

Lithuanian Annual Report for Data Collection 2017

Vilnius, 2017

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I. General frame work

Lithuania carried out the National Fisheries Data Collection Programme in 2016 which is compliant with the Data Collection Framework (DCF) (Council Regulation EC 199/2008, Commission Regulation EC 665/2008 and Commission Decision 2010/93/EU). The Annual Report covers fisheries, biological, and economical sampling activities in relevant years, collected within the Lithuanian National Programme for the Collection of Fisheries Data for 2014-2016. The report is performed with regard to the Guidance for the submission of the 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, Version of Annual Report 2015 (January 2016).

The Annual Report contains the general aspects of Lithuanian National Programme implementation and deviations from the Lithuanian National Programme. No methodological changes have been made in 2016 and the data collection was undertaken with only some deviations with explanation of reasons are in the report.

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“. The standard table I.A.2 includes bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded by Lithuania.

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 2016 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 biological parameters on 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 20 of December 2016, in Vilnius. Minutes of the meeting are attached as Annex

I. The data collection problems in 2016 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 2016 and outlook for the program in 2017, including financing. The next National coordination meeting is planned in 2017 IV quarter.

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II.B Regional and International coordination

II.B.1 Attendance of international meetings

Attendance at International meetings in 2016 is described in Table II.B.1. During 2016 Lithuania participated at the relevant ICES planning groups, study groups, working groups, regional co-ordination meetings and workshops which were planned and directly related to data collection requirements under Commission Regulation (EC) 199/2008. Lithuania did not attend some planned meeting because the most suitable experts for the participation in the respective meetings were not available.

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

There were 4 recommendations from 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.

III. Module of the evaluation of the fishing sector

III.A General Description of the fishing sector

In 2016, the Lithuanian fishing fleet consisted of 154 registered vessels, with a combined gross tonnage of 50506 GT, a total engine power of 58356 kW and an average age of 35 years. The size of the Lithuanian fleet increased between 2015 and 2016; the number of vessels increased by 6 %. Gross tonnage and total engine power increased by 12 % and 15,8 %, respectively. Fleet is divided into 3 segments: pelagic trawl, demersal trawl, passive gear.

The Baltic Sea

In 2016 the Lithuanian fleet operating in the traditional grounds of Divisions III D, was composed by 64 small vessels using passive gears, 23 trawlers and 2 gillnetters. The total commercial marine catch has decreased from 26 779 tons in 2009 to 19 112 in 2016. The bulk of the catch consisted of sprat 11 548 tons, followed by Baltic herring 5 199 tons and cod 1 1669 tons. This is explained mostly by the reduced fleet and quota of sprat. In the coastal fisheries, the low value freshwater species have become less frequent.

Other Regions

In 2016 Lithuanian fishing fleet was consist of 10 fishing vessels were operated in the High seas (other regions): 2 demersal trawlers and 2 pelagic trawlers were operated in the Eastern Arctic and North Arctic and 6 pelagic trawlers were operated in the other regions (the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Moroccan EEZ and Angolan EEZ). Nominal catches recorded 83 545 tons in Eastern Arctic, North Arctic and other regions in total in 2016. The total commercial marine catch has decreased from 148 679 tons in 2009 by 56 percent. The main species caught in the other waters are pelagics: mackerel, horse mackerel and sardines, round sardinella.

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 deviation 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	Annual DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Other income	Euro	Annual DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Costs	Crew wages	Euro	Annual DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Imputed value of unpaid labour	Euro	See comment 3	AIRBC
	Energy costs	Euro	Annual DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Repair costs	Euro	Annual DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Other variable costs	Euro	Annual DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Other non-variable costs	Euro	Annual 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	Annual DR-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Financial position	Debt/asset ratio	%	See comment 5	AIRBC
Employment	Engaged crew	Number	Annual 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 from accountancy, thereby crosschecking of data is available for all fleet segments. For data quality purpose income data from questionnaires are compared to 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 for large scale and long distance fleet and primary sale notes for coastal fisheries) 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.

Missing employment values are obtained from State Social Insurance Fund Board under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour.

Clustering of fleet segments

National fleet is represented by 5 different segments out of which 4 segments were clustered due to confidentiality reasons and their specificity (Standard table III.B.2.). First clustered segment A27 DFN 10-12 merge passive gear vessels (fixed and drift nets) from 10 to 24 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 are), 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 A27 TM 24 40 merge active gear large scale Baltic Sea pelagic trawlers from 24 to more than 40 m. Two clustered segments are similar with each other, clustered mainly because of confidentiality reasons.

Third clustered segment is large scale Baltic Sea demersal trawlers 24-40 m. It merge similar two segments, with a difference only in vessel length 18-24 m and 24-40 m. Clustering is due to confidentiality reasons and same characteristics.

Irrespective of gear type and supra region, large scale vessels operating in NEAFC, CECAF and SPRMFO were clustered to long distance fleet segment OFR TM 40XX. This cluster merge segments similar with each other and is referred as important segment in term of landings accounting for almost 90 % 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.

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 A27 DTS 24-40 m and A27 TM 24-40 m.

Deviation from NP proposal. In the Standard table III.B.1, the information concerning the target population, frame population, planned 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 also missing A27 DTS 24-40 active vessels, operating in Baltic Sea, which are clustered with A27 DTS 24-40.

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:

$$\text{Current Gross value} = \text{Current Net Value} / (1 - \text{depreciation rate})^t$$
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%

III.B.2 Data quality: Results and deviation 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.

In terms of response rate, the quality of data is constantly improving. For instance, in 2008 response rate for small scale fishery fleet was 27%, whereas 2015 it was 93%. Failure to respond rate to questionnaires is mostly typical for very low economic activity small scale enterprises which could be interpreted as non-commercial ones. Data for Large scale fleet, long distance and larger coastal fleet segments were collected by 100% with exception of pelagic trawlers from Baltic Sea, where one company did not provide data due to the closure of business.

No deviation from NP.

III.B.3 Actions to avoid deviations

No shortfalls.

III.C Metier-related variables

Baltic Sea

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

Lithuania used Metier Based sampling strategy and information used for ranking of metiers was obtained from national fishery database (IFDIS). In the Baltic Sea Lithuania sampled three metiers that were selected by the ranking system and belonged to the top 90% of the parameter's cumulative value and 2 metiers in inland waters (for eel fishery) (Table III.C.1). All information on sampled trips are indicated in tables III.C.3, III.C.4, III.C.6.

Subdivision 25-32. OTB_DEF_105_1_110 (vessels 24-40 m). This fishery is targeting cod with small proportion of flounder as a by-catch. Both species were selected for length/age sampling in landings and discards. According to the plan 10 trips had to be sampled at sea and 10 trips on shore. At sea: $7/10 = 70\%$, on shore: $16/10 = 160\%$.

Subdivision 25-32. GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0 (vessels 24-40 m, 12-18 m and <10 m in coastal fishery). Main target of this metier is cod. Cod was selected for length/age sampling in landings and discards. According to the plan 10 trips had to be sampled at sea and 10 trips on shore. At sea: $0/10 = 0\%$, on shore: $8/10 = 80\%$.

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. On shore: $8/5 = 160\%$.

FYK_CAT_0_0_0 (Fyke net fishing in Curonian Lagoon.) 1 trip 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 issues

Due to poor status of cod size of samples and quantity is changing. It's observed that fishing intensity (effort) had increased, while fishing efficiency and volume of landings decreased drastically. Lesser number of sampling at sea was performed due to implementation of landing obligation regulation, when all cod captured must be landed. After introduction of landing obligation all vessels are obliged to register discarded volumes of cod if any and flounder in logbooks. Since none of the vessels have capability to carry observers on board, once per month inspection surveys at sea had been performed for biological sampling of discards. Data collection in such way lasts whole day onboard of fishing vessels, what allowed gathering more data on this catch category without presents at sea. Data on the bycatch of other species from demersal trawl fishery had been collected during the inspection surveys and by the way of sample deliveries from fishing vessels upon request (self-sampling).

