FTE harmonized was based on a threshold of 2 000 hours per FTE using the same methodology as in calculations of FTE national.

Estimation of missing variables. In the case, when response rate was less than 100% of population, the missing variables were estimated from the sample, taking into the consideration the value of landings (volume of landings from logbooks multiplied by weighted average of landed species) of missing vessel and sample.

$$X_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i} * Y_j$$

where:

X_i – missing variable information about the vessel;

x_i – collected variable of the sample;

n – sample size;

Y_j – value of landings of the vessel;

y_i – value of landings of the sample.

Estimation of capital value and capital costs:

1. The reference values taken into account for the estimation of the Price per Capacity Unit (PCU) were second hand prices.
2. Method of estimating PCU:
 - a. Observed depreciated historical value (second hand prices);
 - b. Identification of a price index (heavy machinery index);
 - c. Calculation of current depreciated value (price index multiplied by historical value);
 - d. Estimation of cumulated depreciation costs (estimated as above);
 - e. Calculation of gross current value (observed depreciated current value + cumulated depreciation costs);
 - f. Calculation of PCU (gross current value/capacity), where capacity can be expressed in terms of GT/GRT, kW or meters.
3. Formula for calculating gross value:
Current Gross value = Current Net Value / (1-depreciation rate)^t

4. Machinery price index from 1992 to 2010 and estimations for earlier years have been used.
5. Depreciation rates for macro approach were used in accordance with general assumptions made by Workshop on calculating capital value using PIM:

	Depreciation rate
Hull	7%
Engine	25%
Electronics	50%
Other equipment	35%

6. Age schedule:

	Renovation years
Hull	never
Engine	10
Electronics	5
Other equipment	7

7. Asset share in the total value of capital:

	Share in Total Investments
Hull	60%
Engine	20%
Electronics	10%
Other equipment	10%

Economic Clustering of fleet segments

National fleet is represented by 5 different segments out of which 3 segments were clustered due to confidentiality reasons and their specificity (Standard table III.B.2.). First clustered segment merge passive gear vessels (fixed and drift nets) from 10 to 40 m. It follows approach “Segments similar to other segments” and in comparison with another same gear segment (0-10 m. boats using passive gear and operating in coastal area), differs in vessel length class and partly fishing area. In addition, due to low number of units there is a threat of confidentiality issues.

Second clustered segment merge active gear large scale pelagic trawlers from 24 to more than 40 m. It is important segment with distinct characteristics, clustered mainly because of confidentiality reasons and due to specificity is separated from demersal trawlers.

Irrespective of gear type and supra region, large scale vessels operating in NAFO, NEAFC, CECAF and other fishing regions were clustered to high sea vessels segment. This cluster is referred as important segment with distinct characteristics and in term of landings accounts for almost 85 % of national totals.

Unclustered segment with distinct characteristics were boats shorter than 10 m., attributed to small scale fishery and is regarded important segment concerning social aspects.

Second unclustered segment is referred as a main segment in Lithuanian fleet, targeting demersal fish species in Baltic Sea, mainly cod and surely dependant from cod management plans.

In the case of vessels with a mixed gear fishing, segmentation is based on effort (fishing days) for separate gear type. Several vessels use mixed gear fishing and depending on effort during the year, may be shifted from one to other segment between DTS 24-40 m and TM 24-40 m.

Deviation from NP proposal. In the Standard table III.B.1.the information concerning the target population, frame population, planed sample and other variables was updated, consequently it differs from NP proposal. In table III.B.1 was reported additional segment consisting of inactive vessels from 18 m. to 24 m. because in NP this segment was missing. NP needs to be updated by this segment.

III.B.2 Data quality: results and deviations from NP proposal

Data quality in terms of response rate is consistently improving. As was mentioned before, data collection processes in AIRBC comply with the ISO 9001 requirements for data quality. Data collection is organized according AIRBC approved procedure. At least one month before deadline, data collection forms, instructions and official cover letter are sent to each population unit. Enterprises have access (ID and password) to interactive data input system (IDIS) and have an option to enter data directly in to the system data base. Another option is to report filled questionnaire forms by email, by fax or by mail.

Received statistical forms are firstly checked for compliance of quality targets (completeness, expert assessments for each vessel profitability, cost structure and labour productivity in comparison with particular segment time series). If inconsistencies and major shortfalls are found and are sequential, data inspection unit visits company and perform data quality check at place. The priority for data inspection at place is set for the enterprises which present lower quality questionnaires.

Information about data collection strategy, quality and methods used is presented in Standard table III.B.3. The quality indicators are reported for each variable and for each segment as they were reported for data call (three of them are clustered segments).

Data quality assessment:

1. Response rate was calculated as achieved no/ frame population no. Presented in %.
2. Achieved sampling rate was calculated as achieved sample no./frame population no.

The lowest response rate was in small scale fishery segment and was 70%, almost unchanged from 2013. With a current tendency, the quality of data is foreseen to improve. For instance, in 2008 response rate for small scale fishery fleet was 27%, whereas 2014 it 70%. It is important to mention that with a reported 70% response rate almost 88% of coverage rate is achieved. Failure to respond rate to questionnaires is mostly typical for very low economic activity small scale enterprises which could be interpreted as noncommercial ones. Nevertheless, the data quality and representativeness have a tendency to increase.

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

For fleet economic activity and employment data, MS apply following recommendations:

PGECON 2012 Recommendation	“direct subsidies” should include: Refunds of fuel duty, subsidies for temporary cessation, socio-economic compensation for fishermen. “direct subsidies” should exclude: Fuel tax exemption, subsidies for permanent cessation of fishing activities, investment subsidies (fleet modernization).
STECF EWG 11-08 Recommendation	EWG 11-08 recommends that for the calculation of Capital value, all MS shall use PIM (Perpetual Inventory Method) in the future. A Workshop has already explained the method (DCF Workshop on Capital Valuation, Naples June 2011). MS should use this report in next AR. Also explore the need for a Training Workshop. This Report should be made available on the on DCF WEB site.

III.B.4 Actions to avoid deviations

No deviation from NP.

III.C Metier – related variables

Baltic Sea

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

Information used for ranking of metiers was obtained from national fishery database (IFDIS). There were no deviations from sampling strategies as outlined in national NP. 5 metiers were planned to sample after ranking procedure. All information on sampled trips are indicated in table III.C.3, 4, 6.

Subdivision 25-32. OTB_DEF_105_1_110 (vessels 24-40 m). This fishery is targeting cod with small proportion of flounder by-catch. Both species were selected for length/age sampling in landings and discards. Additionally, randomly selected vessels are obliged to fill out special forms with indication of discarded volumes. Also, once per month randomly selected vessel has to deliver samples of all discarded species to research laboratory. According to the plan 10 trips had to be sampled at sea and 10 trips on shore. At sea: $10/10 = 100\%$, on shore: $6/10 = 60\%$.

Fewer samples were obtained on shore from vessels because of poor cod catches.

Subdivision 25-32. GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0 (vessels 24-40 m and 12-18 m were combined together, while vessels <10m were treated as separate segment). Main target of this metier is cod. Cod was selected for length/age sampling in landings and discards. Length/age structures of landings and discards are very similar.

Due to lack of space on board and security reasons only surveys could be performed for fleet segment <10 m. Prior agreement with fishers and phone calls before landings enabled to register information on discard volumes and length distribution of catches. Randomly selected vessels are obliged to fill out special forms with indication of discarded volumes. In addition, once per month randomly selected vessel has to deliver samples of all discarded species to research laboratory. According to the plan 10 trips had to be sampled at sea and 10 trips on shore. At sea: $9/10 = 90\%$, on shore: $8/10 = 80\%$.

Less samples were obtained on shore from vessels because of poor cod catches.

