

**Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania,
Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the
Republic of Lithuania,
Agricultural Information and Rural Business Centre,
Marine Research Institute of Klaipeda University**

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

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

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

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

**Lithuanian Annual Report for data collection in the
fisheries and aquaculture sectors**

2019

Version 1 – 2019

Vilnius, 2020

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SECTION 1: BIOLOGICAL DATA

Text Box 1C: Sampling intensity for biological variables

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

General remark:

Marine Research Institute of Klaipeda University (MRI) made the analysis of biological sampling design (BSD) for 2010 – 2018. Some findings and shortcomings of Lithuanian BSD were described in the Pilot study in April 2020. The shortcomings of the WP 2017-2019 were assessed by STECF as well in June 2019. Unfortunately, the biological part of the WP 2017-2019 was updated in October 2018 – much before the analysis of BSD was finished, therefore, the BSD presented in the last version of WP 2017-2019 was far from perfect. Taking in account the comments made by STECF and findings described in the pilot study the BSD was considerably revised and presented in the WP 2020 – 2021, some adjustments of BSD in 2019 were made to fit to the realities of Lithuanian fisheries. Because of these reasons it was some deviations from the WP 2017-2019, but it did not result major weaknesses in the quality of collected data.

Table 1 C It was typing error in the WP published in DCF website: the figures in column C rows 5-155 should be 2018. Species planned for sampling in 2019 are listed in the rows 156 – 283. These rows were copied into the table 1C of this Annual Report

1. Evidence of data quality assurance (all regions)

The system of data quality assurance is described in the Table 5A and text box 5A

Baltic Sea

2. Deviations from the Work Plan

One reason for deviations was the prohibition to fish cod established by the Regulation (EU) 2019/1248. Moreover, based on most recent data, the prohibition to fish cod for LT vessels was established by MoA since 1 June 2019. Because of this prohibition fishing with OTB was stopped therefore, size of collected samples for cod and flounder was much below the planned one. However due to smaller number of length classes in cod landings the reduction of sample quality was not significant (mean weighted coefficient of variation for samples from OTB in 2018 was 0.1264, in 2018 – 0.1325). Significant reduction of size and quality of sample for flounder was observed in 2019. Traditionally most of landings of flounder and most of sampling effort were made during autumn but because of ceasing of fishing by OTB from June, sampling for flounder in 2019 was insufficient.

Other reason of deviations, already mentioned in the AR-2018, was very small share of landings of pelagic species in Lithuanian harbours. However due to better adjustments to the realities, and assistance from other MS, sampling quality for herring and sprat in 2019 was much better than in 2018 (in terms of sampled of individuals per length group and mean weighted coefficient of variation).

Concerning European eel, no commercial fishing for this species was in the Baltic (reported landings in 2019 only 6 kg).

3. Actions to avoid deviations.

As it was already expressed in the AR-2018, improving of planning, and observer covering were the actions to avoid deviations. However, drastic changes in the fisheries and other uncertainties made difficult to plan the actions in advance, and forced for ad hoc adjustments

Taking in account that LT commercial fishing has a minor impact on the overall Baltic stocks, but because LT zone is covering significant part of subdivision 26 (especially if excluded Russian zone) and LT zone is important breeding ground for the juveniles of sprat, flounder and other fishes, we consider to collect as much as possible data on the state of ecosystem of this subdivision by the scientific surveys.

North Sea and Eastern Arctic

2. Deviations from the Work Plan.

Sebastes mentella was sampled instead *Sebastes marinus*. Landings of *S. marinus* contained only 0.17% from total landings of redfishes, no landings of *S. marinus* were reported in this area in 2011 -2018 (only *S. mentella* and *Sebastes spp.*).

North Atlantic (including NAFO)

2. Deviations from the Work Plan.

Lithuania has fishing opportunities for 16 stocks in North Atlantic including NAFO, but only TAC for *S. mentella* in ICES areas XII-XIV is more than 200 tons. TACs for other stocks is just several tones. Fishing for other species included into WP2017-2019 was very occasional: *Clupea harengus* only in 2014; *Micromesistius poutassu* only in 2014 and 2017; *Scomber scombrus* 2014 -2016; *Trachurus trachurus* only in 2019, but it was one single trip of the vessel mainly fished in CECAF area. As it was already stated in the AR-2018 these species are excluded from the sampling since 2020.

Central East Atlantic and South Pacific

Joint sampling programme for CECAF and SPRFMO coordinated by NLD - see Table 7C. The Multilateral agreement does not provide specific list of species for sampling but assumes collection of pelagic species and by-catch because all partners involved in the pelagic fishery use the same gear and target same species. The list of species is indicative (according to our national catch statistics) and real target species for sampling are dependent on availability of species on board during the sampling process.

(max. 1000 words per Region/RFMO/RFO/IO)

SECTION 1: BIOLOGICAL DATA

Text Box 1D - Recreational fisheries

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

1. Description of the target population

Lithuania has recreational fishery only in the Baltic Sea within coastal area of Lithuanian exclusive economic zone and internal waters (Curonian lagoon, rivers and lakes). Cod is fished in the Baltic sea, salmon and sea trout are fished both in the Baltic sea and rivers, while eel is fished only in internal waters. Two types of surveys have been performed.

- 1) Survey at sea targeting inspection of catch for salmon, sea trout and cod. During the inspection the target population is population of both resident anglers and charter boats operating at sea.
- 2) Questionnaires. The target population is residents of Lithuania and the proportion of anglers engaged in recreational fishery exclusively in inland waters of Lithuania.
Using the questionnaires strategy more than 560 fishermen were interviewed in Inland waters for estimating of recreationally fishery for eels in 2019.
More than 1100 interview with fishermen were planned. Winter season is the best time to collect information, because it is possible to find more anglers in one place. But warm winter without ice and changed our plans. Eels fishing season continues from April to October and in order to this the interviews were carried out after the eel fishing season (from October to March).
During the trips interviewing biological parameters as length, weight, fishing place, catch and percentage of released catch were registered ..

2. Type of survey

- 1) Surveys at sea have been performed on regular basis and focused on high season of cod and salmon fishery. Data collected during the surveys included number of boats observer during the day of inspection, number of anglers and total catch by species (in kg and individuals) as well as size of fish in cm. Same procedures have been conducted on landing sites if inspection was impossible at sea. All data were recorded in relevant protocols.

- 2) Questionnaires. The study for evaluation of caught and/or released volumes of both salmon and sea trout have been conducted by interviewing residents of Lithuania engaged in recreation fishery in inland waters. Data also included the size of caught and/or released individuals.

3. Data Quality

- 1) Survey at sea. There were no cases of refusal recorded. All inspected elements of population were recorded with positive results.
- 2) Questionnaires. There were no records of refusal or non-response observed.

4. Data Analysis and processing

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

- 1) Survey at sea. For raising procedures data on number of charter boats registered during the fishing operations have been extracted from relevant databases. The estimation procedure follows the survey design.
- 2) Questionnaires. All data have been analysed statistically and the results are presented in the relevant study mentioned above.

SECTION 1: BIOLOGICAL DATA

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

General comment: This box fulfils paragraph 4 of Chapter V of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 and Article 4 paragraph (3) point (a) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701.
General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box is intended to provide information on the results obtained from the implementation of the pilot study.
No pilot study concerning the subject was planned in the WP (max 900 words)
No pilot study concerning the subject was planned in the WP (max 900 words)

SECTION 1: BIOLOGICAL DATA

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

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

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

1. Method selected for collecting data.

Eel.

Fisheries service interviewed 560 fishermen of recreational fisheries and learned that last year they caught 22 percent of the eel. After finding out the quantity and weight of the eels, we calculated their average weight. According to the data of the Ministry of Environment, about 73337 fishermen buy annual fishing permits issued in Lithuania for recreational fisheries. The data is obtained after calculating the quantity of eels for 73337 fishermen by using the correction rate.

Salmon and sea trout

From 10 to 20 trips are planned to perform during the spring (January 1 – May 15) and 15-20 trips during the autumn (August 15 – October 15) for sampling in 10 rivers that are indicated in the Table 1E.

During the trips interviewing of amateur fishermen using face to face questionnaires (ICES WGFRS recommendation) method will be performed, biological parameters such as total length and weight will be registered. Collection of scales and otoliths for age determination are also foreseen.

(max 250 words per Area)

2. Were the planned number achieved? Yes/ No

2.1. The planned number of eel sampling was achieved. Catches of eel were very low in 2019 – only few dozens of kilograms per planned site. We are planning to increase number of sampling sites in the future as best as to fit the actual situation.

2. 2. The monitoring of salmon and sea trout stocks biological variables and population characteristics was carried out in 110 monitoring sites (Nemunas, Šventoji, Venta and Bartuva river catchments) according to electrofishing sampling protocol. The salmon and sea trout smolts number estimation was done from traps compiling the electrofishing data according the recommendations of WGBAST. The number of adults was not estimated, the counters installation in Žeimena and Minija rivers is planned for the year 2020 only. Others planned numbers of sampling is achieved. (max 500 words per Area)

SECTION 1: BIOLOGICAL DATA

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

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

1. Results

All observers are instructed to register bycatch of any animal or single/rear species of fish. In the Baltic Sea there is a project named Sea Bird task Force (<https://seabirdbycatch.com/2017/09/29/seabird-task-force-report-released>) dedicated to research of bycatch of seabirds in gillnets of coastal fishery. This project is not a part of data collection program. Results on birds' bycatch have been extracted from the report of project and provided to relevant expert group WGBYC. Data from other fishery types have been registered on regular basis from observation trips.

No information about incidental bycatch in eel recreational fisheries

because fishing equipment for recreational fisheries in Lithuania is fishing rod.

2. Deviations from Work Plan

There are no deviations from WP as all possible data sources have been used for data collection (logbooks, observation trips, projects, surveys, etc.)

3. Data quality

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

Questions to be addressed are listed below:

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

Answer: *Yes in both cases*

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

Answer: *No*

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

Answer: *No. This information is available from logbooks of the vessel*

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

Answer: *Expert group WGBYC did not provide any recommendations on sampling design.*

- Are data quality issues taken into account?

Answer: *Yes*

- How are data (and samples) stored

Answer: *All data related to data collection are stored in national database. Data related to registration of incidental catch have to be included into database, i. e. some modifications have to be done adding extra column in it.*

SECTION 1: BIOLOGICAL DATA

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

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

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

1. Aim of pilot study

Some impact on seabed by Lithuanian trawlers and by-catch of birds by coastal fishermen was recorded in some surveys (e.g.: J.Daunys,D 2015; Morkunas,J 2015) carried out during last decade.

The aim of this study will be estimation of the level of fishing of Lithuanian commercial fishing fleet in the Baltic Sea and the impact of fishing activities on marine biological resources and on marine ecosystems, including bycatch of non-commercial species listed in the table 1D of Commission decision (EU)2016/1251, and recommend an appropriate sampling scheme schemes.

2. Duration of pilot study

Pilot study is expected to be launched at the beginning of year 2019 and the results should be available at the beginning of 2020.

3. Methodology and expected outcomes of pilot study

1. Analysis of historical (2007-2017) data from commercial fishery, both coastal and large-scale fleet operating in the Baltic Sea recorded by fisheries control authorities. The outcomes of this analysis will be estimation the of activities and impact and its variability by fishing area; fishing gear; fishing season; fishing type, etc;

2. Analysis of recent surveys on impact of fishing activities carried out by Lithuanian fishing vessels on marine ecosystems, and bycatch of non-commercial species listed in the table 1D. The outcomes of this analysis will be comparison of level and variability of impact in comparison of the ones estimated by analysis of historical data from commercial fisheries;

3. Questionnaires distributed to the operators of coastal and large-scale vessels. The output of this questioners will be estimation of fishermen perceptions of their impact on marine ecosystem, as well as willingness and possibilities to record these data and participate in possible sampling schemes.