Planned sampling level for sampled trips were not reached for métier (GNS_DEF_110-156_0_0) targeting cod in the open sea. According to observations only two species are present in catches of gillnets, which are cod and flounder. Later one is caught as bycatch and does not reach more than 3% of total catch. All discards are registered in logbooks and there were no need to participate in sampling at sea. Due to lack of space on board and security reasons only surveys could be performed for fleet segment <10 m. By the way of self-sampling, samples of bycatch were analysed.

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 harbour (sampling trips on shore). Due to changed fishing strategy (more landings took place at native port) extra samples had to be taken for herring. Number of samples was sufficient to cover whole fishing season and all fleet segments. Extra trips to gather samples did not require any additional costs.

Samples for length measurements have been collected in respect to fishing intensity. 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 for eel was not reached in Fyke net fishing -13,2 % - due to high variability of this part of samples.

III.C.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Due to safety reasons and poor status of the vessels there are no extra space for observers onboard. Availability of the vessels for observation depends on if vessel operates within Lithuanian EEZ and/or do land the fish at home port.

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. Only herring in sufficient quantities for sampling are landed at home port, while 98% of sprat are caught and landed outside Lithuania. Bilateral agreement between Denmark and Lithuania on sprat sampling is in place, that obligates Denmark to sample sprat landings from Lithuanian vessels at their ports

North Sea and Eastern Arctic

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

III.C.1.1. ICES I, II

In this region Métier Based sampling strategy was used, because there were 2 vessels, operating in this area. 1 vessel was specialized in shrimp *Pandalus borealis* fishery (OTB_CRU_32-69_0_0) and other vessels engaged in redfish *Sebastes mentella* fishery (OTM_DEF_100-119_0_0). For shrimp fishery 1 trip was planned and 2 trips were achieved. Number of length measurements: planned vs achieved (1000 vs 1000).

For redfish fishery 1 trip was planned and 1 trip was achieved. Number of length measurements was oversampled (planned vs achieved: 2000 vs 2212).

III.C.2 Data quality issues

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 lasted 1 month and number of over 2000 individuals was sufficient amount to have representative length distribution of catches in that area.

III.C.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant.

North Atlantic

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

III.C.1.1. ICES XII, XIV and Va

Metier Based sampling strategy was used, because only 1 vessel operated in NEAFC (ICES division XIVb1 only). That vessel was targeting *Sebastes mentela* (métier OTM_DEF_100-129_0_0). Fishery in this area lasted 1 month: 1 trip was planned and 1 trip was achieved.

Number of length measurements was achieved over the plan (2000 vs 2955).

III.C.1.2 NAFO 3LMNO

Métier Based sampling strategy was planned in NAFO area. 3 métiers had to be sampled in this region: OTB_CRU_40-59_0_0 is targeting *Pandalus borealis*, OTB_MDD_>=130_0_0 is targeting groundfish species, OTB_MDD_>=280_0_0 is targeting skates with by-catch of groundfish.

There were no fishery in this area in 2016.

III.C.2 Data quality issues

In NEAFC area Norwegian law prohibits the bycatch and discards of other species.

Oversampling for length measurements of redfish occur due to methodology applied and was sufficient to have representative length distribution of catches in that area.

III.C.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant.

Other regions

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

In CECAF region there is no need to rank métiers as only 1 métier 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 métiers as only 1 métier was identified (OTM_SPF_>=40_0_0).

III.C.2 Data quality issues

Starting with 2012 the sampling of pelagic fishery is performed on the basis of multi-lateral agreement between Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Poland. The results of this sampling could be found in the Annual Report of the Netherlands.

Lithuanian fleet did not operate in SPRFMO in 2016.

III.C.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant for CECAF region.

In 2015 multilateral agreement for SPRFMO was prepared (Poland, Lithuania, Germany, and Netherlands), to ensure streamlined data collection. Agreement was signed in 2016 and Poland will take initiative to coordinate sampling in this area from 2017 onwards.

III.D Recreational fisheries

Baltic Sea

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

According to Lithuanian NP for 2016 three species, which are cod, salmon and eel from recreational fishery were sampled. Sampling had been performed in the Baltic Sea (for cod and salmon) and in inland waters (for salmon and eel).

Sampling in the Baltic Sea

Amateur fishers traditionally are catching cod and salmon in coastal area within Lithuanian exclusive economic zone of the Baltic Sea.

In total 42 inspection trips were performed for cod sampling and 1 trip for salmon.

Sampling in inland waters

In total 4 trips covering all indicator rivers for salmon were performed. Additionally 145 questionnaires as well as online surveys had been distributed among fishermen targeting salmon in 2016.

Using the questionnaires strategy 1178 fishermen targeting eel were interviewed.

III.D.2 Data quality issues

Cod

The recreational fishery for cod (*Gadus morhua*) in Lithuania is monitored using effort information (number of daily angling trips) provided by State border guard service (SBGS) and mean weight of cod calculated from at sea observed trips and sampling on shore. Raising sample mean weight of the anglers catch from observed trips by the known number of trips at the population level, the total recreational catch of cod is obtained.

Two types of data were collected in order to monitor the development of recreational fisheries and to estimate the catch level.

1. Data on the number of recreational sea-going trips and the number of anglers participating at those trips were collected from SBGS registers.
2. Data on total weight of fish caught were collected during the inspection trips.

Information on total number of boats at sea is under jurisdiction of State border guard service (SBGS). Each angling vessel's departure, including number of anglers on-board, is recorded in SBGS documents. Main purpose of inspection trips is to record total weight of catches by species. This allows for estimating the total catch applying raising method by number of trips recorded by SBGS.

Vessels are selected randomly during the regular inspections in coastal area. However, inspection does not cover weekends and holidays, when more recreational fishermen go for fishing (if weather conditions are favorable). In this context, these data may be biased and are likely represent an underestimate of the total recreational catch.

Salmon

For assessment of salmon catches yielded by anglers in Lithuanian rivers and Lithuanian coastal area of the Baltic Sea online survey, face to face survey and individual interview with selected anglers and boat owners was conducted. Surveys have been conducted from the end of autumn fishing season on rivers till the end of December. The questionnaire was developed by taking into account the questionnaire schemes, used by other countries. The CPUE of total catch, released catch and kept catch is calculated from the surveys data. Total amount of caught, released and taken salmon as well as sea trout in rivers was calculated on the basis of CPUE from the surveys and from number of sold licenses for salmon and sea trout angling.

Eel

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. The total number of fishermen (with annual permits) in Lithuania in 2016 was more than 7 thousand. During the interviews data on length, weight, quantity and the location on the catches of eels have been collected in 2016. According to the collected data and the total number of licenses for recreational fishery (this data was provided by the Ministry of Environment) the number of annual catches on eels was estimated. No eel recorded in catches in the marine waters of Lithuania. Total volume of eel catch in the inland waters estimated was more than 7 tons in 2016.

III.D.3 Actions to avoid deviations

In order to minimize the potential bias regarding data quality (section III.D.2 above), it is planned to extend the monitoring of cod recreational fisheries by implementing the questionnaires survey. Also Fishery Service is preparing a manual for sampling of commercial fishery with description of the methodology for eel.

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 NP 2014-2016.

III.D.2 Data quality issues

Not relevant.

III.D.3 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 NP 2014-2016.

III.D.2 Data quality issues

Not relevant.

III.D.3 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 NP 2014-2016.

III.D.2 Data quality issues

Not relevant.

III.D.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant.

III.E Stock-related variable

The planned and achieved sampling is summarized in Table III.E.3.