Subdivision 25-32. PTM_SPF_16-31_0_0 (combined with OTM_SPF_16-31_0_0) (vessels 24-40 m). Targeting both sprat and herring in different proportions. According to the plan, 5 trips were planned on shore and 9 trips were achieved. On shore: $9/5 = 180\%$ Extra trips to gather samples did not require any additional costs.

Due to changed fishing strategy (more landings took place at native port) extra samples had to be taken for herring.

FYK_CAT_0_0_0 (Fyke net fishing in Curonian Lagoon.) 6 trips out of 6 planned were achieved. This fishery is targeting eel. This species was selected for length/age sampling in landings. Samples for biological analysis were obtained on shore.

FPO_CAT_0_0_0 (Trap fishing in Inland lakes). This fishery is targeting eel. 6 trips out of 6 planned were achieved. This species was selected for length/age sampling in landings. Samples for biological analysis were obtained on shore.

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

Pelagic fishery is targeting mixed herring-sprat catches. Discards of other species are considered as insignificant or not present at all. Following the agreement with fishing companies randomly selected vessels are delivering unsorted catches of herring and sprat either directly to research laboratory or with the possibility to pick up samples at harbor (sampling trips on shore). Number of samples was sufficient to cover whole fishing season and all fleet segments.

For all species number of achieved length measurements was higher than it was planned. This was performed in order to reach required precision level. In any case, oversampling did not require additional costs.

Details on achievement are indicated in Table III.C.6.

FYK_CAT_0_0_0 (Fyke net fishing in Curonian Lagoon) and FPO_CAT_0_0_0 (Trap fishing in Inland lakes) CV of 12.5% for eel was not reached in Fyke net fishing -13,5 % - due to high variability of this part of samples.

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

There were 3 recommendations for Baltic region relevant to Lithuania. All of them come from RCM Baltic 2013. Also 1 recommendation was reported during the evaluation of national AR2012 by STECF. Follow-up actions and comments are indicated in Table II.B.2.

III.C.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Due to poor status of cod size of samples and quantity is changing. It observed that fishing intensity (effort) had increased, while fishing efficiency and volume of landings reduced drastically. With implementation of landing obligation regulation there is a need to modify sampling strategy for cod. This is intended to do for NP2014-2016 in 2014.

Pelagic fishery for herring and sprat is more concentrated outside Lithuanian EEZ and landings depend on the plans of fishing companies. In this case sampling closely depends on them.

North Sea and Eastern Arctic

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

III.C.1.1. ICES I, II

Only 1 metier was planned to sample in this region (OTB_CRU_32-69_0_0 which is targeting *Pandalus borealis*). 1 trip was planned and 4 trips were achieved.

Number of length measurements: planned vs achieved (1000 vs 1000).

Only 1 metier was planned to sample in this region (OTM_DEF_100-119_0_0 which is targeting *Sebastes mentella*). 1 trip was planned and 1 trip was achieved.

Number of length measurements was undersampled (planned vs achieved: 2000 vs 1000).

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

Representative samples of *Pandalus borealis* have been collected for length measurement. The bycatch and discards of other species are prohibited by Norwegian law. Oversampling of trips had

happened because contract with technicians for sampling is signed for whole fishery season, despite of how many trips company performs. However, this action did not require extra costs.

The bycatch and discards of other species are prohibited by Norwegian law. Fishery on *Sebastes mentella* lasted only 1 month (in September). Fish size in catches was homogeneous and 1000 individuals to measure was sufficient amount to have representative length distribution of catches in that area.

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

There was 1 recommendation relevant to Lithuania, which comes from RCM NS&EA 2013. Also 1 recommendation was reported during the evaluation of national AR2012 by STECF. Follow-up actions and comments are indicated in Table II.B.2.

III.C.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant.

North Atlantic

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

III.C.1.1. ICES V, VI, XII, XIV & NAFO SA 2+ (Div. 1F+3K)

Only 1 metier was planned to sample in this region (OTM_DEF_100-129_0_0 is targeting *Sebastes mentella*).

1 trip was planned and 3 trips were achieved.

Number of length measurements was achieved over the plan (2000 vs 2099).

III.C.1.2 NAFO 3KLMNO

3 metiers have to be sampled in this region.

OTB_CRU_40-59_0_0 is targeting *Pandalus borealis*. 1 trip was planned and 0 trips were achieved.

OTB_MDD_>=130_0_0 is targeting groundfish species. 1 trip was planned and 1 trip was achieved.

OTB_MDD_>=280_0_0 is targeting skates with by-catch of groundfish. 1 trip was planned and 0 trips were achieved.

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

3 trips instead of 1 planned in ICES XII-XIV for *Sebastes mentella*.

Observers are contracted for whole fishing season and they do perform sampling as they are at sea regardless of how many trips will be performed. In any case this did not required extra cost.

There was very short fishery performed by Lithuanian fleet in NAFO area in 2014 using OTB_MDD_>=130_0_0, where 7 t of cod and 1 t of redfish was landed. Discards were registered and length measurements of cod (120 ind.) were performed, what was not in the plan of NP2014-2016. There was no fishery of other metiers in NAFO area.

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

There was 1 recommendation relevant to quality assurance, which comes from LM 2013 and NA 2013. Also 1 recommendation was reported during the evaluation of national AR2012 by STECF. Follow-up actions and comments are indicated in Table II.B.2.

III.C.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Since 2010 NP was not modified and this lead to discrepancies between planned sampling and real situation in fishery. In 2014 there is intension to update NP2014-2016 referring to most recent years of fisheries and modify plan for sampling of metiers.

Other regions

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

In CECAF region there is no need to rank metiers as only 1 metier was identified (OTM_SPF_>=40_0_0). 1 trip was planned nationally. Netherlands took initiative to coordinate whole sampling process in this area and multi-lateral agreement came into force from 2011.

In SPRFMO region there is no need to rank metiers as only 1 metier was identified (OTM_SPF_>=40_0_0). 1 trip was planned to sample and 0 trips were achieved. In 2015 multilateral agreement was prepared.

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

Not relevant. The results of data collection in CECAF region have to be provided in the annual report of Netherlands.

There was no fishery in 2014 in SPRFMO region.

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

There was 1 recommendation relevant to Lithuania concerning Sampling Observer Programme in CECAF and SPRFMO regions. Main outcome is that all MS involved into fishery in CECAF agreed to prolong multilateral agreement until the end of 2016. All MS involved into fishery in SPRFMO agreed to set up multilateral agreement.

III.C.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant for CECAF region.

There are difficulties to collect data in SPRFMO region. Lithuania was seeking for cooperation with Poland and Netherlands. In 2015 multilateral agreement was prepared (Poland, Lithuania, German, and Netherlands). In the near future the multilateral agreement will be signed.

III.D Recreational fisheries

Baltic Sea

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

Cod

The licenses for amateur fishing are unique both for inland or marine fishery. Therefore, the only way to estimated volumes of cod catch at sea is the counting the number of private and charter boats carrying anglers to the sea. Information on catch amounts per person comes from diaries of boat owners and skippers. For data collection on recreational catches special questionnaires were designed and distributed among ship/boat owners. Data on cod landings, frequency of trips to the sea from the recreational fishery was collected using the questionnaires. Data on total catch volume was estimated using the questionnaires on the number of boats exploited in recreational fishing and the number of anglers participating in cod at sea angling trips. Also logbooks on board of vessels with data on number of anglers were used for effort estimation. Limited catch basket (up to 15 kg per person) is multiplied by number of anglers and number of trips. The estimated cod harvests suggest that in 2014 recreational fishermen harvested around 10 t.

Salmon

Recreational fishery on salmon in general is not developed. Only single specimen could be caught in Lithuanian marine waters. There is no any information on catches of salmon in marine recreational fishery. All catches of salmon have been registered from inland waters. In 2014 there were about 0.5 t of salmon caught in total.