4. Sampling schemes for collecting data on impact of fishing activities to different components of marine ecosystem will be elaborated and tested. Depending on overall results it would be recommended to apply special sampling schemes or to upgrade existing ones.

Darius Daunys. 2015. Žvejybos dugniniais tralais intensyvumas ir poveikis Lietuvos Baltijos jūros dugno ekosistemai;

Julius Morkūnas. 2015. Jūrinių paukščių priegaudos mastai Lietuvos Baltijos jūroje

(max 900 words)

According to the data provided in this pilot study some of 1D species* are caught in significant quantities by Lithuanian vessels fishing with passive gears, especially in coastal waters of the Baltic Sea. There is direct fishing for smelt and vimba bream and these species provide significant benefits for coastal fisheries. Our research carried out in 2004 and 2016 showed that of limitations of catch quantities in small scale coastal fisheries is difficult to implement and control. Regulations on density of fishing gears is more effective measure to sustain small scale fisheries in coastal waters. Collecting some biological data (length, average weight, age, sex, maturity) and estimation of biomass index of some 1D fishes would be valuable for development of national regulatory measures. Fishing with trap nets is increasing during last years, so it is reasonably to include traps

into the sampling schemes. Significant quantities of 1D fishes are caught in Curonian lagoon, consequently, catches of 1D fishes taken in Curonian lagoon shall be integrated into the sampling schemes.

Sampling schemes for collecting data on impact on bottom macrofauna communities, benthic habitats and food sources of demersal fishes from commercial fisheries are difficult to implement. These data could be collected during specific surveys, however integrating of VMS and logbook data on fishing activities may enable to extrapolate the evaluations through area and time.

No by-catch of seabirds was registered in official fisheries statistics. Surveys indicated that by-catch of seabirds could be significant, but very fragmented, therefore sampling schemes targeted seabirds could be ineffective and provide biased data. Continuum of specific surveys seems remains the main way for collecting data on impact of commercial fishing activities on seabirds.

No by-catch of sea-mammals was registered in official fisheries statistics, as well as no by-catch of these specimens was registered during observations carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No812/2004. However, damages of fishing gears and catches made by grey seals are reported by fishermen constantly. Some number of died grey seals specimen are found by researchers of Klaipeda Marine Museum every year. Taking in account numerous notes on damages caused by grey seals, the special measures are adopted in the framework of EMFF. To collect information relevant to these special measures fishermen are obligated to record any spotting of grey seals and damages caused by these mammals. These data should be recorded into Fisheries Data Information System.

Summarizing presented information new sampling schemes were introduced into WP2020-2021 (table below).

Scheme	Stratum ID code	Stratum	Species covered	PSU type	Planned PSU
On shore, catches in the Baltic	CR-L	Landings from the vessels fishing in the Curonian lagoon	EU_MAP Table 1A & 1D species	Fishermen x Month	6
On shore, catches in the Baltic	BC-GNS-L	Landings from the vessels up to 8 meters operating with gillnets	EU_MAP Table 1A & 1D species	Coastal gillnetters x Month	10
Self-sampling, catches in the Baltic	BC-FIX-SS	Catches of the vessels up to 8 meters, operating with trap nets	EU_MAP Table 1A & 1D species	Pound nets x month	6
On shore, catches in the Baltic	BS-GNS-L	Landings in Klaipeda port from the vessels 8 and more meters operating with gillnets	Demersal and EU_MAP Table 1D species	Vessel landing in LT x day	10
On shore, catches in the Baltic	BS-TrawlPlus-L	Landings in Klaipeda port from the vessels fishing with mixed trawls	Demersal and pelagic species	Vessel landing in LT x day	10
At sea, catches in the Baltic	BS-GNS-S	Catches of the vessels 8 and more meters operating with gillnets	Demersal and EU_MAP Table 1D species	Vessel x trip	2
At sea, catches in the Baltic	BS-TrawlPlus-S	Catches of the vessels fishing with mixed trawls	Demersal and pelagic	Vessel x trip	4
At sea, catches in the Baltic	BS-O/PTM-S	Catches of the vessels operating with pelagic trawls	Small pelagic species	Vessel x trip	1

*-species listed in the Table 1D of the Decision (EU)2016/1251

Text Box 1G: List of research surveys at sea

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

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

Baltic International Trawl Survey – BITS Q1.

1. Objectives of the survey

The main aim of the BITS surveys is to estimate cod and other demersal species recruitment indices and abundance in ICES Subdivision IIIId.

2. Description of the methods used in the survey. For mandatory surveys, link to the manuals. Include a graphical representation (map)

The surveys have been conducting within period of February-March in the Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone (LEEZ) according to the BITS manual (ICES, 2014. Manual for the Baltic International Trawl Surveys (BITS). Series of ICES Survey Protocols SISP 7 - BITS. 71 pp.)

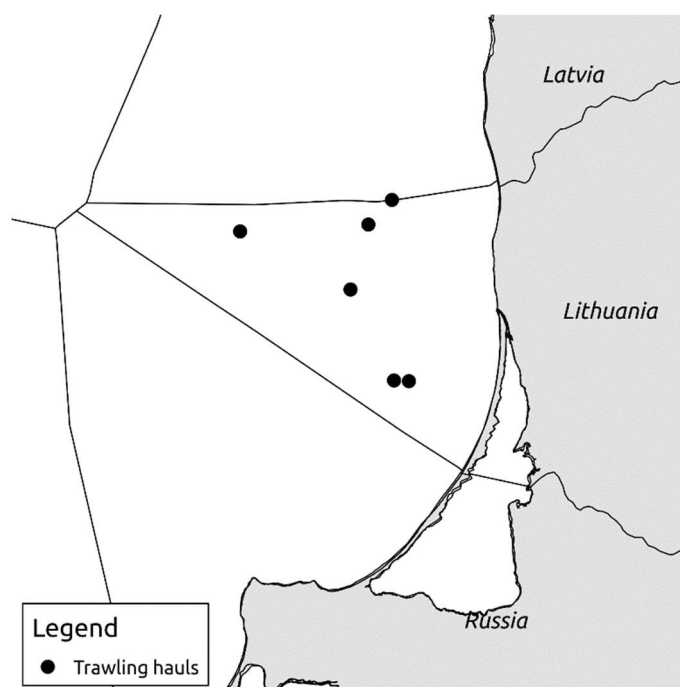


Figure 1. Allocation of stations defined in the LEEZ for BITS survey over 2013-2015 period

3. For internationally coordinated surveys, describe the participating Member States/vessels and the relevant international group in charge of planning the survey

Survey is coordinated by Baltic International Fish Survey Working Group (WGBIFS). All Baltic countries, including Russia, are participating in this survey. Countries and vessels, involved into BITS survey are mentioned in the manual mentioned above.

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

Not relevant

5. Explain where thresholds apply

Not relevant

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

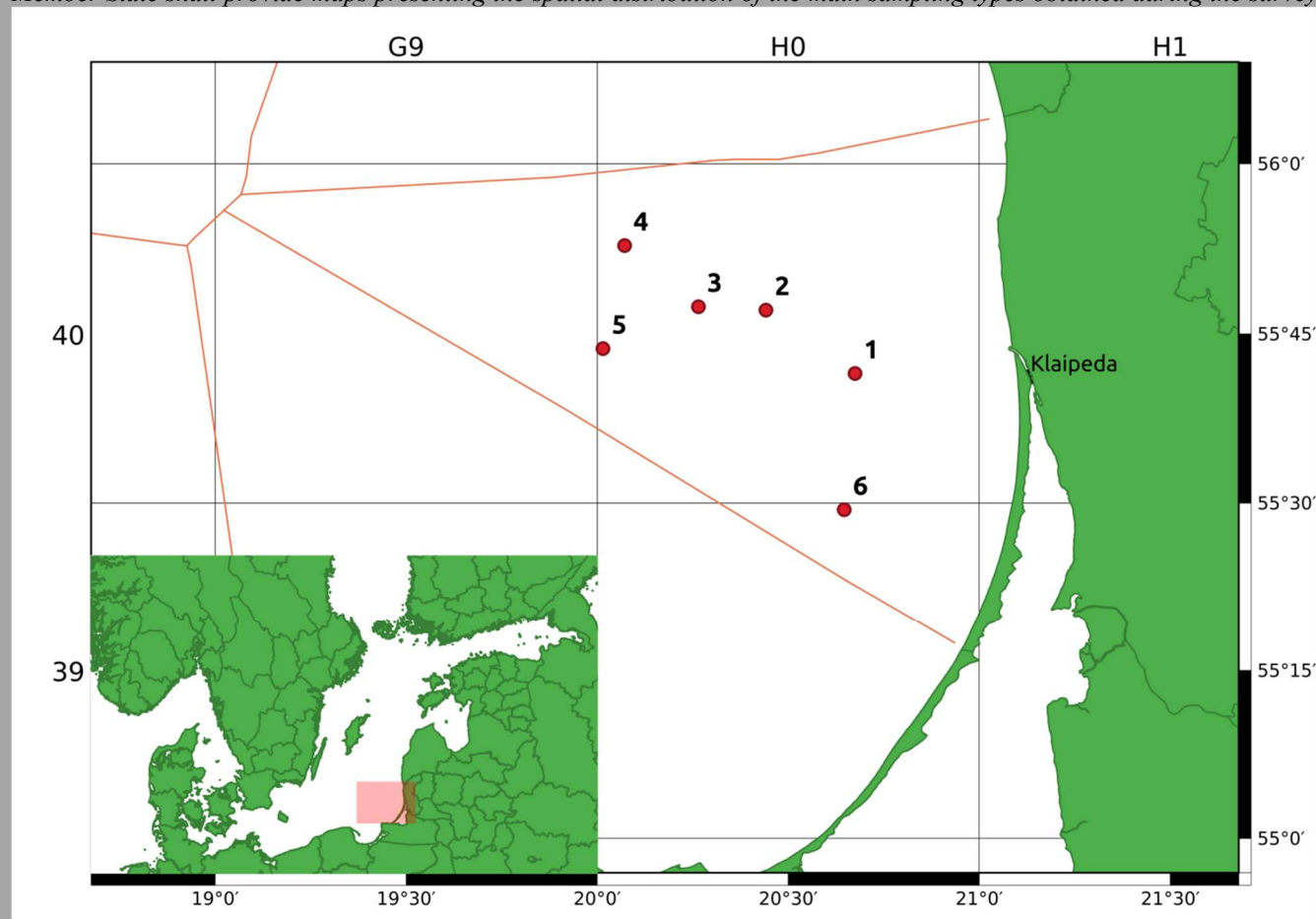


Figure 2. Achieved survey stations to Lithuania for BITSQ1 survey in 2019

7. For internationally coordinated surveys, provide a link to the latest meeting report of the coordination group.
<http://www.ices.dk/community/groups/Pages/WGBIFS.aspx>

8. List the main use of the results of the survey (e.g. indices, abundance estimates, environmental indicators).
Target species are demersal fish species, mainly Baltic cod and flatfish species (mainly flounder, plaice and turbot). The main aim is to determine the year-class strength of the target species. Target data are abundances, weight and length distributions of all fishes and length-weight-age-sex-maturity data of cod and flatfish species as well as hydrographic data (temperature, salinity and oxygen). The collected data are saved in ICES DATRAS database.

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

none

Baltic International Trawl Survey – BITS Q4.