Baltic Sea

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

According to NP 2016 Lithuania should sample 5 stocks in the Baltic Sea.

Anguilla anguilla (inland waters). 2 eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) stocks was selected for sampling purposes in the Inland waters. Number of individuals collected for biological variables is presented in Table III.E.3, III.C.6. Age and length of this species are extremely variable in Curonian lagoon and Inland lakes (Min eel length was 59 cm, max – 105 cm, age varied from 5 to 22 years). Because of the diversity it is difficult to achieve required precision. For that it is needed to measure much bigger amount of the individuals, which is hardly achievable task due to scarce temporal and spatial catch. In Curonian lagoon was difficult to achieve required index, because in 2016 was not succeeded to buy an eel from fishermen of lagoon. The main reason is that the eel fishing in the Curonian lagoon was completely reduced in recent year by lower catches. In 2016 catches was only 900 kg, i.e. 73% less than in 2011 year. This factor affected the sale price of eel, which was more than high.

Gadus morhua SD25-32: Baltic cod stock SD25-32 was undersampled by 66% in term of number of fish measured for length and by 81% weight, sex, age and maturity. The main reason for the shortfall was overall decrease in individual growth rate for Baltic cod, which resulted in domination of smaller length groups in landings and thus lesser requirement for number of samples to achieve certain number of weight@length ratio for individuals in order to get the reliable weight-length relationship. In the light of poor cod status almost no catches were observed during the surveys, which had effect on the achievement of samples to be collected for biological parameters.

Clupea harengus SD 25-32: There were no shortfall in number of fish measured for age stocks of *Clupea harengus*. The intention was to collect sufficient number of samples for detailed biological analyses from both trips sampled on shore and surveys at sea. Oversampling did not require additional cost.

Sprattus sprattus SD22-32: Baltic sprat was undersampled by 29% in term of number of fish measured for length and by 83-87% weight, sex, age and maturity. mainly due to the fact that nearly 99% of total national landings were performed abroad and only 1 samples has been collected from commercial fishery. Rest part of samples have been collected and analyzed during the surveys.

Platichthys flesus SD22-32: Flounder was sampled slightly undersampled by 3%. However, this shortfall is negligible and the number of samples was sufficient to meet requirements for all biological variables.

III.E.2 Data quality issues

There were no deviations from the sampling methods used for collecting data. In cases, where there were deviations in sampling intensity for particular stock related variables, reason of which is described in section III.E.1 above.

III.E.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Shortfalls described in sections III.E.1 were unavoidable due to the changes in the fishing pattern in 2016. Sampling scheme needs to be adjusted according to fishing spatial and temporal distribution and therefore more direct contacts and dialogue with fishing industry is planned.

North Sea and Eastern Arctic

According to NP 2016 Lithuania should sample two stocks in the region of North Sea and Eastern Arctic, *Pandalus borealis* I-II and *Sebastes spp.* I-II.

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 analyze for individual length-weight distribution.

In total 2212 individuals were measured for length distribution of landings of *Sebastes spp.* Individual length and weight was determined for 1100 individuals, sex was determined for 950 ind. 200 otoliths were collected but not aged.

Pandalus borealis was oversampled according to NP plan (1100 ind.). Oversampling did not require extra costs.

III.E.2 Data quality issues

In 2013 Lithuania did request for feedback from relevant to stock coordinators and chairmen of AFWG and NIPAG on Lithuanian biological data needs and quality issues. 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 and WG receives sufficient data from Norway and Russia, which are the main fishing nations in this area. 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.

III.E.3 Actions to avoid deviations

There were no shortfalls in the sampling biological variables for these stocks.

North Atlantic

According to NP 2016 Lithuania should sample two stocks in the region of North Atlantic, *Sebastes mentela* XII-XIV and *Pandalus borealis* NAFO 3LM.

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

III.E.1.1. ICES XII, XIV and Va

During the trip 2974 individuals were measured for length distribution of landings (each sample contained aprox. 200 ind.). In total 15 samples were taken. Additionally, samples were analysed for individual length-weight distribution (998 ind.), sex determination (998 ind.) and 200 otoliths were taken. Age was not read so precision for variables related to age was not evaluated.

III.E.1.2 NAFO 3LMNO

There was no fishery in NAFO area in 2016.

III.E.2 Data quality issues

For comments on data for redfish see text in previous section.

III.E.3 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.

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

Other regions

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

CECAF

Sampling in 2016 was arranged through agreed joint sampling programme.

Following RCM LDF 2011 recommendation, Lithuania signed to “Multi-lateral agreement between Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands and Poland for biological data collection of pelagic fisheries in CECAF waters”. In 2015 an amendment to that agreement was signed extending it for another two years period, ending 31 December 2016 – attached in Annex I.

The above joint sampling programme is coordinated by the Netherlands. Sampling activities and achievements are to be described in the Netherlands’ Annual Report 2016.

SPRFMO

There were no fishing activities in the SPRMFO area by Lithuanian vessels in 2016.

III.E.2 Data quality issues

CECAF

Sampling in 2016 was arranged through agreed joint sampling programme, coordinated by the Netherlands. Sampling activities and achievements are to be described in the Netherlands' Annual Report 2016.

SPRFMO

There were no fishing activities in the SPRMFO area by Lithuanian vessels in 2016.

III.E.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Not relevant for CECAF.

In 2015 multilateral agreement for SPRFMO was prepared (Poland, Lithuania, Germany, and Netherlands), to ensure streamlined data collection. Agreement was signed in 2016 and Poland will take initiative to coordinate sampling in this area from 2017 onwards.

III.F Transversal variables

Transversal variables data are derived from database system IFDIS which contains the data referred to Commission Regulation (EC) No 26/2004 of 30 December 2003 on the Community fishing fleet register in Annex I and Council Implementing Regulation (EC) No 404/2011 in Annex X. As well IFDIS contains obligatory by National legislation monthly reports for vessels of less than 8 m length overall which is operating in the Baltic Sea. System is integrated with Electronic reporting (Logbook) system and fleet register. Transversal data which have been collected under Control Regulation (1224/2009) is not provided in Table III.F.1

III.F.1 Capacity

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

Active and inactive vessels are included in the vessel register. The maintenance and continuous updates are up to dates. No deviations in the achieved data collection compared to what was planned in the relevant NP proposal.

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

Data quality assurance procedures are built into the data registration process and are based on census information.

III.F.1.3 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

For over 8 m length overall vessels for effort variables the community logbook and electronic logbook are the key source of data. For small vessels of less than 8 m length overall the monthly reports, that derived

from national logbook, are the key source of data. Administrations systems have been developed such that for any particular fishing gear reported on the logbook there are several associated effort elements that should be reported by fisherman on their logbook, and then captured in the data entry process in IFDIS. IFDIS allows nearly all of the variables within the fishing effort heading of Commission Decision 2010/93/EU in Appendix VIII to be derived. No deviations in the achieved data collection compared to what was planned in the relevant NP proposal.

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

Data quality assurance procedures are built into the data registration process and are based on census information.

III.F.2.3: 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 derived from the combination of the monthly report, landing declarations and sales notes. These provide the key details on the species, presentation, location of landings, weight and value of fish being landed that is entered onto computer system. No deviations in the achieved data collection compared to what was planned in the relevant NP proposal.

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

Data quality assurance procedures are built into the data registration process and are based on census information.

III.F.3.3: Actions to avoid deviations

There is no need of actions.

III.G Research surveys at sea

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

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 had to be carried out by Lithuania (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). Due to rough bottom, vast underwater obstacles and potential risk of gear damage only 5 hauls in each survey have been performed.

Samples for measurement and age determination of cod, flounder and other species were taken.