Eel

No statistics of the recreational fishery on eels are available. Studies of the impact of recreational fishery on eels have been performed in 2012. Data on eel landings to the inland waters from the recreational fishery was collected using the questionnaires strategy. Data on total catch volume was estimated using the questionnaires on the number of anglers participating at inland angling trips in different parts of Lithuania. Data on the total number of fishermen were taken from the Ministry of Environment. There are no records for eel catches in the marine waters of Lithuania. Total volume of eel catch in the inland waters estimated was nearly 3 tons in 2014.

Shark

There is no information on accidental catch of sharks in Lithuanian part of the Baltic Sea. Seeing hydrological features of SE Baltic the chance to capture sharks is bare possibility in this area.

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

Using the questionnaires strategy 1300 fishermen were interviewed in Inland waters. Eels fishing season continues from April to October, so interviews were carried out after the eel fishing season (from October to March), when the fishermen were less active. In autumn fishing intensity is less than 10 percent of the total fishing intensity per year. In winter season fishing intensity depends on the weather conditions and ice thickness.(This winter was very warm and ice cover was a short period of time.) The total number of fishermen (with annual permits) in Lithuania in 2014 was 65 thousand. During the interviews there were collected data on length, weight, quantity and the location on the catches of eels in 2014. According to the collected data and the total number of licenses for recreational fishery (this data was provided by the Ministry of Environment) was calculated the number of annual catches on eels.

Licensing of recreational fishery in Lithuania is governed by the Ministry of Environment. The licenses for amateur fishing are unique both for inland or marine fishery. MoEP do not collect catch statistics from amateur fishery neither in Baltic Sea nor in inland waters. Therefore, the only way to estimated volumes of catch at sea is the counting the number of private and charter boats carrying anglers to the sea. Information on total number of boats at sea is under jurisdiction of national border police. They can provide annual reports with total number of them. In order to distinguish boats between charter and fishing ones, fishing inspectors perform weekly surveys to the sea, where they can approximately count which boat is fishing and which is not. Due to irregularity of amateur fishing trips (depends on weather conditions) inspectors not always have a chance to evaluate the

percentage of fishing boats during the week. In most cases amateur fishermen go for fishing during the holidays and weekends, when authorities have days off. For that reason a lot of information is missing.

Evaluation of data quality is not performed. We assume that data obtained under conditions as described above are moderate.

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

There are no relevant recommendations.

III.D.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Fishery Service prepared manual for sampling of recreational fishery with description of methodology (in Lithuanian).

North Sea and Eastern Arctic

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

Lithuania is not involved into recreational fishery in this region and therefore there were no plans in NP2014-2016.

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

Not relevant.

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

Not relevant.

III.D.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant.

North Atlantic

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

Lithuania is not involved into recreational fishery in this region and therefore there were no plans in NP2014-2016.

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

Not relevant.

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

Not relevant.

III.D.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant.

Other regions

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

Lithuania is not involved into recreational fishery in this region and therefore there were no plans in NP2014-2016.

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

Not relevant.

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

Not relevant.

III.D.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant.

III.E Stock-related variable

Baltic Sea

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

4 stocks are selected for sampling purposes in the Baltic Sea, which are cod, herring, sprat and flounder.

For all Baltic stock sampled achievement is lower than 100%, except of flounder (109%). In the Table III.E.3 of NP 2014-2016 “Planned minimum No of individuals to be measured at national level” numbers are indicating only length measurements, while for calculation of variables data on individual fish length, weight, sex, maturity and age was used. Naturally, amount of biological parameters is always lower than amount of measured individuals for length compositions. True values of measured individuals per stock are indicated in Tables III.C.5 and III.C.6.

2 eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) stocks was selected for sampling purposes in the Inland waters. Number of individuals collected for biological variables along with precision target is presented in Table III.E.3.

Number of individuals collected for biological variables along with precision target is presented in Table III.E.3.

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

CVs were calculated using COST tool. 90% of dominating length groups were used to achieve precision requirements. Such parameters like maturity or sex ratio affects CV results. These deviations could be explained by extreme variability in maturity stages sampled in case of flounder and cod. CV precision for variables related to age of sprat and herring are also difficult to achieve. High variability of age groups between different seasons within length group requires more samples. This is hardly achievable, because over the last 3 years nearly 90% of sprat is caught and landed in foreign countries. For that reason sampling of pelagic fish is getting complicated.

In case of cod, catches and landings has decreased drastically and relevant number of samples were reduced. Nevertheless, length, weight and age relationship variables showed good variability in terms of CV precision.

Required precision target CV for eel was not achieved for variables related to age and length. Age and length of this species are extremely variable in Curonian lagoon and Inland lakes (Min eel length was 42 cm, max – 101 cm, age - from 5 to 17 years).

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

There was 1 recommendation from RCM Baltic 2013 related both metier and stock related parameters. Follow-up actions and comments are indicated in Table II.B.2.

III.E.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Due to poor status of cod size of samples and quantity is changing. It observed that fishing intensity (effort) had increased, while fishing efficiency and volume of landings reduced drastically. With implementation of landing obligation regulation there is a need to modify sampling strategy for cod. This is intended to do for NP2014-2016 in 2014.

Pelagic fishery for herring and sprat is more concentrated outside Lithuanian EEZ and landings depends on the plans of fishing companies. In this case sampling closely depends on them.

North Sea and Eastern Arctic

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

III.E.1.1. ICES I, II

2000 individuals of *Sebastes spp.* and 1000 individuals of *Pandalus borealis* were planned to analyse for individual length-weight distribution. *Sebastes spp.* was undersampled according to the plan, while *Pandalus borealis* was sampled according to the plan. Oversampling did not require extra costs.

200 otoliths were collected but not aged for *Sebastes spp.*

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

Fishery on *Sebastes mentella* lasted only 1 month (in September). Contracted person was unable to collect required amount of samples due to sudden change of fishery ground of vessel from ICES II to ICES XIV. Due to undersampling (1000 vs 2000 planned) precision for length-weight variable was not achieved for *Sebastes spp.* in ICES I-II.

Age was not read so precision for variables related to age were not evaluated.

For *P. borealis* variables showed good achievement of precision.

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

There are 2 recommendations related to stock-based variables of redfish. Follow-up actions and comments are indicated in Table II.B.2.

III.E.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Lithuania is hiring fish processing experts from fishing companies operating in ICES I, II. There are no other options for Lithuania to collect data because there are no biologists available for such type of work.

First of all Lithuania applied to stock coordinators and chairmen of AFWG and NIPAG to examine if Lithuanian biological data is needed including detailed information what type of data are crucial. In case of *Pandalus borealis* Lithuania have insignificant contribution to stock exploitation. NIPAG response was that Lithuanian data for *Pandalus borealis* is not needed for stock assessment. Only catch statistics by MS is required.

The reply from AFWG was that other biological parameters from Lithuania could be useful, but not crucial for stock assessment. In case of redfishes observers are instructed how to collect otoliths from fish. However, it's not clear who will be responsible age reading of otoliths because fulfilment of this task requires species-specific knowledge and experience. Lithuania has no experts in age reading for species outside the Baltic Sea. Lithuania will ask for derogation not to read otoliths.

North Atlantic

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

III.E.1.1. ICES V, VI, XII, XIV & NAFO SA 2+ (Div. 1F+3K)

2000 individuals of *Sebastes spp.* were planned to analyse for length-weight distribution. 2000 individuals were sampled.

400 otoliths were collected but not aged for *Sebastes spp.*

III.E.1.2 NAFO 3KLMNO

Only *Pandalus borealis* was planned to sample for length composition. This type of fishery is under moratorium. Other stocks were not planned to sample.

There was very short fishery performed by Lithuanian fleet in NAFO area in 2014, where 7 t of cod and 1 t of redfish were landed. Length and weight of cod (120 ind.) were registered, what was not in the plan of NP2014-2016. There was no fishery for other species in NAFO area.