1. Objectives of the survey:

The main aim of the BITS surveys is to estimate cod and other demersal species recruitment indices and abundance in ICES Subdivision IIIId.

2. Description of the methods used in the survey. For mandatory surveys, link to the manuals. Include a graphical representation (map)

The surveys have been conducting within period of November – December in the Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone (LEEZ) according to the BITS manual (ICES, 2014. Manual for the Baltic International Trawl Surveys (BITS). Series of ICES Survey Protocols SISP 7 - BITS. 71 pp.)

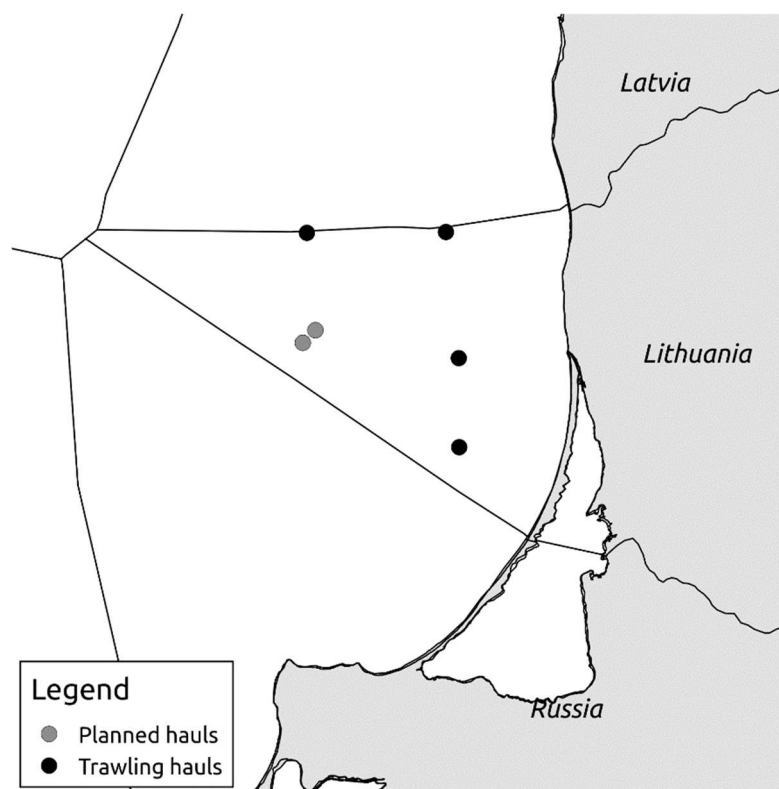


Figure 3. Allocation of stations defined in the LEEZ for BITS survey over 2013-2015 period

3. For internationally coordinated surveys, describe the participating Member States/vessels and the relevant international group in charge of planning the survey

Survey is coordinated by Baltic International Fish Survey Working Group (WGBIFS). All Baltic countries, including Russia, are participating in this survey. Countries and vessels, involved into BITS survey are mentioned in the manual mentioned above.

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

Not relevant

5. Explain where thresholds apply

Not relevant

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

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

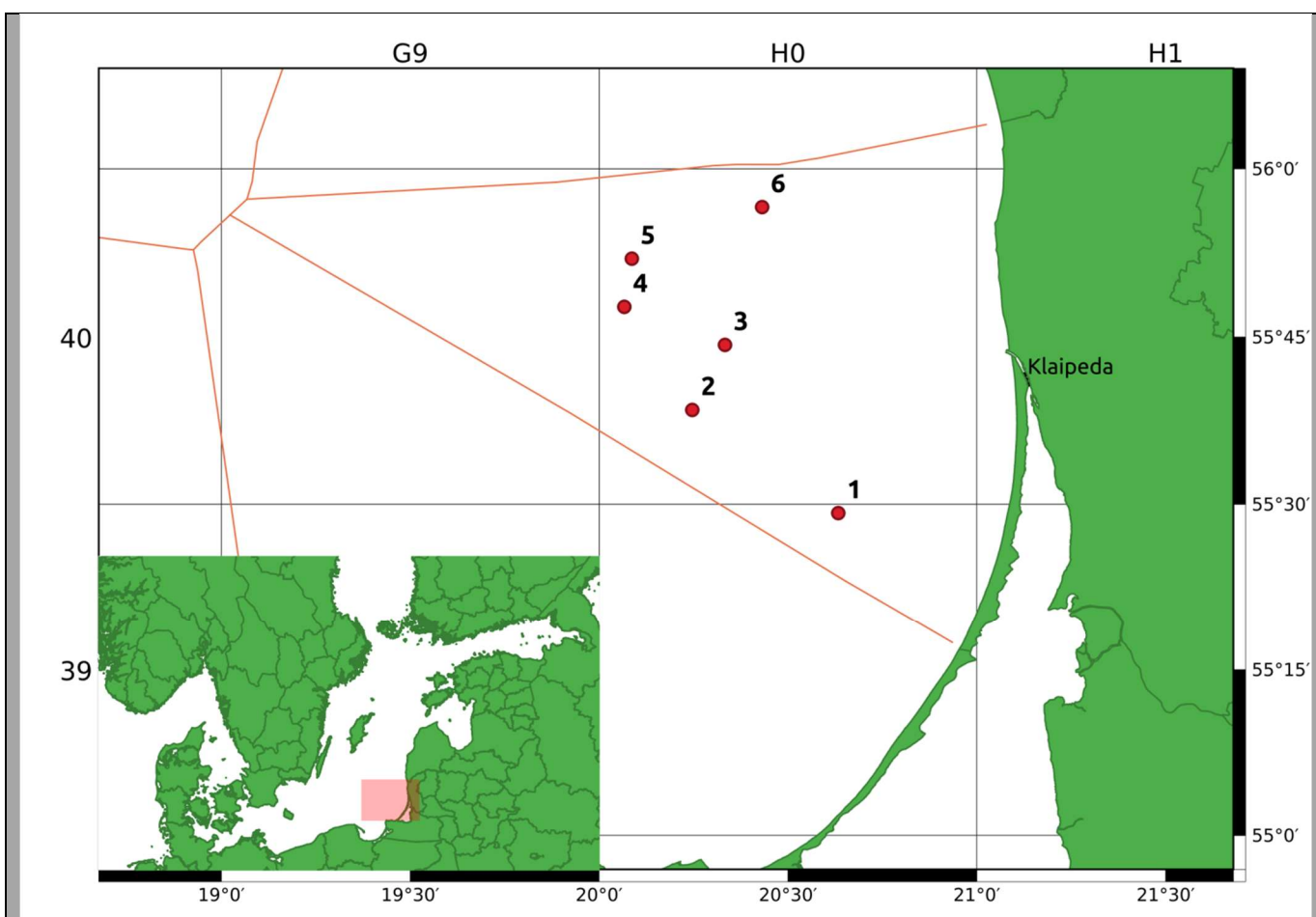


Figure 4. Achieved survey stations to Lithuania for BITSQ4 survey in 2019

7. For internationally coordinated surveys, provide a link to the latest meeting report of the coordination group.
<http://www.ices.dk/community/groups/Pages/WGBIFS.aspx>

8. List the main use of the results of the survey (e.g. indices, abundance estimates, environmental indicators).
 Target species are demersal fish species, mainly Baltic cod and flatfish species (mainly flounder, plaice and turbot). The main aim is to determine the year-class strength of the target species. Target data are abundances, weight and length distributions of all fishes and length-weight-age-sex-maturity data of cod and flatfish species as well as hydrographic data (temperature, salinity and oxygen). The collected data are saved in ICES DATRAS database.

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

none

Baltic International Acoustic Survey (Autumn) – BIAS.

1. Objectives of the survey:

The main aim of the BIAS surveys is to assess abundance of herring and sprat resources in ICES Subdivision III_d.

2. Description of the methods used in the survey. For mandatory surveys, link to the manuals. Include a graphical representation (map)

The surveys have been conducting within period of September – October in the Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone (LEEZ) according to the IBAS manual (ICES. 2014. Manual of International Baltic Acoustic Surveys (IBAS). Series of ICES Survey Protocols SISP 8 - IBAS. 24 pp.)

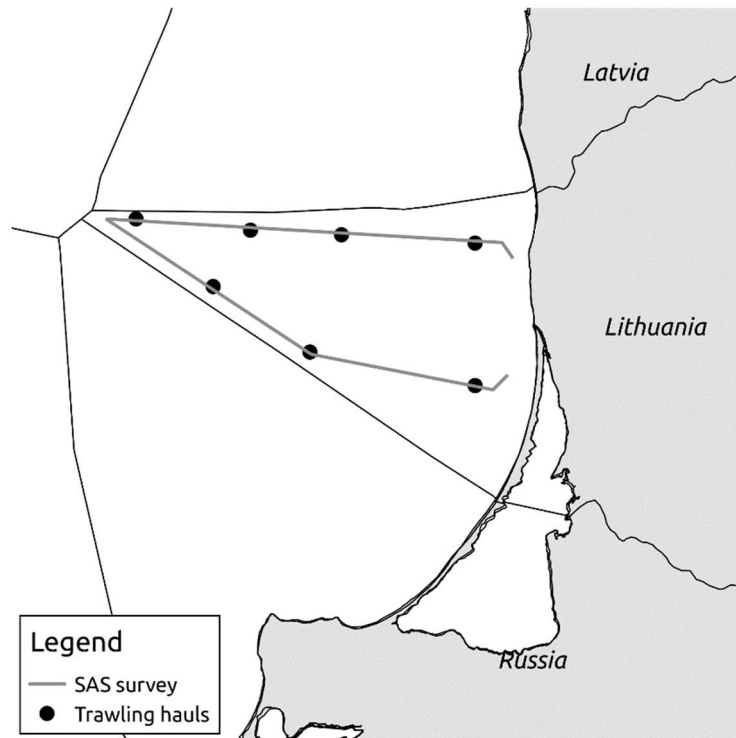


Figure 5. Cruise track design and hauls of BIAS in LEEZ

3. For internationally coordinated surveys, describe the participating Member States/vessels and the relevant international group in charge of planning the survey

Survey is coordinated by Baltic International Fish Survey Working Group (WGBIFS). All Baltic countries, including Russia, are participating in this survey. Countries and vessels, involved into BIAS survey are mentioned in the BITS manual mentioned above.