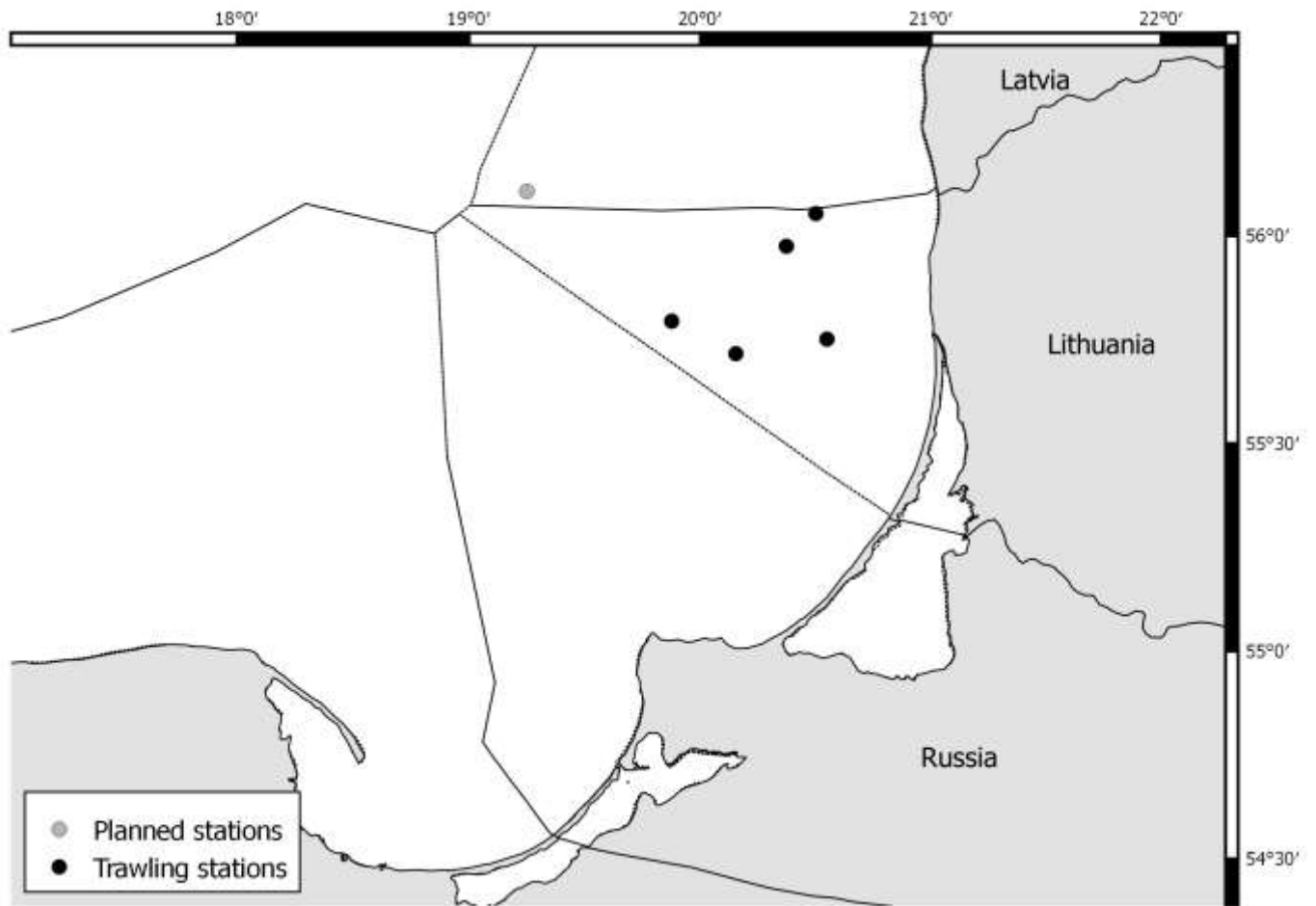


Figure 1. Allocation of stations assigned to Lithuania for BITSQ1 survey in 2016

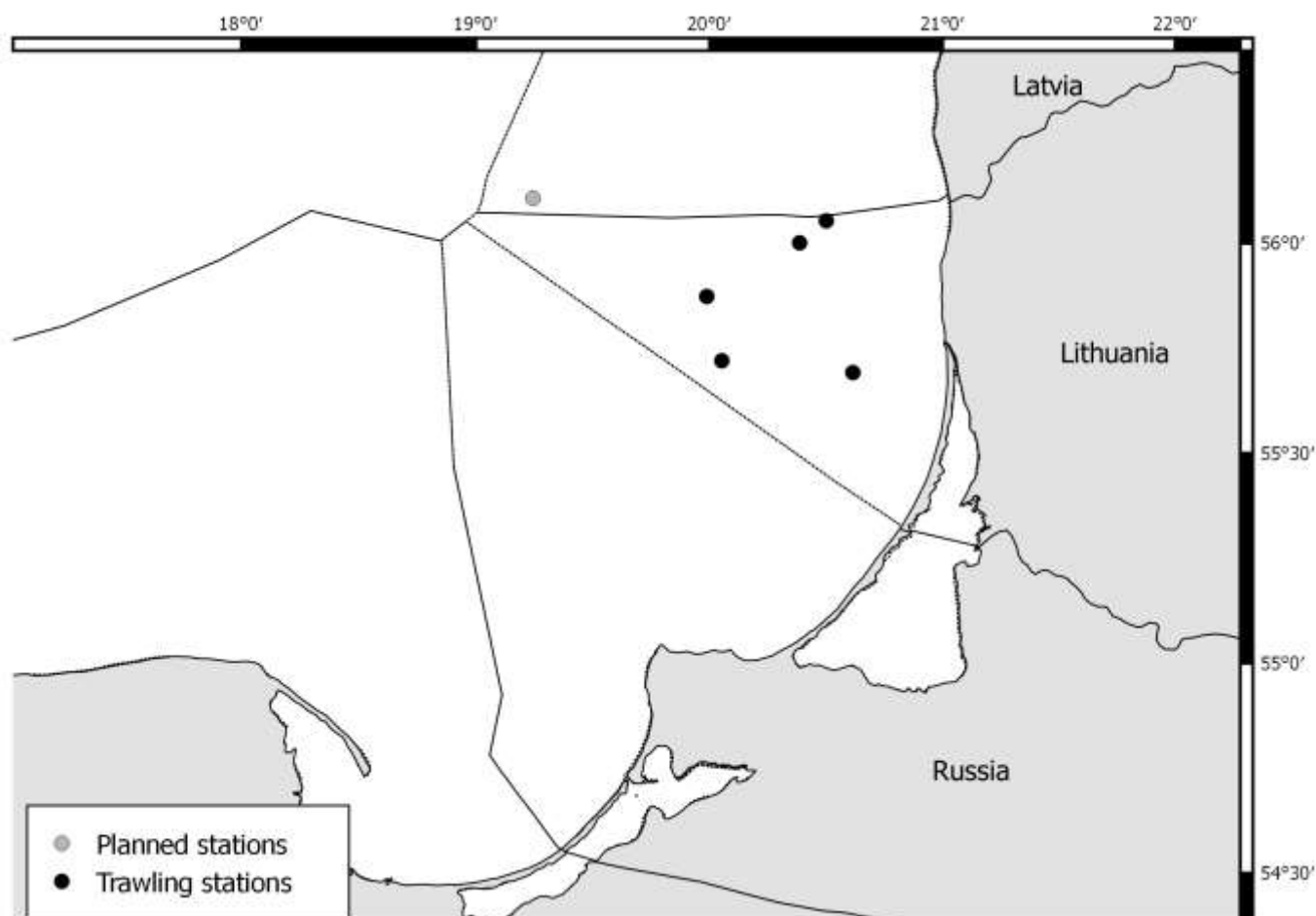


Figure 2. Allocation of stations defined in the LEEZ for BITSQ4 survey in 2016

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 IIIId. The survey has been conducted in May 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. 3). Samples of herring and sprat for otoliths, weight and maturity have been collected.