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

The number of individuals for length composition was sufficient to cover whole fishing season and fishing grounds for all stocks. Precision targets for length-weight variable was achieved for *Sebastes spp.* Age was not read so precision for variables related to age were not evaluated.

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

There were no recommendations related to stock-based variables

III.E.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Lithuania is hiring fish processing experts from fishing companies operating in ICES XII-XIV and NAFO. There are no other options for Lithuania to collect data because there are no biologists available for such type of work.

First of all Lithuania applied to stock coordinators and chairmen of NAFO SC and NWWG to find out if Lithuanian biological data is needed including detailed information what type of data are crucial.

The reply from NWWG was that other biological parameters from Lithuania could be useful, but not crucial for stock assessment.

From NAFO stock coordinators response came from 2 stock coordinators. In case of *Pandalus borealis* there was clear statement that Lithuania must to provide all biological data on shrimps as soon as fishery will be recovered. In case of *Gadus morhua* only catch statistics and length-weight distribution is needed for stock assessment.

There was no response from other stock coordinators of NAFO SC.

Lithuania has no experts in age reading for species outside the Baltic Sea. Lithuania will ask for derogation not to read otoliths.

Other regions

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

According to NP 2014-2016 there was a plan to sample 7 species in CECAF:

Trachurus spp.

Sardinella aurita

Engraulis encrasicolus

Scomber japonicus

Sardina pilchardus

Katsuwonus pelamis

Sarda sarda

Netherlands took initiative to coordinate whole sampling process in this area and multi-lateral agreement came into force from 2011.

According to NP 2014-2016 there was a plan to sample 2 species in SPRFMO:

Trachurus spp.

Scomber japonicus

Plan was not achieved due to absence of fishery.

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

The results for stocks in CECAF area should be available from the annual report of Netherlands. There was no fishery in SPRFMO in 2014.

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

There were no specific recommendations on stock-related variables for this region.

III.E.4 Actions to avoid deviations

One of the recommendations stated in the RCM LDF 2014 report is implementation of the multilateral agreement on a joint sampling program of fisheries activity in the SPRMFO area. During the RCM LD meeting on 21-22 of April the multilateral agreement was prepared and in the near future will be signed.

III.F Transversal variables

III.F.1 Capacity

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

Fleet capacity data are collected from database system IFDIS which is integrated with Electronic reporting (Logbook) system, fleet register and other sources. This helps Fisheries Service to process all incoming data.

Field	Number of vessels
Achieved sample rate	100 %
Response rate	100 %
CV	N/A

Field	GT, KW, vessel age
Achieved sample rate	100 %
Response rate	100 %
CV	N/A

No major shortfalls.

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

Census is used to collect data from Fleet Register. No deviations from aim.

No major shortfalls.

III F.1.3 Follow- up of Regional and international recommendations

There were no recommendations from Liaison meetings

III.F.1.4 Actions to avoid deviations

There is no need of actions.

III.F.2 Effort

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

Fishing effort data are collected from database system IFDIS and fishing logbooks.

Field	Number of vessels
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Days at sea
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Hours fished
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Fishing days
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	kW* fishing days
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	GT, fishing days
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Number of trips
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Number of rings - N/A
Achieved sample rate	N/A N/A N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Number of fishing operations
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Number of nets/Length
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Number of hooks, Number of lines
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Number of Ports, traps
Achieved sample rate	100 % 100 % N/A
Response rate	
CV	

Field	Soaking time
Achieved sample rate	100 %
Response rate	
CV	
	N/A

No major shortfalls.

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

Fishery control system became more effective using IFDIS. The database system IFDIS is linked to Electronic reporting (Logbook) system, VMS, Fleet Register and other sources and assures the quality of the data. RFMO sets new requirements related to transmission, integration and cross-checking of fisheries data by using satellite-based VMS. Upgraded VMS, IFDIS and other systems assured the quality of the collected data.

No major shortfalls.

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

No Liaison Meeting recommendations.

III.F.2.4 Actions to avoid deviations

There is no need of actions.

III.F.3 Landings

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

Data on landings are collected from the database system IFDIS and other sources.

Field	Value of landings total and per species
Achieved sample rate	100 %
Response rate	
CV	
	N/A

Field	Live weight of landings total and per species
Achieved sample rate	100 %
Response rate	
CV	
	N/A

Field	Prices per commercial species
Achieved sample rate	100 %
Response rate	100 %
CV	N/A

Field	Conversion factor per species
Achieved sample rate	N/A
Response rate	N/A
CV	N/A

No major shortfalls.

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

Fishery control system became more effective using IFDIS. The database system IFDIS is linked to Electronic reporting (Logbook) system, VMS, Fleet Register and other sources and assures the quality of the data. RFMO set new requirements related to transmission, integration and cross-checking of fisheries data by using satellite-based VMS.

Upgraded VMS, IFDIS and other systems assured the quality of the collected data.

No major shortfalls

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

No Liaison Meeting recommendations.

III.F.3 4 Actions to avoid deviations

There is no need of actions.

III.G Research surveys at sea

III.G.1 Achievements: Results and deviations from NP proposals

Lithuania has planned to undertake 4 surveys in the Baltic Sea, Division IIId, subdivision 26 (LEEZ) using the R/V DARIUS. All surveys are of priority 1 and included into the program as defined in Appendix IX of the Commission Decision 2010/93/EU. A summary of the surveys is presented in the Table III.G.1. A short summary of the different surveys follows below.

Baltic International Trawl Survey (BITS Q1 and Q4). The main aim of the BITS surveys is to estimate cod recruitment indices and cod abundance in the Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone (LEEZ) ICES Division IIId. The surveys were conducted in February – March and November – December using the TV3 trawl according to the BITS manual (ICES, 2013, Addendum 1). In total 6 stations in BITS Q1 and 6 stations in Q4 have been carried out by Lithuania (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). Samples for measurement and age determination of cod, flounder and other species were taken.