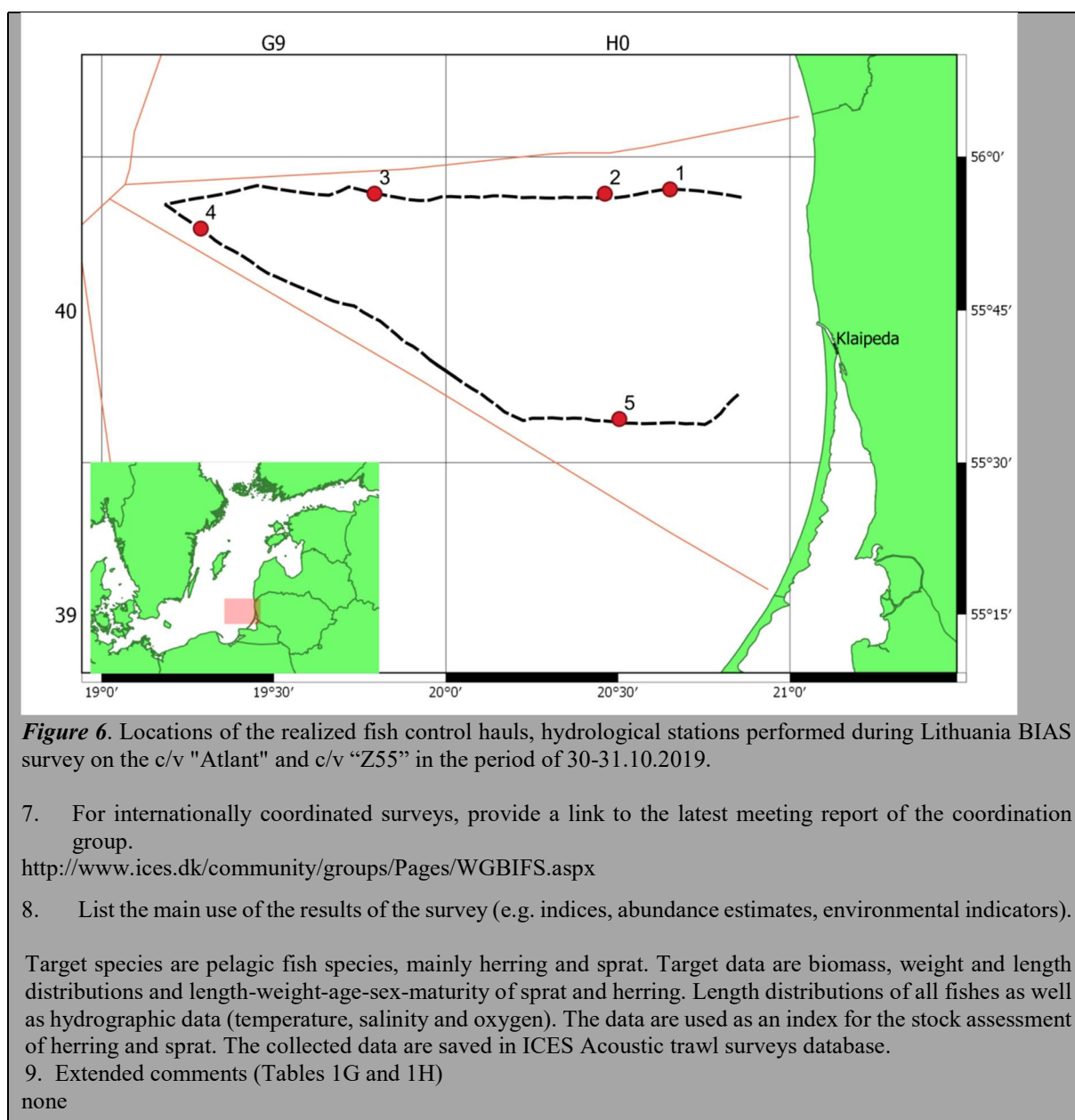
4. Where applicable, describe the international task sharing (physical and/or financial) and the cost sharing agreement used

Not relevant

5. Explain where thresholds apply

Not relevant

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



Sprat Acoustic Survey – SPRAS.

1. Objectives of the survey

The main aim of the SPRAS surveys is to assess abundance of sprat and herring resources in ICES Subdivision III_d.

2. Description of the methods used in the survey. For mandatory surveys, link to the manuals. Include a graphical representation (map)

The surveys have been conducting within May in the Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone (LEEZ) according to the IBAS manual (ICES. 2014. Manual of International Baltic Acoustic Surveys (IBAS). Series of ICES Survey Protocols SISP 8 - IBAS. 24 pp.)

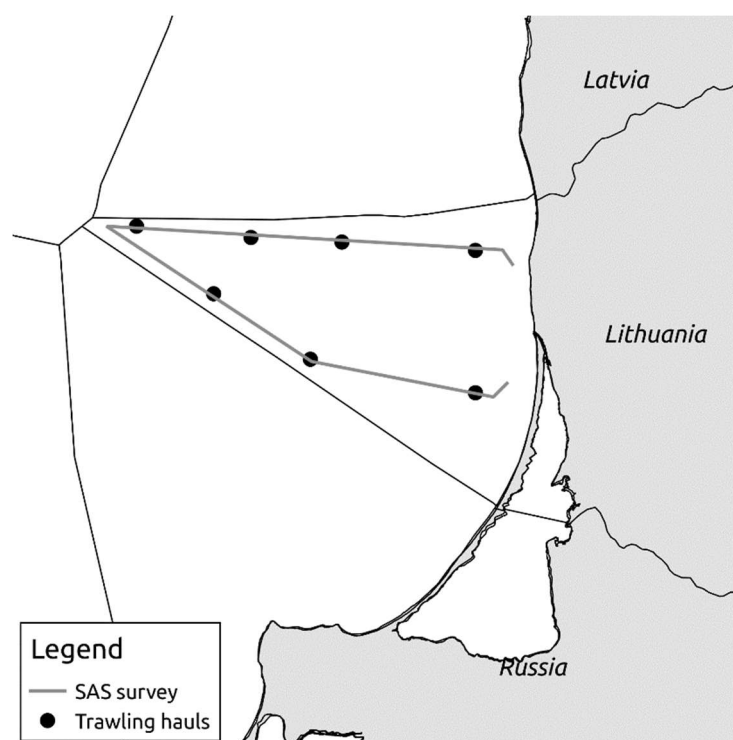


Figure 7. *Cruise track design and hauls of SPRAS in LEEZ*

3. For internationally coordinated surveys, describe the participating Member States/vessels and the relevant international group in charge of planning the survey

Survey is coordinated by Baltic International Fish Survey Working Group (WGBIFS). All Baltic countries, including Russia, are participating in this survey. Countries and vessels, involved into SPRAS survey are mentioned in the BITS manual mentioned above.

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

Not relevant

5. Explain where thresholds apply

Not relevant

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

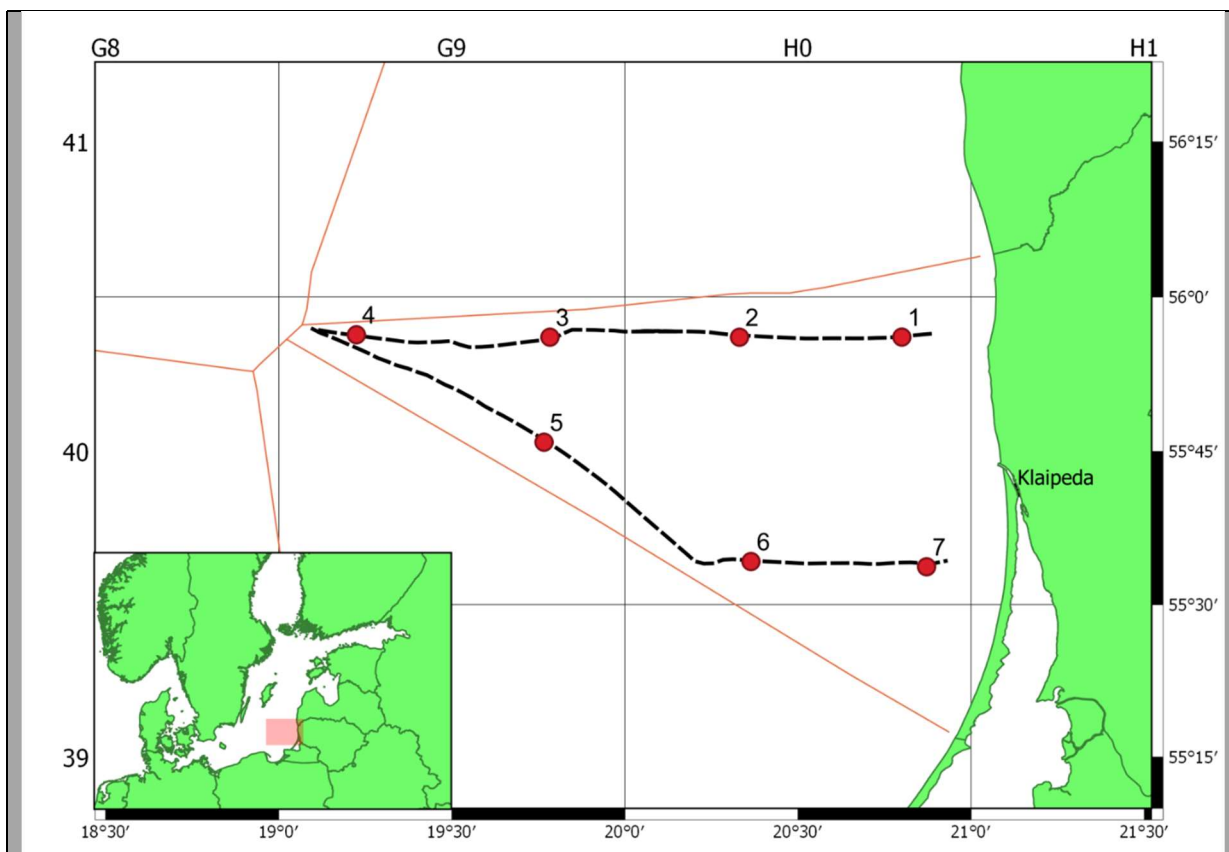


Figure 8. Locations of the realized fish control hauls, hydrological stations performed during Lithuania SPRAS survey on the c/v "169" and c/v "Z55" in the period of 02-03.06.2019.

7. For internationally coordinated surveys, provide a link to the latest meeting report of the coordination group.
<http://www.ices.dk/community/groups/Pages/WGBIFS.aspx>

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

Target species are pelagic fish species, mainly herring and sprat. Target data are biomass, weight and length distributions and length-weight-age-sex-maturity of sprat and herring. Length distributions of all fishes as well as hydrographic data (temperature, salinity and oxygen). The data are used as an index for the stock assessment of sprat. The collected data are saved in ICES Acoustic trawl surveys database.

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

none

Survey of fishes in the Lithuanian coastal waters of the Baltic sea - CFS.

1. Objectives of the survey

The Lithuanian coastal zone in the Baltic Sea is very rich and diverse community of hydro biotic organisms. It consists of lot ecological niches and fish nursery grounds important for commercial and non-commercial fishes (especially important juveniles). Lithuanian coastal waters are highly affected by on-land anthropogenic activities, that makes significant impact on eutrophication, distribution of waist and toxic substances. Spread of invasive species as gobies (Gobiidae) highly affects behavior of local fish population, including cod. Therefore, constant monitoring of fishes and fishing activities in the Lithuanian coastal waters may provide information important for early detection of negative tendencies in the development of populations of commercial fishes.

2. Description of the methods used in the survey. For mandatory surveys, link to the manuals. Include a graphical representation (map)

The survey consists from two parts:

Juveniles survey: The objective of this survey is to determine the abundancy and biomass dynamics of all juvenile fishes in the coastal areas. The survey is performed in 14 sites alongside the Lithuania's coastal zone (figure 5) during August - September. From each station 3 samples are taken using two different fishing technics: a dragnet is used mainly for sprat, smelt and sand eel, but all other species that are caught are analyzed as well; a beach seine specially designed for flatfish and turbot juveniles and shrimp. Hydrological parameters are recorded during each sampling as well.