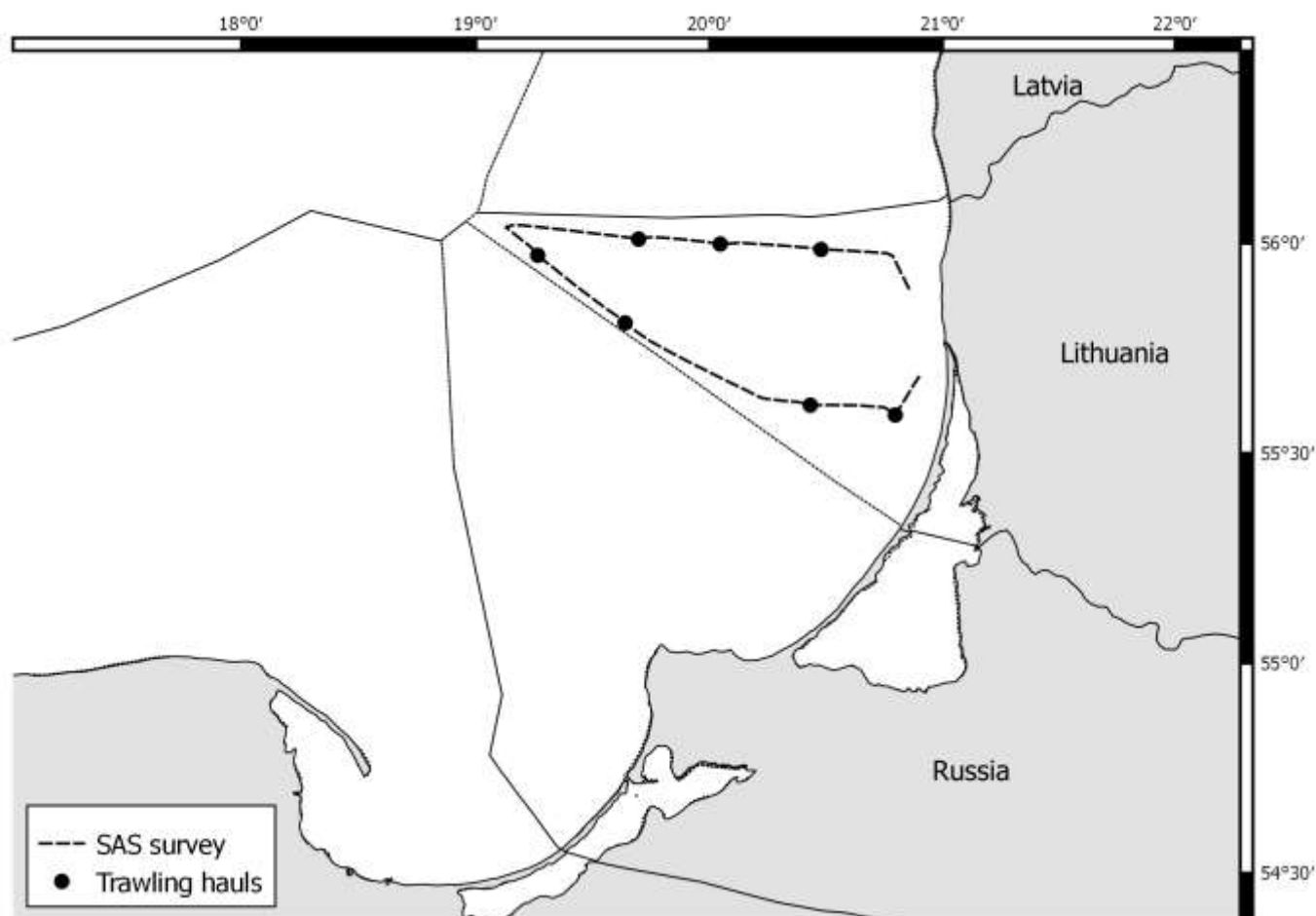


Figure 3. Cruise track design and hauls of SAS survey in LEEZ in 2016

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 III_d. The survey has been conducted in October using the midwater trawl according to the BIAS manual (ICES, 2012, Addendum 2).

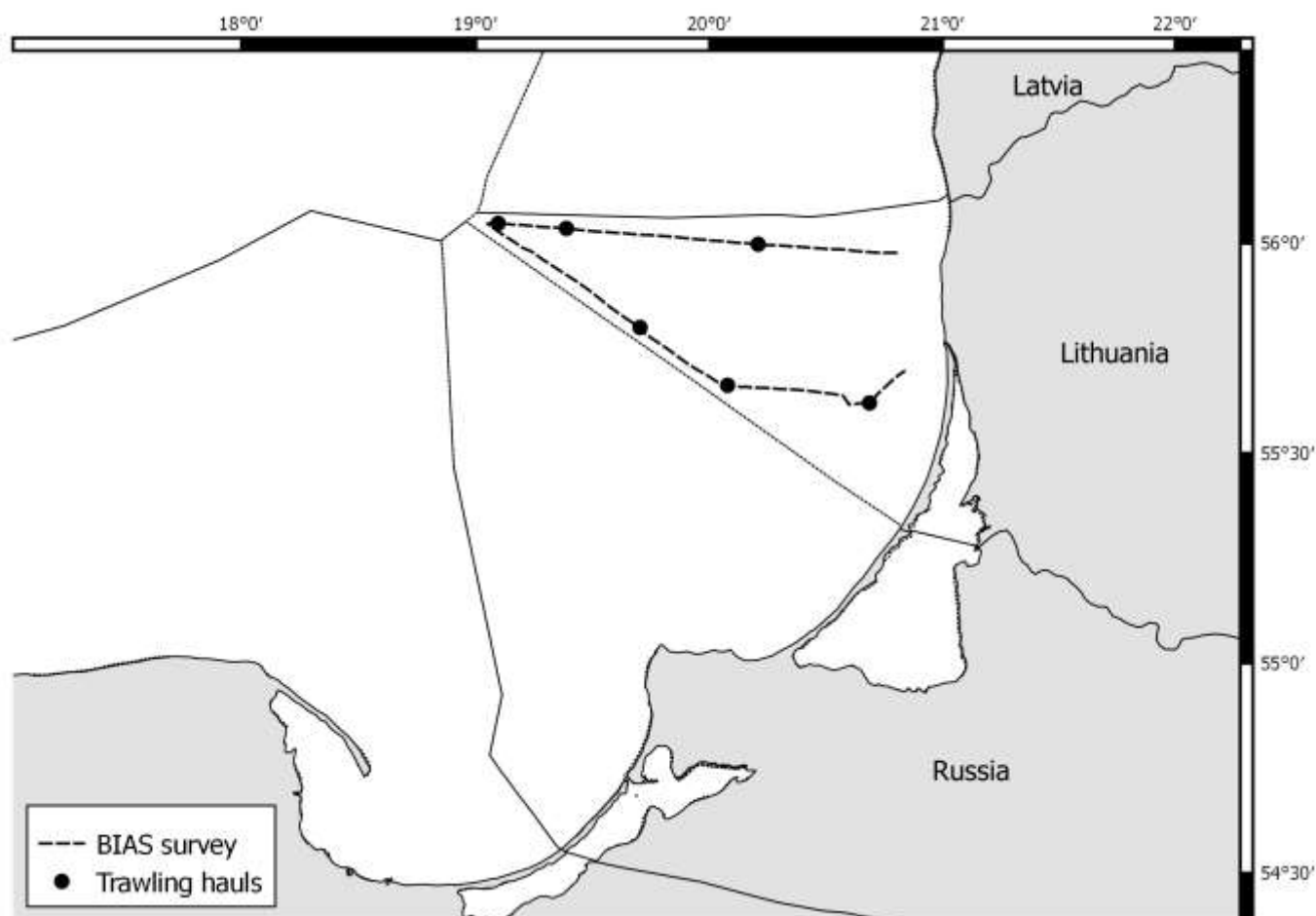


Figure 4. Cruise track design and hauls of BIAS survey in LEEZ in 2016

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

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).