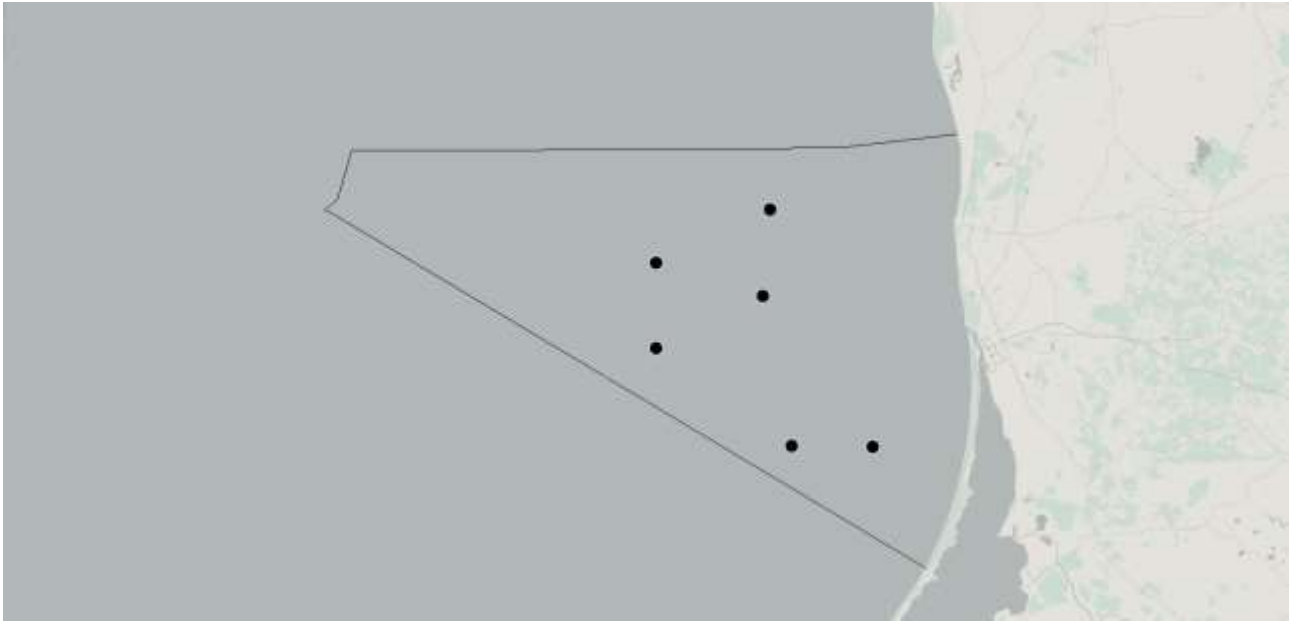


Figure 1. Allocation of stations assigned to Lithuania for BITSQ1 survey in 2014

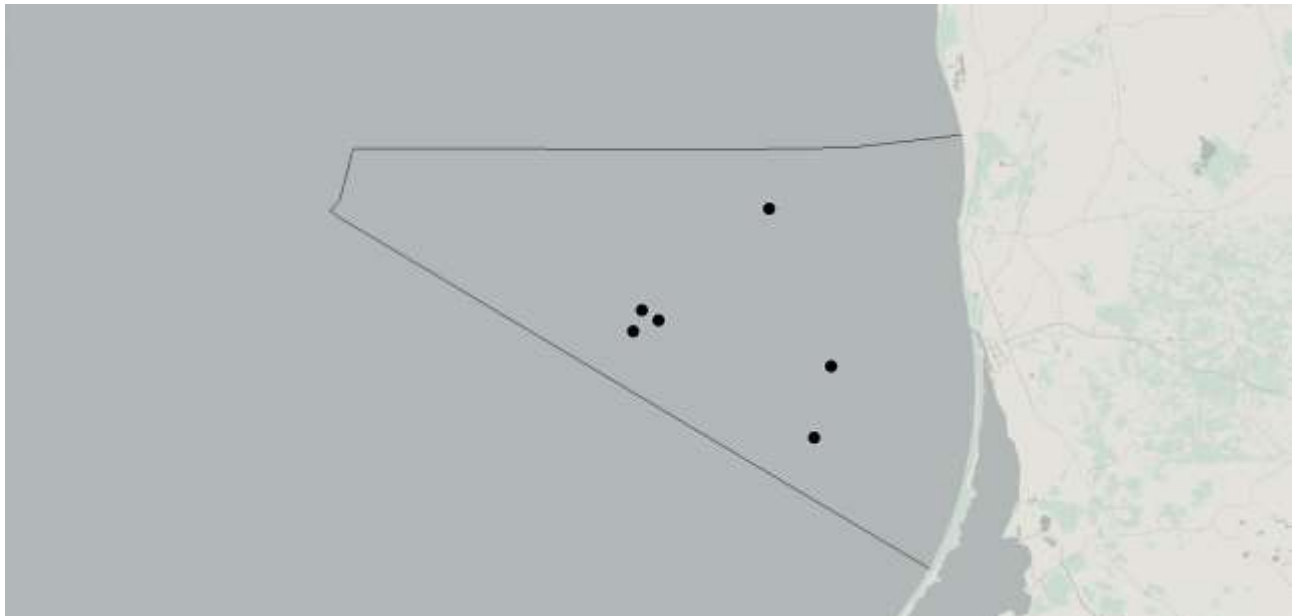


Figure 2. Allocation of stations defined in the LEEZ for BITSQ4 survey in 2014

All survey data are stored in database of Fisheries Service and uploaded to DATRAS for international data storage. The surveys provide data to the ICES international data storage to Baltic International Fish Survey Working Group (WGBIFS) and Baltic Fisheries Assessment Working Group (WGBFAS).

Sprat Acoustic Survey. The main objective of SAS is to assess sprat biomass and abundance in the Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone (LEEZ) Baltic Sea ICES Division IIId. The survey has been conducted in May using the midwater trawl according to the BIAS manual (ICES, 2012, Addendum 2). In total 6 hauls have been carried out and the cruise covered 120 echo Nm of LEEZ (ICES subdivision 26) (Fig. 3). Samples of herring and sprat for otoliths, weight and maturity have been collected.



Figure 3. Cruise track design and hauls of SAS survey in LEEZ in 2014

Baltic International Acoustic Survey (Autumn). The main objective of BIAS is to assess herring biomass and abundance in the Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone (LEEZ) Baltic Sea ICES Division IIIId. The survey has been conducted in October using the midwater trawl according to the BIAS manual (ICES, 2012, Addendum 2). In total 7 hauls have been carried out and the cruise covered 120 echo Nm of LEEZ (ICES subdivision 26) (Fig. 4). Samples of herring and sprat for otoliths, weight and maturity have been collected.



Figure 4. Cruise track design and hauls of BIAS survey in LEEZ in 2014

BIAS and SAS surveys are coordinated within the frame of the Baltic International Acoustic Surveys (BIAS). The data are stored in database of Fisheries Service in Klaipeda and have been uploaded for international data storage to Baltic International Fish Survey Working Group WGBIFS. The surveys provide data to the ICES Working Group on Fisheries Acoustic Science & Technology (WGBFAST) and Baltic Fisheries Assessment Working Group (WGBFAS).

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

Surveys were conducted in accordance with the requirements and recommendations raised by relevant ICES WGs. Data are available prior to the meeting of stock assessment WG upon request (usually 2 months in advance).

3 days in total were planned for BITS surveys in Q1 and Q4 accordingly and 2 days were used in per each survey. Number and distribution of stations for trawling are allocated just before each survey (usually 2-3 months in advance). All stations were covered according to what was planned by WGBIFS and not by NP2014-2016 requirements.

2 days were planned for SAS in May and 2 days per BIAS in October. Plans were achieved without deviations.

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

There were no recommendations from WGBIFS on surveys.

III.G.4 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant

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

IV.A Collection of data concerning the aquaculture

As presented in *Commission Decision 2010/93/EU* “Collection of data for fresh water species is not mandatory. However, if this data is collected, Member States shall follow the segmentation set out in Appendix XI“, data collection for aquaculture is not foreseen and therefore excluded from data collection program.

IV A 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

Not applied.

IV A 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

Not applied.

IV A 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Not applied.

IV A 4 Actions to avoid deviations

Not applied.

IV.B Collection of data concerning the processing industry

IV.B.1 Achievements: results and deviations from NP proposal

Data for fish processing industry was collected by the AIRBC on census basis. Population was determined from official database of State food and veterinary service. Questionnaire for data

collection was approved by the Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 3D-707 on 4-th August of 2010. Results are presented in Standard Tables IV.B.1 and IV.B.2. Variables collected for fish processing industry is presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Collection of data concerning the processing industry

Variable group	Variable	Unit	Data Source	Institution responsible for data collection and proceeding
Income	Turnover	Euro	See comment 1	AIRBC
	Subsidies	Euro	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Other income	Euro	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Personnel Costs	Wages and salaries of staff	Euro	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Imputed value of unpaid labour	Euro	See comment 2	AIRBC
Energy costs	Energy costs	Euro	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Raw material costs	Purchase of fish and other raw material for production	Euro	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Other operational costs	Other operational costs	Euro	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Capital costs	Depreciation of capital	Euro	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Financial costs, net	Euro	See comment 3	AIRBC
Extraordinary costs, net	Extraordinary costs, net	Euro	See comment 4	AIRBC
Capital value	Total value of assets	Euro	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Net Investments	Net Investments	Euro	See comment 5	AIRBC
Debt	Debt	Euro	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Employment	Number of persons employed	Number	ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	FTE National	Number	See comment 6	AIRBC
Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	Number	The list of animal food handling entities holding veterinary approval number	Lithuanian State Food and Veterinary Service

Comment 1. Turnover refers to the sales of processed fish production during reference period. Packed production without additional processing as well as other type of revenues should be submitted as other income.

Comment 2. Imputed value of unpaid labour estimation is based on particular segment wages and salaries of staff (data from questionnaires) and number of unpaid family members, submitted in questionnaire.