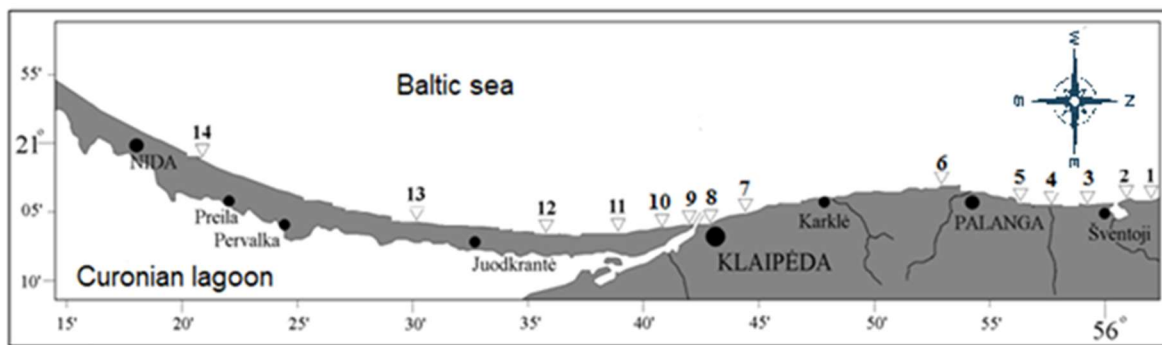


Figure 9. The sites of juvenile survey in Lithuanian coastal zone

Gillnet monitoring: The objective of this survey is to monitor the biological conditions and migration patterns of the fishes. The multi mesh-sized gillnets (from 14mm to 70 mm) are casted in four monitoring stations alongside the Lithuania's coastal zone: two close to the southern and northern edges of Lithuanian coastal zone (Nida and Šventoji) and another two close to the mouth of Coronian lagoon, the most important source of fresh water (Smiltynė and Melnragė). The survey fishing is made once a month in each of the stations at least ten times per year. Depending on weather conditions it may start in January or February and finish in November or December. Biological, hydrological and fisheries activity parameters are recorded according to the methodology of the HELCOM.

3. For internationally coordinated surveys, describe the participating Member States/vessels and the relevant international group in charge of planning the survey

This is not an internationally coordinated survey however it is planned to use the results of the survey in the assessment of flounder and turbot in the Central Baltic, the survey is performed by methodology of the HELCOM and it is performed also in other countries of the Baltic Sea.

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

Not relevant

5. Explain where thresholds apply

Not relevant

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

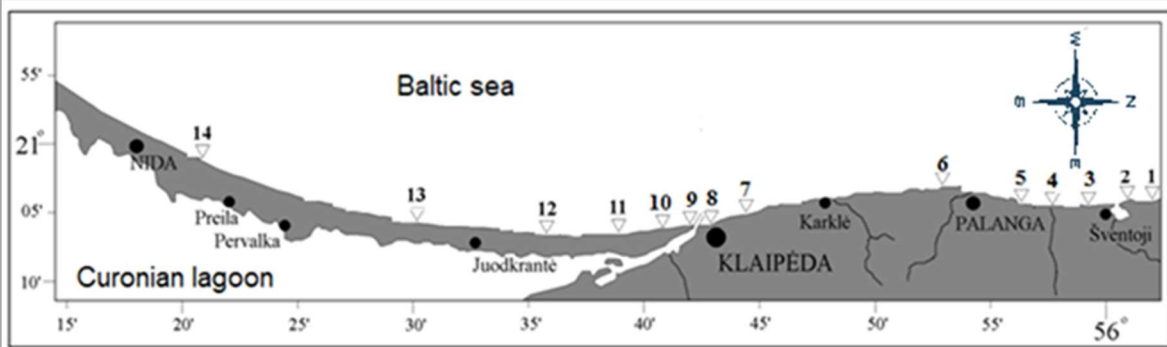


Figure 10. Locations of the realized fish control hauls and hydrological stations performed during Lithuania juvenile survey in the period of 26.08 - 24.09.2019

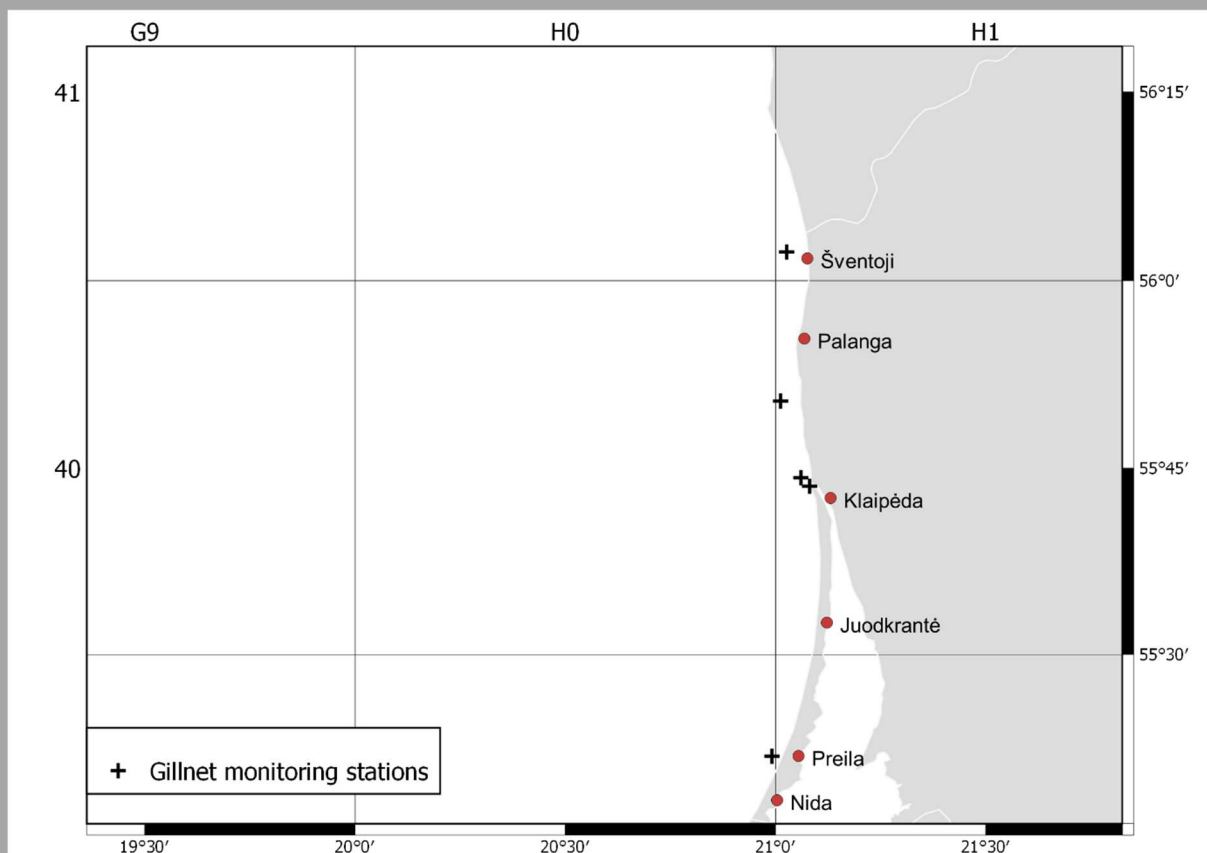


Figure 11. Lithuania gillnet monitoring stations in the period February – December 2019.

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

Result of fishes in the Lithuanian coastal waters of the Baltic sea survey is included in institute annual report

8. List the main use of the results of the survey (e.g. indices, abundance estimates, environmental indicators). Gillnet monitoring survey provides information on the distribution and relative abundance of fish species in coastal zone, monitors changes in the stocks of commercial fish and supplies information on the distribution and relative abundance of all fish species including ones listed in the Table 1D of Decision 2016/1251

The main aim of the juveniles' survey is obtaining abundance estimates of flatfish (flounder and turbot), smelt and sprat juveniles. This information is periodically requested by some ICES work groups as WGBIFS, WKMixHER and etc.

SECTION 2: FISHING ACTIVITY DATA

Text Box 2A: Fishing activity variables data collection strategy

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

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

1. For all fleet segments by regions the transversal variables is deriving 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 FDIS contains an obligatory by National legislation national logbooks data, for vessels of less than 8 m length overall which is operating in the Baltic Sea. Community fishing vessels from 8 to 12 metres' length overall are obliged to keep a fishing logbook and submit landing and transshipment declarations. Fishing vessels of 18 metres' length overall or more, the fishing logbook is in electronic form and the landing declarations are submitting electronically. The Lithuanian fleet does not consist of any vessels with the length class of 12 to 18 metres in length. Active and inactive vessels are included in the vessel register. The maintenance and continuous updates are up to dates. Using a conversion factor established in accordance with the Council Regulation (EC) No 404/2011 ANNEXES XIII-XV, FDIS includes a built in function that converts processed fish weight into live fish weight. Lithuania has performed cross-checking, analyses and verifications through automated computerised algorithms and mechanisms on vessel monitoring systems, catch, effort and sales notes data and data related to the Community fishing fleet register as well as the verification of licences and fishing authorisations. Data is available in the form of primary data to the all national institutions implementing the workplans.

2. Data on landings for vessels less than 8 m length overall, which is not covered under Control Regulation, are derived from the combination of the logbooks which have been cross-checked with sales notes. These provide the key details on the species, presentation, location of landings, weight and value of fish being landed that is entered into computer system. For all fleet segments value is estimating based on prices derived from sales notes multiplying by weight from landing declarations.

3. Based on sales notes the average price by species, presentation and region is computing by dividing the total value of fish available for sale by the total weight available for sale during the period. Each sale note is related to the vessel trip or monthly report, which allow computing the average price on base of vessel trips or monthly report.

4. To approach reliable and high quality of data Lithuania uses a "census" type using national logbooks for vessel, which is not recordered data under the Regulation (EU) No 1224/2009. The national logbooks are completing by a company engaged in commercial fishing in the Baltic Sea coastal area. List of vessels is approved by national legislation and covers the whole segment population. The landings and metier based effort variables are provided by logbooks information. The data from logbooks shall be transmitted to the authority by the 5th and 20th day of the month. When classifying a data transmission failures regarding timeliness or completeness the company is notified and data is corrected or re/submitted. The logbook information as well as landing declarations are cross-checking with sales notes.

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

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations.

No actions needed.

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

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations

No actions needed.

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

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations.

No actions needed.

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

No deviations.

Actions to avoid deviations

No actions needed.

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

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

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

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

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

The total population for fleet economic and social variables is all active and inactive vessels registered in the Union Fishing Fleet Register on 31 December of the reporting year and vessels that do not appear on the Register at that date but have fished at least one day during the reporting year.

Collection of economic variables of the Lithuanian fleet will be based on following major data sources:

- Lithuanian Agricultural and Food Product Market Information System (LAFPMIS) administered by State enterprise Agricultural Information and Rural Business Center (AIRBC);
- Fishery Data Informational System (FDIS) administered by Fisheries Service;
- Fleet register.

Economic variables for the variable groups as Income, Labour costs, Energy costs, Repair and maintenance costs, Other operating costs, Subsidies, Capital costs, Capital value, Investments, Financial position, Employment and Energy consumption are obtained from LAFPMIS (census survey DR-1), whereas Economic variables for the Effort (except Energy consumption), Number of fishing enterprises/units and Production value per species are obtained from FDIS. Data for variable group Fleet is available from Fleet Register.

Social data as Employment by gender, FTE by gender, Unpaid labour by gender, Employment by age, Employment by employment status and FTE National will be collected on annual basis and available from data source LAFPMIS (census survey DR-1). Social variables as Employment by education level and Employment by nationality will be collected each three years (starting in 2018) by pilot study and available from data source LAFPMIS (census survey DR-1).

Variable gross value of landings is available from two data sources, FDIS (estimated gross value of landings) and LAFPMIS questionnaires (income from landings, census survey DR-1). Two values will serve for crosschecking purposes and in the case of non-response to DR-1. For the reporting Gross value of landings, LAFPMIS information will be used as it is obtained from the same data source (accounting documents of

enterprise) as other economic variables and relates to expenditures, capital related variables, employment and social indicators. In the case of non-responses, estimated gross value of landings from FDIS will be used.