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 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.

1 station during the both BITS surveys was not performed due to rough bottom and risk of trawl damage. WGBIFS was informed during the meeting on this issue. No response on data deficiency was received from the WG.

III.G.3 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 Actions to avoid deviations

Not applied.

IV.B Collection of data concerning the processing industry

IV.B.1 Achievements: Results and deviation 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.

Data for enterprises where processing considered as main activity is collected by segments: Companies with ≤ 10 employees; Companies with 11-49 employees; Companies with 50-249 employees; Companies with ≥ 250 employees. Data collected on annual basis for all variables listed in Table 5. Data for companies in Not main activity segment is collected on annual basis, but only for two variables: Number of enterprises and Turnover, attributed to fish processing.

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	Annual ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Other income	Euro	Annual ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Personnel Costs	Wages and salaries of staff	Euro	Annual ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
	Imputed value of unpaid labour	Euro	See comment 2	AIRBC
Energy costs	Energy costs	Euro	Annual ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Raw material costs	Purchase of fish and other raw material for production	Euro	Annual ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Other operational costs	Other operational costs	Euro	Annual ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Capital costs	Depreciation of capital	Euro	Annual 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	Annual ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Net Investments	Net Investments	Euro	See comment 5	AIRBC
Debt	Debt	Euro	Annual ŽF-1 questionnaires	AIRBC
Employment	Number of persons employed	Number	Annual 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 2014 was 2001.

Estimation of missing variables

In the case, when response rate is less than 100% of the population, the missing information will be derived from the sample, taking into the consideration the value of production of the missing enterprise and sample. The calculations will be as follows:

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

where:

X_j – missing variable information about the enterprise;

x_i - collected variable of the sample;

n – number of responders;

Y_j – value of fish production in the enterprise or employment;

y_i - value of fish production or employment in the responders.

Missing employment values are obtained from State Social Insurance Fund Board under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour.

Deviations from NP proposal

No deviation from NP.

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

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 Actions to avoid deviations

No shortfalls.

V. Module of evaluation of the 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 deviation from NP proposal

No deviations from NP were encountered. Fisheries independent research survey data were collected in 2016 during four surveys, i. e. BITSQ1, BITSQ4, BIAS and SAS. Data collected during surveys included data related to four DCF indicators describing the effects of fisheries on the marine ecosystem (conservation status of fish species, proportion of large fish, mean maximum length of fishes and size at maturation of exploited fish species).

VMS data and catch data collected directly from the national Electronic fishing logbook system - vCatch and Vessel monitoring system – vTrack. The data combined with fishing vessel register data and aggregated according to DCF data calls format.

V.2 Actions to avoid deviations

No action required.

VI. Module for management and use of the data

VI.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Data transmission to end-users is listed in Table VI.1. All data were submitted as required except some cases (for explanations see Table VI.1). All fishery and survey data collected and archived under the DCF were maintained in a form to allow assessment of exploited stocks and the estimation of the total volume of catches (defined by regional metiers and time period) including discards. Information from logbooks of commercial fishery, sale notes and monthly reports were captured in the data entry process in national database IFDIS. The estimation of the biological parameters followed the standard ICES practises. Several data calls (Annual Economic Report, effort, fish processing industry, aquaculture, RCMs) had to be answered in 2015, which was done within the respective deadlines and with complete and quality-checked data. Data sets were produced and validated according to provided end-users instructions. Data were transmitted to the different ICES working groups, EU expert groups and data calls or uploaded to relevant databases (RDB, InterCatch, DATRAS). No deviations from NP were encountered.

VI.1.1 Management of data

The amount of data calls increased and also the amount of requested data within each data call. Unique reports types have been developed for some data calls. However, there were changes in data call formats and requests during the data processing. This has of course put a large pressure on the data handling process within Lithuania and the time spent on data processing increased significantly.

Data quality assurance procedures are built into the data registration process in IFDIS. Data validation systems, including systems of cross-checks of vessel monitoring systems, catch, effort and sale data and data related to the Community fishing fleet register as well as the verification of licences and fishing authorisations through automated computerised algorithms are developed in IFDIS.

VI.1.2 Data transmission

All relevant and requested data with some negligible deviations was submitted in 2016.

VI.2 Actions to avoid deviations

No action required.

VII. List of acronyms and abbreviations

DCF – Data Collection Framework

NP – National Plan

AIRBC – Agricultural Information and Rural Business Centre

ICES – The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

RFMO – Regional fisheries management organizations

IFDIS - Integrated Fisheries Data Information System

NAFO – Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization

CECAF – Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic

SPRFMO – South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization

EEZ - Exclusive economic zone

MS – Member State

AFWG – Arctic Fisheries Working Group

NIPAG – Joint NAFO/ICES Pandalus Assessment Working Group

NWWG – North-Western Working Group

NAFO SC – Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization Scientific Council

RCM LDF – Regional Coordination Meeting for Long distance fisheries

LEEZ – Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone

BITS – Baltic International Trawl Survey

DATRAS – The Database of Trawl Surveys

BIAS – Baltic International Acoustic Survey

WGBIFS – Baltic International Fish Survey Working Group

WGBFAST – Working Group on Fisheries Acoustic Science & Technology

WG – Working group

DCF – Data Collection Framework

RDB – Regional Data Base

WGSFD - Working Group on Spatial Fisheries Data

VIII. Comments, suggestions and reflections

IX. References

X. Annexes

Annex 1



LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS ŽEMĖS ŪKIO MINISTERIJA

NACIONALINIO KOORDINACINIO SUSIRINKIMO PAGAL LIETUVOS NACIONALINĘ ŽUVININKYSTĖS DUOMENŲ RINKIMO PROGRAMĄ PROTOKOLAS

2017-02-10 Nr. DRP-1

Vilnius

Susirinkimas įvyko 2016 m. gruodžio 20 d., Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio ministerijoje, J. Leleivio g. 6, Vilnius.

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

Dalyvavo: (dalyvių sąrašas pridedamas, 2 lapai).

DARBOTVARKĖ:

1. Dėl Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos (toliau – DRP) įgyvendinimo 2016 m. rezultatų, metinės programos įgyvendinimo eigos ir kt. aktualių klausimų aptarimo.
2. Dėl DRP įgyvendinimo regioninių koordinacinių susirinkimų ataskaitų, rezultatų aptarimo.
3. Stebėtojų laivuose klausimas, bendradarbiavimo dėl bendrųjų misijų darbų atlikimo terminų nustatymas.

4. Dėl DRP įgyvendinimo priėmus naują teisinę bazę, DRP 2017–2019 metams.

1. SVARSTYTA. Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimo 2016 m. rezultatų, metinės programos įgyvendinimo eigos ir kt. aktualių klausimų aptarimas.

Pristatytas Lietuvos nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimas, biudžetas 2016 m. ir jo panaudojimas. Taip pat, informuota, kad iš Europos Komisijos negauta pastabų dėl 2015 m. DRP techninės ataskaitos bei Darbo plano 2017 metams. Abi ataskaitos priimtose be klaidų. 2016 m. gruodžio 15 d. Komisijos įgyvendinimo sprendimu Nr. C(2016)8852 buvo patvirtinamas Lietuvos Respublikos 2017–2019 m. žvejybos ir akvakultūros sektoriaus duomenų rinkimo darbo planas.