Comment 3. Financial cost net is estimated as Financial expenditures minus Financial income.

Comment 4. Extraordinary cost net is estimated as Extraordinary expenditures minus Extraordinary income.

Comment 5. Net investments is estimated as difference between purchase and sale of assets during year.

Comment 6. Full-time equivalent (FTE) national calculations based on the national reference level for FTE working hours of the staff in fish processing industry Data for FTE calculation is derived from ŽF-1 questionnaires (ratio between hours worked per year and number of persons employed). If the annual working hours per employee exceeded the reference level, the FTE is regarded as 1, if not exceeds is equal to the ratio between the hours worked and the reference level. According to the national law, the average working hours in 2012 was 2010.

Deviations from NP proposal

No deviation from NP.

IV.B.2 Data quality: results and deviations from NP proposals

The information about planned data quality and methods used to collect the data is presented in Standard Table IV.B.2.

As the data collection scheme is census (A), the response rate is used for the quality evaluation. It is calculated as follows:

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

r_j - response rate;

N – total enterprises in the segment;

n – number of enterprises which provided questionnaires.

No deviations from NP

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

There are no relevant recommendations.

IV.B.4 Actions to avoid deviations

No deviations

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

Temporal and spatial coverage of data for calculation of ecosystem indicators can be performed according to sampling scheme specified for data collection in relevant tables. Surveys which contribute data for indicators 1, 2, 3, 4 are specified in section III.G.

Indicator 8 will be evaluated from data collected during the commercial fishing trips.

Indicator 9 will be calculated using landings and price data from logbooks and IFDIS, the fuel consumption and costs will be calculated in accordance with the data provided in the DR-1 statistical forms and efforts.

V.1 Achievements: Results and deviations from NP proposals

Results were not evaluated yet, because no methodology is known.

V.2 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant.

VI. Module for management and use of the data

VI.1 Achievements: Results and deviations from NP proposals

Data from logbooks of commercial fishery are uploaded to national database IFDIS. Several data calls (Annual Economic Report, effort, fish processing industry, aquaculture, RCMs) had to be answered in 2014, which was done within the respective deadlines (some minor delays took place) and with complete and quality-checked data. Data were transmitted to regular data users such as ICES assessment working groups and uploaded to relevant databases (RDB, InterCatch, DATRAS). Catch data on *Sebastes spp.* from ICES XII-XIV were submitted to NWWG upon request.

There was no request for data on *Pandalus borealis* in ICES I-II. Moreover, feedback from relevant stock coordinator had been received with statement that Lithuanian shrimp data is not needed for stock assessment.

Some technical problems occurred when uploaded data to InterCatch. Data were submitted in time, but for some unknown reasons data did not appear in database. Prior WGBFAS meeting it some information was received that effort data also has to be uploaded to IC (what was not required previously). For that reason we had to update data just before working session. In other cases data were not submitted for stocks just because these stocks were not landed by Lithuania. Requirement was to upload data with zero catches. This was done not for all stocks.

Anguilla anguilla landing and biological data was provided to ICES according request of WGEEL working group. No deviations occurred.

VI.2 Actions to avoid deviations

Lithuania considered all remarks received from ICES, RCM and JRC concerning data uploads.

However, Lithuania does not take responsibility for databases if it not works properly during data upload.

VII. Follow-up of STECF recommendations

There were 10 recommendations from STECF for evaluation of AR2013 and few for the economical database. All recommendations and remarks are listed in the table II.B.2 and below with follow-up actions and responsive comments.

Source	Message	Follow-up
STECF 14-13	Mostly as the same species are reported in both tables III.C.5 and III.C.6, with no indication that concurrent sampling actually took place. Concurrent sampling at sea is highlighted for 2 metiers, in which case we would expect to see more species listed in Table III.C.6	The list of species was updated in relevant table of AR2014.
STECF 14-13	Number of fish hauls in the BIAS is mentioned in text but not in the table. AR2014: MS to report number of fish hauls in table	This comment was considered in AR2014. Number of hauls for acoustic surveys were added to relevant table
STECF 14-13	MS to create a DCF website. MS to provide necessary content (Is the information provided on the website in line with legal requirements (COM Reg. 665/2008 art. 8.2)	The main information about data collection and the activities related to Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture competence is published on the official Fisheries Service website in Lithuanian language: http://www.zuv.lt/index.php?1887118044
STECF 14-13	MS to provide all cv's in future reports MS to provide details relating to cv's in future reports	In AR2014 there are no requirements anymore to provide CVs. However, in the text of AR2014 there will be some comments on precision achievement
STECF 14-13	MS to provide actions to adress shortfalls (e.g in this year, no information was provided on the lack of cv's) in future reports	In AR2014 there are no requirements anymore to provide CVs. However, in the text of AR2014 there will be some comments on precision achievement
STECF 14-13	Yes, as the same species are reported in both tables III.C.5 and III.C.6, with no indication that concurrent sampling actually took place. Concurrent sampling at sea is highlighted for 2 metiers, in which case we would expect to see more species listed in Table III.C.6	In case of redfish and shrimp fishery the bycatch and discards is prohibited by Norwegian law. Therefore, there can't be any other species listed from areas ICES I, II and NEAFC. For NAFO area all species will be listed in future

STECF 14-13	MS to provide all RCM recommendations and actions taken in future reports. This happened as a result of both the NS&EA and NA regions being reported under the same heading. Ms to avoid this confusion in the future.	Lithuania followed this comment and AR2014 will have struture according to guidelines
STECF 14-13	MS to continue to follow up on possibilities of signing bi - latteral agreements with other countries who could take up the sampling obligations in SPRFMO	In 2015 multilateral agreement was prepared (Poland, Lithuania, German, and Netherlands). In the near future the multilateral agreement will be signed. There were no fishery performed by Lithuania in 2014
STECF 14-13	MS to continue to follow up on possibilities of signing bi - latteral agreements with other countries who could take up the sampling obligations in SPRFMO, and then report cv's.	In 2015 multilateral agreement was prepared (Poland, Lithuania, German, and Netherlands). In the near future the multilateral agreement will be signed. There were no fishery performed by Lithuania in 2014.
STECF 14-13	MS to provide details on shortfalls for redfish in the NS&EA	After informal discussions during the RCM NS&EA it was find out that not all MSs are able to read redfish otoliths, because it requires a specific knowledge and practise.
STECF 14-13	MS does not have age reading expertise in readfish, so cannot age the otoliths collected. MS should endeavour to agree for another MS with expertise in reading redfish, to read their otoliths, or request a derogation.	Lithuania will ask for derogation not to read otoliths
SGRN 10-01 (Evaluation of NP proposals 2011-	General comments regarding the fish processing industry: 1. SGRN recommends MSs to consult with the national statistical offices in order to improve efficiency and guarantee consistency in the data collection process. Efficiency can be improved because national offices could already have information required to be collected under the DCF. Data consistency will be met if the same definitions are applied	MS followed this recomendation

STECF EWG 11-08 (Evaluation of AR 2010)	EWG 11-08 recommends that for the calculation of Capital value, all MS shall use PIM (Perpetual Inventory Method) in the future. A Workshop has already explained the method (DCF Workshop on Capital Valuation, Naples June 2011). MS should use this report in next AR . Also explore the need for a Training Workshop. This Report should be made available on the on DCF WEB site.	MS followed this recommendation
PGECON 2012 Recommendation	“direct subsidies” should include: Refunds of fuel duty, subsidies for temporary cessation, socio-economic compensation for fishermen. “direct subsidies” should exclude: Fuel tax exemption, subsidies for permanent cessation of fishing activities, investment subsidies (fleet modernization).	MS followed this recommendation