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

For all economic and social (excluding Employment by education level and Employment by nationality) variables census data collection scheme will be applied for all regions and all fleet segments. Data are collected by Statistical questionnaires (code DR-1) approved by the order of the Minister of Agriculture No 3D-707 on 4-th August of 2010, with the latest amendments made in 2018 04 27 by the order of the Minister of Agriculture No. 3D-273 . IFDIS and Fleet Register possess census data as well. Variables as Value of unpaid labour, Consumption of fixed capital, Value of physical capital, Value of landings per species, FTE by gender and FTE National in WP excel table are indicated as collected from indirect survey. These variables are estimated from the primary data, collected by census surveys (LAFPMIS and FDIS). Estimation procedure is provided in paragraph 4.

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

Data collection is based at enterprise level. If enterprise operates two vessels or more, belonging to different fleet segments, it is asked to provide separate questionnaires for individual segments, if all vessels belongs to one segment, only one questionnaire for all vessels in segment is provided. Before starting annual census survey DR-1 for economic and social variables, composition of fleet segments are checked from the fleet activity information (effort data from FDIS). Logbook based data on effort for each active population vessel is extracted from FDIS and taking into account vessel length, fishing area and activity by gear, fleet segments are formed.

4. Description of methodologies used for estimation procedures

Value of unpaid labour.

Imputed value of unpaid labour is calculated as the number of unpaid family members (variable from DR-1) involved in production, or number of their working hours (if provided) multiplied by average annual wage (variable from DR-1) calculated for “paid labour” at particular segment level.

FTE by gender and FTE National

In census survey, working hours of employees in fisheries is collected at gender level. Therefore, FTE by gender as well as National FTE is calculated from annual working hours (variable from DR-1) divided from annual number of hours for 1 full time employee indicated in national law.

Consumption of fixed capital, Value of physical capital

Value of physical capital and consumption of fixed capital will be estimated using Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) using the degressive depreciation scheme based on capital values estimated using replacement values (STECF 11-19, page 6) and included in the template model developed by EC study No. FISH/2005/03 and modified by 2017 pilot study conducted in Lithuania on “Capital value calculation using only book values and compared results with capital value calculation using Perpetual inventory method (PIM)”. The modified PIM uses tailored input data (real life depreciation rates, renewal age, vessel structure and residual values of capital of Lithuania fishing vessels by segments) for calculating capital value and depreciation costs by directly

inputting initial vessel values (combination of purchasing values (historical book values at current prices) and modeled values (calculated for unknown values of vessels from price per capacity unit (PCU)) into PIM. Pilot study results are available in the [report of PGECON 2018](#). The methodology for calculating capital value and depreciation costs is published in [AIRBC website](#).

Non-responses

In the case, when response rate is less than 100% of population, missing variables are estimated from the independent variables from FDIS effort and landing data.

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

where:

X_j – missing variable information about the vessel;

x_i – collected variable of the sample;

n – sample size;

Y_j – FDIS independent variable of the vessel;

y_i – FDIS independent variable of the sample.

For the missing variables as Labour costs and Other operating costs FDIS independent variable Value of landings is used. For the missing variables as Energy costs, Repair and maintenance costs, Energy consumption, Total hours worked and FTE, FDIS independent variable Days at sea is used. For missing Number of employees, the Social security administrative data is used. Missing financial position is estimated based on Value of physical capital data from PIM calculations.

5. Description of methodologies used on data quality

Fleet economic data collection is included in the annual Official Statistic data collection 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. AIRBC has carried out a self-assessment of the compliance with the European Statistics Code of Practice, which can be considered as a best practice in the European Statistical System. The self-assessment reviews the institutional environment (professional independence, mandate for data collection, adequacy of resources, commitment to quality and statistical confidentiality, impartiality and objectivity) as well as the statistical processes and the quality of its outputs.

For data quality assurance, LAFPMIS Interactive Data Input System contains:

- logical verification and data validation at different data processing stages;
- automatic data aggregation during data input process;
- for external users, especially data providers, system ensure easy accessibility of methodologies;
- system is flexible in terms of development according requirements from end users and external users;
- update and storage of exhaustive administrative data.

In addition, primary data, intermediate results and statistical outputs are regularly assessed by the expertise of personnel, data are checked for inconsistencies, completeness, and timeliness. Any detected errors are registered

in non-compliance register. Based on records from this register data audit unit of AIRBC periodically visit fishing companies and perform primary data quality and accuracy audit by checking questionnaire data with companies accounting documents.

For quality measurements, response rate (separately at respondent/vessel and reported item levels) and coverage rate (taking into account value of landings) are calculated.

In FDIS has been performed cross-checking, analyses and verifications through automated computerised algorithms and mechanisms on vessel monitoring systems, catch, effort and sales notes data and data related to the Community fishing fleet register as well as the verification of licenses and fishing authorisations that ensure Fleet, Effort (exclude Energy consumption), Number of fishing enterprises/ units and Production value per species variables quality.

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

Data sources remained the same as indicated in the WP: LAFPMIS, FDIS and Fleet register. However, variable “value of quota and other fishing rights”, in 2019 was collected by two separate surveys as a part of the study, launched in Lithuania in 2019, which aimed to establish and test applicable methodology to estimate value of fishing rights for Lithuanian fishing fleet. First data source used was LAFPMIS questionnaires as foreseen in the WP, and second is estimation by modified Discounted Cash Flow method, using LAFPMIS, FDIS, Fleet register and other data sources. New methodology is prepared in accordance with PGECON 2019 Recommendations 1.1 and 1.4 as well as conclusions on Tor 4 from PGECON WS on Capital value estimations (Salerno, 2019).

Actions to avoid deviations

Deviation from the WP by additional survey was initiated in order to improve data collection quality and better scientific value of indicator “Value of quota and other fishing rights” as the market of ITQ in Lithuania is at the initial stage with confidential and partly available information.

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

For collection of variable “Value of quota and other fishing rights” two separate surveys were used in 2019. Census data collection was applied as foreseen in the WP to investigate market value of fishing rights by questioning enterprises. In the second case Indirect survey was used to estimate value of quotas and other fishing rights by modified and adapted to national fishery sector Discount Cash Flow method following recommendations 1.1 and 1.4 of PGECON 2019 and conclusions on Tor 4 from PGECON WS on Capital value estimations (Salerno, 2019).

Actions to avoid deviations

Deviation from WP by additional survey was in order to improve data collection quality and application of indicator Value of quota and other fishing rights for scientific analysis.

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

No deviations from Work Plan. In all cases sampling frame and allocation scheme was in line with WP

Actions to avoid deviations

NA

9. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used for estimation procedures

Additional methodology for estimating value of quotas and other fishing rights was prepared, tested and applied. For the upcoming submission of Work Plan, new methodology is prepared to be included and detailed. New estimation procedure for assessment of value of quota and other fishing rights enables to determine value of fishing rights for each fleet segment. In those cases where fishing rights are assigned to quota species or group of species, value of quota and other fishing rights is estimated taken into account the profitability generated by each species or group of species. Economic data at segment level was disaggregated and allocated to the quota species following the recommendations and outcomes from: DCF Workshop on allocation of economic data at disaggregated level (2011, Hamburg), DCF Workshop on Transversal Variables (2015, JRC) and DCF 2nd Workshop on Transversal Variables (2016, Cyprus). Disaggregation of economic data is needed to calculate quota profitability for modified Discounted Cash Flow method. For small scale fleet segments where fishing rights are allocated as the length of fishing gear in coastal rectangle, the average efficiency (in terms of value) per gear length unit and per seaday was calculated. Then applying profit margin to the average income per length of gear and per seaday, average profitability of gear was estimated and used in modified Discounted Cash Flow method in order to estimate fishing rights allocated as length of gear in coastal area.

Actions to avoid deviations

Deviation from the WP by additional methodology was in order to improve data collection quality and application of indicator Value of Quota and other fishing rights for scientific analysis.

10. Quality assurance

10.1 Sound methodology

For data collection, Lithuania use census survey (DR-1 form in legal act provided in 10.3.1. subparagraph) and vast majority of economic and social variables are provided from enterprise accountancy. However, variables as capital value, consumption of fixed capital, value of quota and other fishing rights and imputed value of unpaid labour are estimated using best practice and common methodologies agreed in expert working groups. Compilation of all the methodologies already suggested in previous STECF reports, PGECON reports and in DCF workshops is available in DCF website, document “Methodologies for the socio-economic data described in EU MAP” Ref. Ares(2016)2440332 - 26/05/2016. (by Evelina Sabatella).

- Capital value and consumption of fixed capital for Lithuanian fleet is estimated by PIM method proposed in the study FISH/2005/03: ‘Irepa Onlus Coordinator, 2006’.

- Imputed value of unpaid labour is estimated using methodology suggested in “Methodologies for the socio-economic data described in EU MAP” Ref. Ares(2016)2440332 - 26/05/2016 (by Evelina Sabatella).

Value of unpaid labour can be estimated through the following methodology:

A. FTE method (WS, Naples, 2009), that includes the following steps:

- estimation of paid and unpaid FTE;
- definition of an average remuneration per paid FTE (e.g. average wage by fleet segment/company, national average wage, minimum national wage);
- calculation of imputed value of unpaid labour = unpaid FTE * (average remuneration per paid FTE).

10.2. Accuracy and reliability

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

Raw data inputs are controlled by validation tools in Interactive Data Input System (IDIS). Accuracy and reliability of primary data is ensured by data collectors, which carries out manual data revision in terms of completeness, integrity and deviations based on expert knowledge. Then AIRBC data inspection unit personnel based on risk assessment analysis carries out data checks and comparison of provided data with accountancy documents by visiting fishing enterprises. Identified errors and deviations of reported questionnaires in comparison to accountancy documents are included in the inspection act and non-compliance form (can be found by web [link 10.3.1.](#)). Risk assessment analysis of reported data is based on the non-compliance records and size of enterprise as well as value of production in total production structure. Methodology of Risk assessment analysis can be found by web [link 10.3.3.](#))

10.3. Accessibility and Clarity

Indicate with Yes or No

Are methodological documents publicly available? – Yes (<https://www.vic.lt/zumpris/metodiniai-dokumentai/>)

Are data stored in databases? – Yes (https://is.vic.lt/pls/vris/ris_start.wwwindex)

Where can methodological and other documentation be found? Web links for methodology and other documentation

- 10.3.1. Legal act for data collection and methodology:

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/be557330e0ab11e7b3f0a470b0373cb2>

- 10.3.2. Methodology for calculation of capital value and consumption of fixed capital:

<http://www.vic.lt/zumpris/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/05/KAPITALO-VERTES-SKAIC%C2%8CIAVIMO-metodikos-APRASAS.pdf>

- 10.3.3. Methodology of Risk assessment analysis for control of data reliability and accuracy can be found by web link:

<http://www.vic.lt/zumpris/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/04/Oficialiosios-statistinio%C4%97s-informacijos-rengimo-proces%C5%B3-rizikos-vertinimo-metodika.pdf>

(max 1000 words)

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

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

General comment: This box fulfills paragraph 5 point (b) and paragraph 6 point (b) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 and Article 3 paragraph (3) point (c) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. It is intended to specify data to be collected under Table 6 of the multiannual Union programme.
General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box is intended to provide information on the results obtained from the implementation of the pilot study (including deviations from planned and justifications as to why if this was not the case).
1. Aim of pilot study In accordance with Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251, adopting a multiannual Union programme for collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2017-2019, social data shall be collected every three years and data on employments by education level and employment by nationality may be collected on the basis of pilot studies. First pilot study on data collection was started in 2018. 2. Duration of pilot study Each pilot study is launched at the June of each three years starting in 2018 (2018 06) and results are expected to be available till the end of data collection year. 3. Methodology and expected outcomes of pilot study Each pilot study, every three years from 2018 is planned to be launched together with annual economic fleet data collection of respective year, requested in statistical questionnaires (census survey DR-1), approved by the law of the Minister of Agriculture No 3D-707 on 4-th August of 2010 (last amended in 2018). Consequently, data collection scheme for pilot study will be census based in line with annual fleet economic data survey and annual fish processing economic data survey, coming with official cover letter indicating additional requirements for social data and referring to EU legislation. Based on PGECON 2017 recommendation, social data for fleet is stratified by AER segment groups “Small scale fleet”, “Large scale fleet” and “Long distance fleet”. For fish processing industry disaggregation is at segment level based on number of employees. Furthermore, following disaggregation levels are applied: 1. “Employment by nationality”: - “National”; - “EU”; - “EEA (non EU)”; - “Other” (Non-EU/EEA).