Taip pat, per 2016 metus buvo priimti visi teisės aktai reikalingi DRP įgyvendinimui Lietuvoje:

- Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio ministro 2016 m. kovo 18 d. įsakymas Nr. 3D-145 Dėl Lietuvos žuvininkystės sektoriaus 2014–2020 metų veiksmų programos trečiojo Sąjungos prioriteto

„BŽP įgyvendinimo skatinimas“ priemonės „Duomenų rinkimas“ įgyvendinimo taisyklių patvirtinimo“;

- 2016 m. balandžio 22 d. pateikta bendra Pareiškėjo (ŽŪM) ir Partnerių (ŽŪIKVC ir ŽT) Paraiška NMA, viso metinis biudžetinis – 480 000 ;
- Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio ministro 2016 m. liepos 14 d. įsakymas Nr. 3D-144 „Dėl bendradarbiavimo įgyvendinant Lietuvos žuvininkystės sektoriaus 2014–2020 metų veiksmų programos trečiojo Sąjungos prioriteto „BŽP įgyvendinimo skatinimas“ priemonę „Duomenų rinkimas“ tvarkos aprašo patvirtinimo“;
- 2016 m. liepos 26 d. Partnerystės sutartis su Žuvininkystės tarnyba prie Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio ministerijos (toliau – ŽT);
- 2016 m. rugpjūčio 22 d. partnerystės sutartis su VĮ Žemės ūkio informacijos kaimo verslo centru (toliau – ŽŪIKVC).

Buvo aptartas duomenų teikimo galutiniams vartotojams procesas, kai bus priimta nauja reglamento Nr.199/2008 versija, pagal 16 straipsnį Valstybės narės turės užtikrinti, kad reikiami išsamūs ir suvestiniai duomenys būtų atnaujinami ir kad galutiniai naudotojai galėtų su jais susipažinti per vieną mėnesį nuo prašymo pateikti tuos duomenis gavimo dienos. Jei prašymus pateikia kitos suinteresuotosios šalys, valstybės narės turės užtikrinti, kad duomenys būtų atnaujinami ir kad su jais būtų galima susipažinti per du mėnesius nuo prašymo pateikti tuos duomenis gavimo dienos. Kadangi tai bus papildomas darbas institucijoms, buvo aptartos papildomo finansavimo galimybės, aiškintasi, kada būtina bus teikti duomenis, kada galima teikti tik nuorodas į duomenų buvimo vietą ir kt.

Taip pat, buvo aptartas DRP viešinimo būtinumas žvejams bei viešinimo būdu informavimas apie DRP vykdymą, jos būtinumą ir reikalavimų žvejams pristatymas.

NUTARTA. Seminaras žvejams turi būti rengiamas 2017 m. Išsiaiškinti papildomo finansavimo galimybės, nustatyti, kada būtina teikti duomenis, kada galima teikti tik nuorodas į duomenų buvimo vietą ir kt.

2. SVARSTYTA. Žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimo regioninių koordinacinių susirinkimų ataskaitos, rezultatų aptarimas.

Dalyviai pateikė savo rezultatus ir ataskaitas iš dalyvautų per 2016 metus posėdžių. Nacionalinės žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programos įgyvendinimo koordinacinių susirinkimų ataskaitos rezultatai RCM LDF, RCM Baltic, RCM NS EA – R. Statkus, V.Griūnienė; PGECON ir kt. – E. Kazlauskas.

3. SVARSTYTA. Stebėtojų laivuose klausimas, bendradarbiavimo dėl bendrųjų misijų darbų atlikimo terminų nustatymas.

Bendrų misijų duomenų rinkimui klausimas buvo pristatytas nacionalinės korespondentės Vildos Griūnienės. 2011 m. RCM LDF rekomendacijos pagrindu buvo sudaryta daugiashalė sutartis duomenis

rinkti CECAF regione, 2015 m. ši sutartis pratęsta iki 2017 m. gruodžio 31 d. Taip pat, 2015 m. buvo pasirašyta daugiašalė tarptautinė sutartis SPRFMO regione, kuri truputį koreguota pratęsta iki 2017 m. gruodžio 31 d. V.Griūnienė informavo, kad dvišalės sutarties projektas su danais dėl Lietuvos laivais sugaunamų ir Danijoje iškraunamų šprotų suderintas ir pasirašytas 2016 m. Taip pat informuota, kad derybos su estais dėl ICES I-II regionuose sugaunamų krevečių (lot. panadalus borealis) rūšies duomenų rinkimo sustojo, nes pasikeitė Estijos nacionalinis korespondentas, todėl reikia vėl pristatyti estams situaciją ir bandyti pasirašyti bendradarbiavimo sutartį. Apsibrėžtas tolesnis darbų planas – kelti iniciatyvas dėl bendrų misijų bei daugiašalių sutarčių artėjančiuose 2017 metų susitikimuose – DRP ekspertų susitikime Briuselyje, RCM NS EA. Taip pat, buvo diskutuojama apie galimybes turėti Lietuvai stebėtojus tolimosios žvejybos laivuose, nes pagal reglamentų reikalavimus, Valstybės narės privalo užtikrinti stebėtojų buvimą bei duomenų rinkimą.

NUTARTA. Buvo nuspręsta kreiptis aiškintis, iš kur ir kaip stebėtojai apmokami, kokie kvalifikaciniai reikalavimai jiems keliama, kad galėtume pradėti įgyvendinti stebėtojų programą Lietuvoje.

4. SVARSTYTA. Dėl DRP įgyvendinimo priėmus naują teisinę bazę, Nacionalinė žuvininkystės duomenų rinkimo programa 2017–2019 metams.

Pristatymą atliko Vilda Griūnienė. Buvo pristatyti darbo principai 2017 metams, informuota, kad reikalinga teisinė bazė EK priimta:

- 2016 m. liepos 12 d. Europos Komisijos įgyvendinimo sprendimu (ES) Nr. 2016/1251, kuriuo priimama 2017–2019 m. daugiamečių Sąjungos duomenų rinkimo, tvarkymo ir naudojimo žvejybos ir akvakultūros sektoriuose programa;
- 2016 m. rugpjūčio 19 d. Europos Komisijos įgyvendinimo sprendimu (ES) Nr. 2016/1701, kuriuo nustatomos žvejybos ir akvakultūros sektorių duomenų rinkimo darbo planų teikimo formato taisyklės;
- 2016 m. gruodžio 15 d. Komisijos įgyvendinimo sprendimu Nr. C(2016)8852, kuriuo patvirtinamas Lietuvos Respublikos 2017–2019 m. žvejybos ir akvakultūros sektoriaus duomenų rinkimo darbo planas.

Todėl galimas Nacionalinės duomenų rinkimo programos 2017-2019 metams rengimas. Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio ministro įsakymo projektas buvo pristatytas dalyviams, vyko diskusijos.

NUTARTA. Buvo nuspręsta, kad projektui oficialios pastabos teikiamos iki 2017 m. sausio 7 d., projekto koordinatorė ir rengėja Vilda Griūnienė.

Susirinkimo pirmininkė



Vilda Griūnienė

Annex 2

2015m. birželio 18 d. Nr. FM-74

AMENDMENT TO:**Multi-lateral agreement between Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands and Poland for biological data collection of pelagic fisheries in CECAF waters****April 2015**

This Amendment adapts the Amendment dated December 2014 to extend the effective time-frame for this multi-lateral agreement and to reflect budget modifications for 2016. This amendment commences 1st of January 2016.

The Multi-lateral agreement between Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands and Poland for biological data collection of pelagic fisheries in CECAF waters, as signed by all Member States concerned in June 2011, and amended in December 2014, is amended as follows from 1st January 2016 onwards:

Term:

The multi-lateral agreement is extended until 31 December 2016.