VIII. List of acronyms and abbreviations

AIRBC– Agricultural Information and Rural Business Centre
 BIAS – Baltic International Acoustic Survey
 BITS – Baltic International Trawl Survey
 CEECAF – Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
 DATRAS – DATAbase of TRAWl Surveys
 DCF – Data Collection Framework.
 DCP – Data Collection Programme
 DCR – Data Collection Regulation
 EU – European Union
 FS – Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania
 FTE AIRBC Full Time Equivalent
 ICES – International Council for Exploitation of the Sea
 IFDIS – Integrated Fishery Data Information System
 LEEZ – Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone
 MS – Member State
 NACE – Nomenclatures des Activités de Communauté Européenne
 NAFO – North Atlantic Fisheries Organization
 NEAFC – North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
 NP – National Program
 NPA – National Paying Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture
 NDCP – National Data Collection Programme
 NS&EA – North Sea and Eastern Atlantic
 LDF – Long Distance Fishery
 PIM – Perpetual Inventory Method
 RCM – Regional Co-ordination Meeting
 RFMO – Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
 SC – Scientific Council
 SGECA STECF sub-group on economic affairs
 SPRAS – Sprat Acoustic Survey
 SPRFMO – South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
 STECF – Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries

VMS – Vessel Monitoring System

WG – Working Group

WGBFAS – Baltic Fisheries Assessment Working Group

WGBFAST – Working Group on Fisheries Acoustic Science & Technology

WGBIFS – Baltic International Fish Survey Working Group

WGCATCH – Working Group on Commercial Catches

WKDRP – Workshop on Discard Raising Procedures

WKSCMFD – Workshop on Sampling and Calculation Methodology for Fisheries Data

WSMRF – Workshop on Sampling Methods for Recreational Fisheries

IX. Comments, suggestions and reflections

There is a problem to calculate „Days at sea” information as vessels master do not indicate this information in fishing logbook (aggregated by FAO sub-region). If vessel spent one day in several regions there is no way to calculate exact time spent in every area.

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X. References

ICES, 2012. Manual for International Baltic acoustic surveys (IBAS), March 2012, Helsinki, Finland. ADDENDUM 2: WGBIFS manual for Baltic acoustic surveys, version 1.01. 24 pp.

ICES, 2013. Manual for the Baltic International Trawl Surveys, March 2013, Tartu, Estonia. ADDENDUM 1: WGBIFS BITS MANUAL 2013. 71 pp.

ICES, 2009. Report of the Working Group on Baltic International Fish Survey (WGBIFS), 30 March - 3 April 2009, Lysekil, Sweden. ICES CM 2009/LRC:05. 742 pp.

XI. Annex

ANNEX 1. Minutes of Lithuanian national co-ordination meeting.



LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS ŽEMĖS ŪKIO MINISTERIJA

NACIONALINIO KOORDINACINIO SUSIRINKIMO PAGAL LIETUVOS NACIONALINĘ ŽUVININKYSTĖS DUOMENŲ RINKIMO PROGRAMĄ PROTOKOLAS

2014-12-15 Nr. 8D-31(5.50)

Vilnius

Susirinkimas įvyko 2014 m. gruodžio 09 d., 10.00 -18.00 val. Žemės ūkio ministerijoje.

Susirinkimo pirmininkė – Vilda Giriūnienė, Nacionalinė korespondentė, Žemės ūkio ministerijos Žuvininkystės departamento Žuvininkystės politikos skyriaus vyriausioji specialistė.

Dalyvavo: (dalyvių sąrašas pridedamas).

DARBOTVARKĖ:

1. Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimas 2014 m., audito rezultatai, 2013 metinės programos pridavimo eiga ir kt.
2. Pasirengimas nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimui 2015-2016 m. Egzistuojančių taisyklių peržiūra, diskusija su NMA ir vykdytojais.
3. Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos biudžetas 2015-2020 m.
4. Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimo koordinacinių susirinkimų ataskaitos, rezultatai.
5. Rezultatų pristatymai iš dalyvavusių per 2014 m. DRP susitikimuose
6. Biologinių duomenų sistemos pristatymas
7. Bendradarbiavimo dėl bendrųjų misijų darbų atlikimo terminų nustatymas.

Klausimas. Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimas 2014 m., audito rezultatai, metinės programos pridavimo eiga ir kt.

Svarstyta. Pristatytas Lietuvos nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos (toliau – DRP) įgyvendinimas, biudžetas 2014 m. ir jo panaudojimas. Taip pat informuota apie iš Europos Komisijos gautas pastabas dėl 2013 m. DRP techninės ataskaitos teikimo klaidų, kokių veiksmų imtasi, atsakymų į pastabas aptarimas. 2014 m. birželio 17–19 d. iš „Devstar“ organizacijos atvažiavusių ekspertų komandos, vykdžiusios Europos Komisijos Jūrų reikalų ir žuvininkystės generalinio direktorato projektą „Pagalba nacionalinių duomenų rinkimo programų įgyvendinimo

stebėsenai“, detalios duomenų rinkimo programos analizės bei po jos pateiktos „Šalies ataskaita“ (Country report) pristatymas. „Šalies ataskaitos“ rezultatai buvo oficialiai pateikti Europos Komisijai bei Lietuvai. Diskusija dėl nurodytų probleminių „Šalies ataskaitos“ dalių. Nutarta įgyvendinti nacionalinį DRP tobulinimą remiantis „Šalies ataskaita“.

Klausimas. Pasirengimas nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimui 2015-2016 m. Egzistuojančių taisyklių peržiūra, diskusija su NMA ir vykdytojais.

Svarstyta. Su institucijų atstovais peržiūrėtos ir diskutuotos Lietuvos žuvininkystės 2014-2016 metų duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimo taisyklės, patvirtintos Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio ministro 2014 m. sausio 30 d. įsakymu Nr. 31D-62 „Dėl Lietuvos žuvininkystės 2014-2016 metų duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimo taisyklių patvirtinimo“.

Klausimas. Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos biudžetas 2015-2020 m.

Svarstyta. Detalus Europos jūrinių reikalų ir žuvininkystės fondo, kurio viena iš priemonių nuo 2014 m. tapo ir DRP pristatymas. Pristatymą atliko ES skyriaus vedėja Daiva Kiminaitė. Diskusija virė dėl DRP įgyvendinimo Lietuvoje, buvo renkamasi iš EK siūlomų dviejų finansavimo modelių – kai nacionalinis koordinatorius paramos gavėjas (beneficiary) arba kai nacionalinis koordinatorius – tarpinė institucija (intermediate body). Aptarti aktualiausi Veiksmų programos 13 dalies aspektai, Ex-ante sąlygos, liečiančios DRP.

Klausimas. Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimo koordinacinių susirinkimų ataskaitos, rezultatai. Rezultatų pristatymai iš dalyvavusių per 2014 m. DRP susitikimuose.

Svarstyta. Dalyviai pateikė savo rezultatus ir ataskaitas iš dalyvautų per 2014 metus posėdžių. Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimo koordinacinių susirinkimų ataskaitos rezultatai RCM LDF, RCM Baltic, RCM NS EA – V. Griūnienė, R. Statkus; NIPAG R.Dapšys; STICF EWG – B.Kukonenko; GFCM/EIFAAC/ICES WG ir kt. – T.Zolubas; PGECON ir kt. – E. Kazlauskas.

Klausimas. Biologinių duomenų sistemos pristatymas

Svarstyta. Biologiniai duomenys iki 2014 metų buvo kaupiami ir tvarkomi daugiausia Excel formatu Žuvininkystės tarnyboje ir patalpinami į regioninę duomenų bazę FishFrame bei DATRAS, tačiau nuo 2015 metų sausio 1 d. startuos naujas IŽDIS modulis, skirtas biologiniams duomenimis (įskaitant mokslinių tyrimų juroje bei stebėtojų ataskaitų duomenis) centralizuotai kaupti ir tvarkyti, tikrinti bei teikti į regionines duomenų bazines. Jis buvo pristatytas, vizualiai parodyti kaip veiks.