2. “Employment by education level”:

- “Low education” levels 0-2 (ISCED2011 and ISCED1997);
- “Medium education: levels 3-4 (ISCED2011 and ISCED1997);
- “High education” levels 5-8 (ISCED2011), levels 5-6 (ISCED1997).

Additionally to the requirements from Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 and recommendations from PGECON 2017, specialty and qualification of respondent is collected by ISCO 08 codes and duration of employment at particular enterprise.

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

Pilot study was not foreseen for 2019.

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

NA

(max 900 words)

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

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

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

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

Lithuanian aquaculture sector consists only from freshwater aquaculture activities, therefore as data collection for this type of aquaculture is optional, it is not foreseen for 2017-2019.

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

Not relevant

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

Not relevant
3. Description of methodologies used to choose sampling frame and allocation scheme
Not relevant
4. Description of methodologies used for estimation procedures
Not relevant
5. Description of methodologies used on data quality
Not relevant
Lithuanian aquaculture sector consists only from freshwater aquaculture activities, therefore as data collection for this type of aquaculture is optional, it is not foreseen for 2017-2019 Work Plan 6. Deviations from Work Plan methodology for selection of data source NA. Actions to avoid deviations NA. 7. Deviations from Work Plan methodology to choose type of data collection NA. Actions to avoid deviations NA. 8. Deviations from Work Plan methodology regarding sampling frame and allocation scheme NA. Actions to avoid deviations NA 9. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used for estimation procedures NA. Actions to avoid deviations NA. 10. Quality assurance 10.1 Sound methodology NA.

10.2. Accuracy and reliability

NA.

10.3. Accessibility and Clarity

NA.

(max 1000 words)

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

Pilot Study 4: Environmental data on aquaculture

General comment: This box fulfills paragraph 6 point (c) of Chapter III of the multiannual Union programme and Article 2 and Article 4 paragraph (3) point (d) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. It is intended to specify data to be collected under Table 8 of the multiannual Union programme.

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

Data collection for aquaculture is not foreseen for 2017-2019 as all sector in Lithuania consists of fresh water aquaculture activities

1. Aim of pilot study

Not relevant (see text box 3B)

2. Duration of pilot study

Not relevant

3. Methodology and expected outcomes of pilot study

Not relevant

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

Data collection of aquaculture sector is not foreseen in 2017-2019 WP.

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

NA

(max 900 words)

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

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

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

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

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

Economics and social data variables concerning fish processing industry is collected under Table 11 of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 will be based on 3 data sources:

- Lithuanian Agricultural and Food Product Market Information System (LAFPMIS) administered by State enterprise Agricultural Information and Rural Business Center (AIRBC), annual census survey (ŽF-1) for economic data collection.
- LAFPMIS semiannual census survey (ŽP-1) for employment variables and annually collected social variables.
- Number of enterprises is obtained from Lithuanian State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) the list of animal food handling entities holding veterinary approval number.

Employment data is crosschecked with information from State Social Insurance Fund (SSIF). Also data on classifications by activity status of fish processing companies is cross checked with data from National Statistical Department.

Economic and social data is gathered from all fish processing industry companies by statistical forms ŽF-1 and ŽP-1 approved by the Minister of agriculture and included in the official statistics work programmes (OSWP) which is regulated by Lithuanian Law on Statistics and is mandatory for all type of economical entities. The data is more detailed than that of the National Statistical Department and covers all of the fish processing companies' population and is used to meet the need for national administrative purposes. Therefore, data from statistical forms ŽF-1 and ŽP-1 will be the main source for economics and part of social data. Social variables as employment by nationality and by education level will be collected through pilot study, launched in 2018 and repeated every three years. Social variables as employment by gender, age and national FTE will be collected by semiannual census survey (ŽP-1).

The population will refer to enterprises whose main activity is defined according to the Eurostat definition under NACE Code 15.20: "Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs". Also data will be collected from those enterprises that carry out fish processing but not as a main activity.

The list of all fish processing companies will be obtained from SFVS on a yearly basis, segments will be assigned according to data from (SSIF) and main activity will be determined according to (NSD).

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

Census (A), which attempts to collect data from all members of a population, will be applied for each segment for most of the economic and social variable, except:

- Value of unpaid labour - will be calculated for all the enterprises which will provide the data about the unpaid employees engaged in fish processing activities. The calculations will be based on the statistical forms ŽP-1 and ŽF-1. The number of unpaid workers involved in processing, or number of their working hours will be multiplied by average annual wage calculated for “paid labour” in particular segment.
- For the calculation of national FTE, the number of hours worked during the year will be collected from the enterprises through the statistical forms (ŽP-1). This parameter will be divided by national annual full-time working hours, which is based on the law of the Minister of social security and labour. It confirms the number of average working hours per year annually.

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

Since data are to be collected through a Census (A) a description of the sampling frame is not relevant.

4. Description of methodologies used for estimation procedures

In the case, when response rate is less than 100% of the population for a specific variable, the missing information of a company will be derived in accordance to data on employment from SSIF. The missing data on a specific variable will be calculated by dividing the sample of that variable from a specific segment by the number of employees from the sample of a specific segment and multiplying by employees of the company in question. If a specific segment, to which a company with a missing variable is assigned, is deemed too small, sample from the whole processing industry will be used.

5. Description of methodologies used on data quality

The methodologies for quality of fish processing sector is a fraught and consistent process of data collection covering the checks of data completeness, quality and integrity of gathered data and post collection data checks by auditing individual enterprises. All the irregularities will be noted in the non-compliance register (NCR):

1. As the data collection scheme is Census (A), data on fish processing will be checked for completeness and timeliness through response rates. Non-response enterprises and related data entries will be included in the NCR.
2. Data quality will be ensured by checking data integrity and quality during the initial data entry through LAFPMIS Interactive Data Input System (IDIS), where input data will be automatically check for inconsistencies between coherent variables, data completeness, and other logical data coherences. Further data quality checks will be conducted by sector specialists, looking for inconsistencies in time data series, by cross checking data with other data sources, identifying extremities of separate variables, and other logical checks. All the irregularities will be included in the NCR.
3. In accordance with to the NCR, the validation of data will be checked by auditing companies with most irregularities by directly crosschecking statistical form's data with that of the companies bookkeeping data. Any abnormalities and irregularities will be corrected.

Furthermore, in accordance to data NCR and audit outcomes, methodologies for data submitting and metadata will be reviewed and changed to enhance the quality of data gathering.

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

No deviations from Work Plan.

Actions to avoid deviations

NA.

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

No deviations from Work Plan.

Actions to avoid deviations

NA.

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

No deviations from Work Plan.

Actions to avoid deviations

NA.

9. Deviations from Work Plan methodology used for estimation procedures

No deviations from Work Plan.

Actions to avoid deviations

NA.

10. Quality assurance

10.1 Sound methodology

For data collection, Lithuania use census survey (ZF-1 form in legal act provided in 10.3.1. subparagraph) and vast majority of economic and social variables are provided from enterprise accountancy. However, variables as imputed value of unpaid labour are estimated using best practice and common methodologies agreed in expert working groups. Compilation of all the methodologies already suggested in previous STECF reports, PGECON reports and in DCF workshops is available in DCF website, document “Methodologies for the socio-economic data described in EU MAP” Ref. Ares(2016)2440332 - 26/05/2016. (by Evelina Sabatella).

- Imputed value of unpaid labour is estimated using methodology suggested in “Methodologies for the socio-economic data described in EU MAP” Ref. Ares(2016)2440332 - 26/05/2016 (by Evelina Sabatella).

Value of unpaid labour can be estimated through the following methodology:

A. FTE method (WS, Naples, 2009), that includes the following steps:

- estimation of paid and unpaid FTE;
- definition of an average remuneration per paid FTE (e.g. average wage by fleet segment/company, national average wage, minimum national wage);

- calculation of imputed value of unpaid labour = unpaid FTE * (average remuneration per paid FTE).

Applied methodologies are publicly available.

10.2. Accuracy and reliability

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

Raw data inputs are controlled by validation tools in Interactive Data Input System (IDIS). Accuracy and reliability of primary data is ensured by data collectors, which carries out manual data revision in terms of completeness, integrity and deviations based on expert knowledge. Then AIRBC data inspection unit personnel based on risk assessment analysis carries out data checks and comparison of provided data with accountancy documents by visiting fish processing enterprises. Identified errors and deviations of reported questionnaires in comparison to accountancy documents are included in the inspection act and non-compliance form (can be found by web [link 10.3.1.](#)). Risk assessment analysis of reported data is based on the non-compliance records and size of enterprise as well as value of production in total production structure. Methodology of Risk assessment analysis can be found by web [link 10.3.2.](#))

10.3. Accessibility and Clarity

Indicate with Yes or No

Are methodological documents publicly available? - Yes

Are data stored in databases? – Yes (https://is.vic.lt/pls/vris/ris_start.wwwindex)

Where can methodological and other documentation be found? Web links for methodology and other documentation

- 10.3.1. Legal act for data collection and methodology:

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/be557330e0ab11e7b3f0a470b0373cb2>

- 10.3.2. Methodology of Risk assessment analysis for control of data reliability and accuracy can be found by web link:

<http://www.vic.lt/zumpris/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/04/Oficialiosios-statistinis-informacijos-rengimo-procesas-B3-rizikos-vertinimo-metodika.pdf>

(max 1000 words)

Text Box 4A: Sampling plan description for biological data

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

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

General remark:

Marine Research Institute of Klaipeda University (MRI) becomes responsible for collecting of biological data from July 2018. MRI made the analysis of biological sampling design (BSD) for 2010 – 2018. Some findings and shortcomings of Lithuanian BSD were described in the LT AR-2018 in May 2019, other findings described in the Pilot study in April 2020. The shortcomings of the WP 2017-2019 were assessed by STECF as well in June 2019. Unfortunately, the biological part of the WP 2017-2019 was updated in October 2018 – much before the analysis of BSD was finished, therefore, the BSD presented in the last version of WP 2017-2019 was far from perfect. Taking in account the comments made by STECF and findings described in the pilot study the BSD was considerably revised and presented in the WP 2020 – 2021.

Sampling programme for the CECAF and SPRFMO regions is carried out according to multilateral agreement (see Table 7C). The Nederland coordinate the programme for CECAF and Poland for SPRFMO. Fisheries unite of MoA is supervising implementation of these multilateral sampling programmes.

Baltic Sea

There were seven sampling strata planned (Table 4B), but two of them are for eel fisheries in inland waters (strata EEL1 and EEL2) and it does not relate to commercial fisheries in the Baltic Sea. Almost all catch (99,9%) of *Anguilla anguilla* was taken in inland waters, so sampling of eel from commercial fisheries in the Baltic Sea is impossible; sampling of biological data for eel is completely covered in the Table 1E.