Costs:

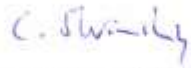
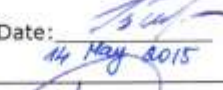
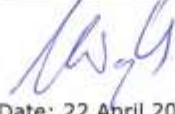
The cost share of the total costs for 2016 for each Member State follows a key based on the share in average landings in 2008-2012, as previously agreed. Following EMFF co-funding rules, co-funding of the national expenses shall be covered through the National EMFF budget of each respective Member State.

Cost shares are maximum amounts, in case of lower costs, deductions might apply in line with the relative shares.

Total Landings 2008-2012 (RCM LDF Data) and cost shares by partners

Partner	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	average 2008-2012	Landings share	Cost share per year
Germany	0	0	20,650	37,088	14,582	14,464	4.96%	€ 3,358
Latvia	68,410	81,283	87,237	89,667	30,723	71,464	24.51%	€ 16,593
Lithuania	120,100	124,480	116,040	121,000	44,133	105,151	36.06%	€ 24,413
Netherlands	83,630	68,019	92,980	55,044	34,926	66,920	22.95%	€ 15,537
Poland	17,709	46,287	14,605	60,177	29,178	33,591	11.52%	€ 7,799
TOTAL	289,849	320,069	331,512	362,976	153,542	291,590	100.00%	€ 67,700

Signatures for agreement

Member State	Name	Function	Signature
Germany	Christoph Stransky	National Correspondent	 Date: 22 April 2015
Latvia	Aivars Berzins	Director, Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment BIOR	 Date: 19 May 2015
Lithuania	Indre Sidlauskienė	Director, Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania	 Date: 14 May 2015
The Netherlands	Sieto Verver	Head Centre for Fisheries Research	 Date: 22 April 2015
Poland	Ireneusz Wójcik	Head of Department of Logistics & Monitoring	 Date: 22 April 2015

Annex 3

2015 m. birželio 22 d. Nr. FM-79

**Multi-lateral agreement between the responsible institutions of
Germany, Lithuania, The Netherlands and Poland for biological
data collection of pelagic fisheries in SPRFMO waters**

Germany, Lithuania, The Netherlands and Poland agree to co-operate in the biological data collection of pelagic fisheries in SPRFMO waters in 2015 and 2016. This agreement is in accordance with EC Regulation 665/2008, laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation 199/2008.

Having regard the above mentioned Regulation, the project proposal including budget forecast "Biological Data Collection of pelagic fisheries in SPRFMO waters in compliance with the DCF" (Annex 1) as well as the "Observer Manual for biological data collection in SPRFMO waters" (Annex 2), discussed at the Ad Hoc Regional Coordination Meeting for Long Distance Fisheries in Hamburg, April 21st, 2015, the following details apply to this agreement:

Partners

The following Member States are considered as partner within this agreement:

Member State	Institute	Contact person
Germany	Thünen Institute (TI)	Christoph Stransky (National Correspondent)
Lithuania	Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania	Indre Sidlauskienė (Director)
The Netherlands	Centre for Fisheries Research (CVO)	Sieto Verver (Head CVO)
Poland	National Marine Fisheries Research Institute (NMFRI)	Ireneusz Wójcik (Head of Department, DCF Coordinator)

Coordination

The Netherlands coordinates the execution of this multi-lateral agreement. The Netherlands will contract independent contractor 'Corten Marine Research' (CMR) to carry out the actual work.

Sampling protocol

Biological sampling is carried out on board EU fishing vessels in SPRFMO area by CMR observers. These observers are instructed by CMR and follow the sampling protocol as described in "Observer Manual for biological data collection in SPRFMO waters", based on data collection requirements set out in "**CMM 3.02, Conservation and Management Measure on Standards for the Collection, Reporting, Verification and Exchange of Data (SPRFMO-COMM-03 (2015) ANNEX K)**".

Data responsibility

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

Costs

The total costs for the sampling programme is estimated at the amount of € 81,705,= ex VAT per year. This sampling programme is eligible for co-funding under the national EMFF budget of the respective partners.

The total costs are shared by the partners following the relative shares in fishing opportunities in the SPRMFO area as set in the *Council Regulation (EU) 2015/523 of 25 March 2015 amending Regulations (EU) No 43/2014 and (EU) 2015/104 as regards certain fishing opportunities*. Cost shares are maximum amounts, in case of lower costs, deductions might apply in line with the relative shares. The yearly costs by partner are shown in the following table:

Partner	Share (%)	Contribution
Germany	25.15	€ 20.548
Lithuania	17.50	€ 14.300
The Netherlands	27.26	€ 22.273
Poland	30.09	€ 24.584
Total contribution		€ 81.705

The Netherlands sends each Partner an invoice per year, to which standard 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 the observers under this agreement. Denied access to vessels does not exempt a Partner from legal or financial obligations.

Term

This agreement commences retrospectively on January 1, 2015. With exception of financial obligations, this agreement ends on December 31, 2016. This agreement, with exception of financial obligations, is subject to dissolve prior to this date in case the pelagic fishery in the SPRMFO area by EU vessels closes.

Signatures

Member State	Name	Function	Signature
Thünen Institute (TI) Germany	Christoph Stransky	National Correspondent	 Date: 21 April 2015
Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania (FS) Lithuania	Indre Sidlauskiene	Director	 Date: 22 June 2015
Centre for Fisheries Research The Netherlands	Sieto Verver	Head Centre for Fisheries Research	 Date: 21 April 2015
National Marine Fisheries Research Institute (NMFRI) Poland	Ireneusz Wójcik	Head of Department (NMFRI), DCF Coordinator	 Date: 21 April 2015

Annex 1: "Biological Data Collection of pelagic fisheries in SPRFMO waters in compliance with the DCF".

Annex 2: "Observer Manual for biological data collection in SPRFMO waters".

Annex 4

2016 m. rugsejo 1 d. šio F.11 d.11

Bilateral Agreement between Danish Technical University – National Institute of Aquatic Resources (Denmark) and Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania (Lithuania) for the collection of length and age samples in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 665/2008, laying down detailed rules for the application of the Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008, and Commission Decision No 2010/93/EU

Date: 2016 m. rugsejo 14 September 1 d.

The Parties of this agreement are Danish Technical University – National Institute of Aquatic Resources (DTU – Aqua) and Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania. This agreement has been established between Parties due to landings of sprat by Lithuanian flagged vessels take place in Denmark in amount that it has to be dealt with in a form of bilateral agreement (RCM Baltic 2011).

Agreement:

While sprat in the Baltic is managed as one single stock and that the stock is well covered concerning biological samples, vessels fishing under the Lithuanian register, which land for first sale into Denmark, will be sampled as part of the Lithuanian National Programme under the requirements of the Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008.

Description of sampling:

The sampling will be for length and age of discards and landings, sampling will be carried out in accordance with the Lithuanian National Sampling Programme.

Data responsibility:

Danish Technical University – National Institute of Aquatic Resources (Denmark) is responsible for submitting the data from Danish vessels, and Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania (Lithuania) in case of sampling Lithuanian vessels, to the relevant ICES Expert Groups, and to the European Commission under the requirements of Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008. The Parties will provide the required data for the species that are requested by the relevant ICES Expert Groups as and when requested.

Term:

This agreement commences retrospectively on 2016-01-01 and ends on 2020-12-31.
This agreement is signed in two copies in English, each party receiving one duly signed copy thereof.

Contact persons:

Denmark (DTU – Aqua): Marie Storr – Paulsen: msp@aqu.dtu.dk;
Lithuania (Fisheries Service): Romas Statkus: Romas.Statkus@zuv.lt

Signatures:

Fisheries Service under the Ministry of
Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania

Indrė Šidlauskienė
Director



Danish Technical University – National
Institute of Aquatic Resources

Jorgen Dalskov
National correspondent