Klausimas. Bendradarbiavimo dėl bendrųjų misijų darbų atlikimo terminų nustatymas

Svarstyta. Bendrųjų misijų duomenų rinkimui klausimas buvo pristatytas nacionalinės korespondentės Vildos Griūnienės. 2013 m. gruodžio 28 d. Tarybos reglamento (EB) Nr. 1380/2013 dėl Bendros žuvininkystės politikos 25 straipsnio 5 punkte numatyta, kad glaudžiai bendradarbiaudamos su

Komisija, valstybės narės savo duomenų rinkimo veiklą derina su kitų to paties regiono valstybių narių duomenų rinkimo veikla ir deda visas pastangas suderinti savo veiksmus su trečiosiomis šalimis, kurios turi suverenias teises į tame pačiame regione esančius vandenis arba kurių jurisdikcijai tokie vandenys priklauso. Bendradarbiavimas tarp šalių vykdomas rengiant regioninius koordinavimo susitikimus, kad padėtų valstybėms narėms koordinuoti savo nacionalines programas bei rinkti, tvarkyti ir naudoti duomenis tame pačiame regione. Reglamento (EB) Nr. 665/2008 4 straipsnio 1 dalyje teigiama, jog per reglamento (EB) Nr. 199/2008 5 straipsnio 1 dalyje nurodytus regioninius koordinavimo posėdžius įvertinami nacionalinių programų regioninio koordinavimo aspektai ir, jeigu būtina, teikiamos rekomendacijos, kad būtų užtikrintas geresnis nacionalinių programų integravimas ir valstybių narių užduočių pasidalijimas. 2011 m. RCM LDF rekomendacijos pagrindu buvo sudaryta daugiašalė sutartis duomenis rinkti CECAF regione, nuo 2013 m. galioja rekomendacija bendroms misijoms rengti SPRFMO regione. Buvo nuspręsta dėti visas pastangas dėl daugiašalės tarptautinės sutarties sudarymo SPRFMO regione, taip pat diskutuoti dėl bendrų misijų su estais ICES I-II regionuose, dėl krevečių (panašalus borealis) rūšies duomenų rinkimo. Apsibrėžtas darbų planas – kelti šias iniciatyvas artėjančiuose 2015 metų susitikimuose – Nacionalinių korespondentų susitikime Briuselyje, RCM LDF, RCM Baltic.

Susirinkimo pirmininkė



Vilda Grünienė

ANNEX 2. Multilateral agreement between Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, the Netherlands and Germany

Multi-lateral agreement between Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands and Poland for biological data collection of pelagic fisheries in CECAF waters

Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands and Poland agree to co-operate in the biological data collection of pelagic fisheries in CECAF waters in 2012 and 2013. This agreement is in accordance with EC Regulation 665/2008, laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation 199/2008 and Commission Decision 2010/93/EU.

Having regard the above mentioned Regulations and Decisions and the project description "Biological Data Collection of pelagic fisheries in CECAF water in compliance with the DCF" as discussed at the Regional Coordination Meeting for Long Distance Fisheries in Slovenia, May 2011, the following details apply to this agreement:

Partners

The following institutes are considered as partner within this agreement:

Member State	Institute	Contact person
Germany	Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute (vTI)	C. Stransky
Latvia	Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and environment	G. Kornilovs
Lithuania	The Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania	V. Grušauskas
The Netherlands	Centre for Fisheries Research (CVO)	F.A. van Beek
Poland	Sea Fisheries Institute	I. Wojcik

Coordination

The Netherlands coordinate the execution of this multi-lateral agreement. The Netherlands will contract independent contractor 'Corten Marine Research' (CMR) as agent between The Netherlands and IMROP, the Mauritanian Fisheries Research institute. CMR will hire Mauritanian observers from IMROP to carry out the actual sampling. CMR and IMROP will have an agreement in which the mutual obligations will be formalized; among others that only the additional costs for this specific task will be priced.

Sampling protocol

Biological sampling is carried on board fishing vessels in CECAF area by Mauritanian observers. These observers are instructed by CMR and follow the sampling protocol as described in "Biological Data Collection of pelagic fisheries in CECAF waters in compliance with the DCF", version 31-05-2011.

Data responsibility

CMR is responsible for data collection, quality control and delivery to the CECAF pelagic working group of all data collected under this agreement. CMR also reports all data to CVO and CVO will distribute the data to Partners.

Costs

The total costs for the sampling programme amount € 64,768,= per year. This sampling programme is eligible for 50% funding under the current DCF. The Netherlands will include the total costs in its Annual Cost Statement. The remaining 50% of the costs (€ 32,384,=) is paid for by all partners following a key based on average catches in 2006-2010.

Contributor	Share catches (2006-2010)	Contribution	Amount (€/year)
Netherlands	30,53%	30,53% of 32,384	9,887
Germany	3,76%	3,76% of 32,384	1,224
Poland	6,07%	6,07% of 32,384	1,966
Lithuania	32,67%	32,67% of 32,384	10,579
Latvia	26,95%	26,95% of 32,384	8,728
Subtotal partners			32,384
EU (through DCF)	-	50% of 64,768	32,384
Total contribution			64,768

The Netherlands sends each Partner an invoice per year, to which normal financial conditions apply.

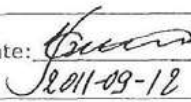
Access to vessels

On top of Council Regulation 199/2008 (Section 2, Article 11), each Partner ensures access to its fleet for Mauritanian observers under this agreement. Denied access to vessels does not exempt a Partner from legal or financial obligations.

Term

This agreement commences on January 1, 2012. With exception of financial obligations, this agreement ends on December 31, 2013. This agreement, with exception of financial obligations, is subject to dissolve prior to this date in case the pelagic fishery in the CECAF area by EU vessels closes. Eventual remaining contributions will be pro rata reimbursed to Partners.

Signatures

Member State	Name	Function	Signature
Germany	Christoph Stransky	National Correspondent	Date: 2011-06-23
The Netherlands	Dirkjan van der Stelt	National Correspondent	Date: 2011-06-23
Latvia	Georgs Kornilovs	National Correspondent	Date: 2011-06-30
Lithuania	Vytautas Grušauskas	Director	Date:  2011-09-18
Poland	Ireneusz Wojcik	Senior Specialist	Date: 2011-06-23

Contributor	Share catches (2006-2010)	Contribution	Amount (€/year)
Netherlands	30,53%	30,53% of 32,384	9,887
Germany	3,76%	3,76% of 32,384	1,224
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Subtotal partners			32,384
EU (through DCF)	-	50% of 64,768	32,384
Total contribution			64,768

*Latvia performs the payment if the necessary financing is available

The Netherlands sends each Partner an invoice per year, to which normal financial conditions apply.

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Signatures

Member State	Name	Function	Signature
Germany	Christoph Stransky	National Correspondent	Date: _____
The Netherlands	Dirkjan van der Stelt	National Correspondent	Date: _____
Latvia	Georgs Kornilovs	National Correspondent	Date: 30.06.2011. <i>G. Kornilovs</i>
Lithuania			Date: _____
Poland	Ireneusz Wojcik	Senior Specialist	Date: _____

Contributor	Share catches (2006-2010)	Contribution	Amount (€/year)
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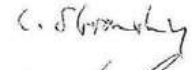
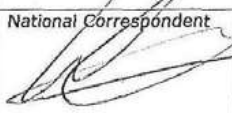
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Signatures

Member State	Name	Function	Signature
Germany	Christoph Stransky	National Correspondent	Date: <u>23/06/2011</u> 
The Netherlands	Dirkjan van der Stelt	National Correspondent	Date: <u>23/06/11</u> 
Latvia	<NAAM>	<FUNCTIE>	Date: _____
Lithuania	<NAAM>	<FUNCTIE>	Date: _____
Poland	Ireneusz Wojcik	Senior Specialist	Date: <u>23/06/11</u> 