The stratum BS1 was designated for sampling at sea and covers list of vessels fishing demersal fish using otter trawls and resulted about 80% from total landings of most important demersal species (cod and flounder). Fishing trip was selected as PSU. It was planned to sample one PSU per month. Selection of PSU was not fully probability based, because of small number of vessels and other reasons (see paragraph Deviation from Work Plan below). List of the vessels were kept in excel table and the ones for sampling was selected by RANDOM function each month. If selected vessel was not planned to make fishing trip or ceased due to technical problem another vessel was selected.

The stratum BS2 was designated for sampling at sea and covers list of vessels fishing demersal fishes using gill nets and resulted about 17% from total landings of cod and 1% of flounder. Fishing trip was selected as PSU.

The stratum BS3 was designated for sampling at sea covers list of the vessels fishing in coastal zone. 59 vessels with LOA up to 8 meters were in this stratum in 2018. These vessels were mostly fishing fresh water and semi-diadromous fishes. According to Work plan the PSU was fishing trip.

The stratum BS4 was designated for onshore sampling of landings of demersal fishes. There is only one harbour in Lithuania (Klaipeda) where vessels with LOA equal or more than 8 meters are landing fish. Out of total annual landings of cod 60% was landed in Klaipeda, for flounder it was about 70%. According to Work Plan PSU was port day. Selection of PSU was not fully probabilistic: each second week was chosen for

sampling, and if actual landings in this week occurs the SSU - *vessel x landing* was sampled. Number of SSU was chosen depending on resources available (see paragraph Deviation from Work Plan).

The stratum BS5 was designated for onshore sampling of landings of small pelagic fish. According to Work Plan PSU was port day. Selection of PSU was not fully probabilistic: each second week was chosen for sampling, and if actual landings in this week occurs the SSU - *vessel x landing* was sampled. Number of SSU was chosen depending on resources available. However less than 10% from total landings of small pelagic fish was landed in Lithuanian harbour. Traditionally most of small pelagic fishes are landing in Denmark (in 2018 it was about 77% from total), therefore FS have signed agreement with Danish Technical University (DTU) for sampling of landings from Lithuanian vessels in Denmark.

Eastern Arctic

There are two sampling strata for this region

The stratum NSEA1 was designated for at sea sampling of shrimp trawlers in the international waters of ICES areas I and II. According to Work Plan PSU was *trip covering whole season* samples shall be collected by observer.

The stratum NESA2 was designated for at sea sampling of pelagic trawlers fishing for redfish in the international waters of ICES areas I, II. According to Work Plan PSU was *trip covering whole season* samples shall be collected by observer.

North Atlantic

The stratum NA1 was designed for at sea sampling of pelagic trawlers fishing in ICES areas VI-VII.

The stratum NA2 was designed for at sea sampling of pelagic trawlers fishing in ICES areas I - XIV.

The stratum NA3 was designed for at sea sampling of pelagic trawlers fishing Scombridae in ICES areas II-VIII.

CECAF and SPRFMO regions

Sampling in CECAF region is coordinated by the Nederland according to multilateral agreement (see table 7C), sampling in SPRFMO region is coordinated by Poland according to multilateral agreement.

(max 900 words per region)

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

2. Deviations from the Work Plan

Baltic Sea

All of sampling strata were undersampled (see tables 1C and 4A).

Restrictions on fishing for cod issued from June 2019 strongly affected sampling effort for the strata BS1-BS4. Due to this restriction fishing with bottom trawls and gillnets with mesh size more than 90 mm for other demersal species becomes economically loss-making, so it was completely stopped. It was only 50 trips targeted demersal fishes in 2019 and it is only about 15% from average in 2015-2017. When restrictions were implemented (June- December, 2019) about 73% of cod was caught as by-catch in pelagic fisheries and landed outside Lithuania., so sampling stratum BS1 becomes useless. The same happened with the stratum BS2,

Concerning the stratum BS3, as it was already mentioned in the AR-2018 it was not possible to deploy an observer on board of the vessels with length less than 8 meters. Instead sampling at sea, samplings on landing places were taken.

Concerning the stratum BS5, as it was mentioned in the AR-2018, less than 5% of SPF was landed in Lithuania. Most of the trips were started from ports outside Lithuania, so it was difficult to arrange deployment of observers on board of pelagic trawlers. Some problems were created because of exemption made in the Regulation No (ES)2019/1241 (Technical regulation). According to the article 2 of annex XIII of this regulation monitoring of pelagic trawlers in the Baltic is obligated only during June – September, when less than 10% of fishing effort is made usually. Such legislation makes easy to reject an observer.

Most of Lithuanian vessels fishing in the open Baltic Sea are far from modern fishing vessels and requires big crew (6 persons). Capacity of safety rafts installed on these vessels is up to 10 persons. According to the national safety regulations, installed safety raft shall cover number of persons at least 1,5 times bigger than number of crew member. So, deployment of observers in most case is possible if vessels is going to sea with reduced crew. Random selection of vessel in this case is useless, observes were deployed on ad hoc possibilities.

Eastern Arctic

Overtaking the number of planned PSU in the stratum NSEA1 was because threw vessels were fished for shrimp in 2019 and the SSUs (howls sampled) were split between two PSU (vessel*trip)

North Atlantic

Lithuanian quotas in North Atlantic are very small, so fishing in this area is occasional dependent on quota swaps between Member states. One vessel was fishing in the area covered by the stratum NA1, however it was fishing trip covered to areas ICES VII and FAO 34.

There were some mismatches in description of sampling frames in the WP 2018-2019 already mentioned in AR-2018, see table below.

WP Table 4A				WP Table4B			Remarks
Region	Sub-area / Fishing ground	Scheme	Stratum ID code	Stratum ID number	Stratum	Sampling frame description	
North Sea and Eastern Arctic	ICES I-II	sampling at sea	NSEA1	NSEA1	Otter trawler fishing shrimps in ICES	1 vessel active	OK vessel fishing TB in I- II
North Sea and Eastern Arctic	NEAFC XII-XIV	sampling at sea	NSEA2	NSEA2	Pelagic trawler operating in NEAFC	1 vessel active	OK vessels fishing with OTM for redfish in XII-XIV
North Atlantic	ICES VI-VII	sampling at sea	NA1	NA1	Pelagic trawler operating in ICES IV-VI	1 vessel active	Ocasional fishing. In 2019 one trip covered two areas FAO 34 and ICES VII
North Atlantic	ICES I-XIV	sampling at sea	NA2	NA2	Pelagic trawler operating in ICES VI-VII	1 vessel active	Vessel fishing with OTM for redfish in ICES XII-XIV
North Atlantic	ICES II-VIII	sampling at sea	NA2	NA2	Pelagic trawler fishing scombridae	1 vessel active	Ocasional fishing, no fishin in 2019

CECAF and SPRFMO regions

No information available because sampling in CECAF region is coordinated by the Nederland according to multilateral agreement (see table 7C), sampling in SPRFMO region is coordinated by Poland according to multilateral agreement.

3. Action to avoid deviations

Baltic Sea

Taking in account notes on AR-2018 made by STEFC, substantial revision of sampling programme was made and renewed in the WP2020-2021.

To ensure adequate level of observer covering it was made agreement with Lithuanian Fisheries Producers Association to coordinate information on future fishing trips.

Eastern Arctic

Better coordination with companies fishing in this area, updating sampling protocols, training of observers.

North Atlantic

Lithuania has miniature fishing opportunities in this area. Fishing is performed only if additional fishing opportunities are acquired under quota swaps. It makes difficult to plan sampling effort. Most problems caused by occasional fishing in this area. Discussion with MoA to adopt measures to ensure collecting of samples in the cases if fishing possibilities are acquired under quota swaps

Most problems caused by occasional fishing in this area.

CECAF and SPRFMO regions

Collaboration with institutions from other MS collecting samples in this area

(max. 1000 words per region OR fishing ground)

SECTION 5: DATA QUALITY

Text Box 5A: Quality assurance framework for biological data

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

1. Evidence of data quality assurance

~~The system of data quality assurance is described in the Table 5A, unfortunately there are some problems in the maintenance of the server (<http://point.ku.lt/sites/jtape/VIZA>) so protocols are not accessible online temporally. The documentation on BSD was provided to Pan Regional ISSG on quality assurance of data and sampling in February 2020. According to the preliminary assessment it was slightly improved compare to the previous years.~~

2. Sampling design

As result of revision of sampling scheme, the sampling design protocols have been considerably updated, latest versions (without sensitive data) are available <http://apc.ku.lt/index.php/zuvininkystes-ir-akvakulturos-laboratorija/drp/>. There is ongoing renovation of Klaipeda University website, were sensitive data will be stored (list of the vessels by sampling frame, description of sampling frames

with catch and effort figures, evaluations, etc.). Public procurement is ongoing, the completion is planned in IV quarter of 2020.

3. Sampling implementation

There were no formal refusals for accepting of observers. As it was described in the text box 4A, observers were deployed on board of the vessels fishing in open Baltic Sea on ad hoc basis.

4. Data capture

Data are recorded in special logbooks (in case of surveys or observer trips) and special forms (in case of onshore sampling). This is a primal data record. Data from paper format are manually entered to digital version of database (excel tables). Relevant data are submitted into the international databases.

Quality checks are performing by data screening tools developed by ICES

5. Data Storage

~~New module for biological data in FDIS is in preparation.~~

Bilological samples for Baltic Sea, Eastern Arctic and North Atlantic are available in private website https://is.vic.lt/pls/vris/ris_start.loginVesti

6. Data processing

Data processing is performing according to ICES recommendations.

(max. 900 words per Region/RFMO/RFO/IO OR sampling scheme)

SECTION 5: DATA QUALITY

Text Box 5B: Quality assurance framework for socioeconomic data

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

1. Evidence of data quality assurance

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

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

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

2. Section P3 Impartiality and objectiveness

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

NA

3. Section P4 Confidentiality

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

Concerning Variable groups „Fleet”, “Effort” and “Production value per species” The most part of data are collecting in the framework of control regulation and treating in accordance with rules on confidentiality established by that regulation. For complimentary data collection is adopted a national legal act containing confidentiality provisions. Whereas external users are not permitted to access to data sources, there is no need of protocols and documentation to enforce confidentiality with them.

For the rest of Variable groups - NA

4. Section P5 Sound methodology

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

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

Information in Text boxes 3A, 3B and 3C

5. Section P6 Appropriate statistical procedures

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

Concerning Variable groups „Fleet”, “Effort” and “Production value per species” due to confidentiality, the documented revisions are not available publicly

For the rest of Variable groups - NA

6. Section P7 Non-excessive burden on respondents

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

NA

7. Section P8 Cost effectiveness

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

Concerning Variable groups „Fleet”, “Effort” and “Production value per species”, due to regular changing of requested coding in data calls, an automatic techniques for data capture and data coding are always under development and available only partly.

For the rest of Variable groups - NA

8. Section P9 Relevance

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

NA

9. Section P10 Accuracy and reliability

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

For the rest of Variable groups look the information in Text boxes 3A, 3B and 3C

10. Section P11 Timeliness and punctuality

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

NA

11. Section P12 coherence and comparability

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

NA

12. Section P13 Accessibility and Clarity

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

Information in Text boxes 3A, 3B and 3C

FDIS contains primary data as recorded, reported and transmitted under Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009. cross-checking, analyses and verifications through automated computerised algorithms and mechanisms on vessel monitoring systems, catch, effort and sales notes data and data related to the Community fishing fleet register as well as the verification of licences and fishing authorisations are developed in IFDIS. Currently the DCF website is under development. However, information on the methodology used to assure the quality of complimentary data collection publicly is available: <http://zum.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/zuvininkyste/duomenu-rinkimo-programa>