



Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017

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 Delegated Decision (EU) 2021/1167 of 27 April 2021

establishing the multiannual Union programme for the collection and management of biological, environmental, technical and socioeconomic data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors from 2022

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1168 of 27 April 2021

establishing the list of mandatory research surveys at sea and thresholds as part of the multiannual Union programme for the collection and management of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors from 2022

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/39 of 12 January 2022

laying down rules on the format and timetables for the submission of national work plans and annual reports for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, and repealing Implementing Decisions (EU) 2016/1701 and (EU) 2018/1283

The Slovak Republic Annual Report on data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors

2023

Version 1

Bratislava, 15.5.2024

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SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Data collection framework at national level

General comment: Use this text box to describe how data collection is organised in your Member State (institutions involved, contact information) and in which regional coordination groups (RCG) your Member State participates.

Outline the general framework of the national data collection programme in relation to the relevant sections of the EU MAP. If applicable, indicate major methodological changes in approach compared to previous year(s), and to which section(s) they apply.

Give full name, acronym and contact details of all institutes that contribute to the data collection activities, and describe briefly their role in the work plan.

Provide a link to the national data collection website, if there is one.

Sector of aquaculture in Slovakia is under threshold of 1 % of the EU aquaculture production. Total aquaculture production in the EU in 2022 was 1 084 339.8425 tons. Slovakia has in 2022 total production of aquaculture by EUROSTAT 2 680.75 tons which is 0, 2472 % from total aquaculture production in the EU.

We are already collecting data about production, employment and aquaculture facilities, which contains their area and volume. Database created from all enterprises in aquaculture sector (approx. 120) by using databases of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic, databases of Statistical office of the Slovak Republic and databases of the State veterinary and food office of the Slovak Republic. The scope of the census is to collect from all aquaculture production facilities registered in the National register relevant information on the aquaculture production (volume and value).

The Slovak Republic participate in social data collection such as employment by gender and FTE by gender with annual frequency. Currently are collected employment data by gender and by number of working hours. These data collected on annual bases by Statistical office of the Slovak Republic. Data collected and controlled at the branch office of the Statistical Office of the SR in Nitra, and after that, they controlled again validated and aggregated at the headquarters of the Statistical Office of the SR in Bratislava.

Data collected through questionnaire, which sent by Statistical office of the Slovak Republic to all commercial companies, which are focused on aquaculture production. All data for calendar year collected until 10th March and then processed and available from May to July. Statistical office is in contact with companies to achieve data that is more exact.

(Statistical office of the Slovak Republic, Miletičova 3, 824 67 Bratislava, Slovakia) – collecting and processing data from aquaculture sector).

https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/home!/ut/p/z1/04_Sj9CPykssy0xPLMnMz0vMAfljo8ziA809LZycDB0NLPyCXA08QxwD3IO8TAWNTEz1wwkpiAJKG-AAjgZA_VFgJc7ujh4m5j4GBhY-7qYGno4eoUGWgcbGB07GUA V4zCjIjTDIdFRUBADse0bP/dz/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/

(max. 1000 words)

Text Box 1a: Test studies description

General comment: This text box fulfils Chapter II, section 1.2 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex.

Name of the study: 1XXXXX

1. Aim of pilot study Environmental monitoring and creation of a database on the state of pond farming in Slovakia (“pilot study”). The main objectives of the proposed pilot study, corresponding with the global developments in this area, are:

monitoring the occurrence of microplastics, pesticides, hormones, toxic metals, pharmaceuticals, drugs and their metabolites in water and sediments of selected ponds in Slovakia

monitoring the possible distribution of micropollutants from water and sediments of selected ponds into fish

evaluating the possible occurrence of selected types of micropollutants, the description of their dominant sources, their distribution into fish and the environmental risk for the aquatic ecosystem in Slovakia and the on consumer.

Based on these findings, a detailed report with recommendations for farmers, electronic brochure for fish farmers and pond owners will be produced and also the audiobook will be created for disadvantaged group of society.

Aquatic ecosystem contains many different micropollutants, such as pesticides, pharmaceuticals and drugs, which may have a dangerous impact on the aquatic environment and the organisms living there. Some types of pharmaceuticals, drugs and their metabolites are capable of affecting the behaviour, reproductive capacity and other properties of aquatic organisms even in small quantities. Currently, a significant portion of foreign studies focuses on the behaviour of these micro pollutants in the environment. Scientific studies over the past five years have indicated the presence of particular drugs not only in wastewater, surface water or groundwater, but also in the bodies of aquatic organisms. In addition, some of these substances are able to accumulate in the environment as well as in the bodies of aquatic organisms and get into the food chain.

In this pilot study, we would like to contribute not only to the most recent scientific findings, but also to their practical use and greater protection of the environment and also get information about final fish product produced in pond environment.

However exist few data about this topic, proposed pilot study is first and unique project in Slovakia that covers all the pond-aquaculture’s sector. Pilot study on the collection of environmental data and assessing the risk of micropollutants distribution into the pond aquaculture environment, a comprehensive picture of data regarding the Slovak pond aquaculture sector is to be created.

The aim of the proposed pilot study is to create a suitable starting point to ensure an optimal response for landlocked countries that are subject to mandatory environmental data collection in the future, including monitoring of the occurrence of micropollutants in water and sediments.

2. Duration of the test study
2022 – 2024 (29 months)

The project will proceed in two stages. In the first stage sampling and analysis will be carried out (22 months), followed by an evaluation of results, creation of a report and audiobook (7months).

3. Methodology and expected outcomes of the test study

Pilot study will investigate the occurrence and possible penetration of selected species of

aquatic ecosystem micro pollutants into common carp (carp) in production ponds in Slovakia using highly sensitive analytical instruments and methods. Specifically, it will be the monitoring of the occurrence and possible penetration of groups of micropollutants such as pesticides, hormones, pharmaceuticals, drugs and their possible metabolites, toxic metals or compounds from the PCB group. The monitoring will be carried up to 60 carp production ponds, the water of individual ponds (dominantly decanted samples), sediment below 5 mm and selected fish species (carp) will be analysed. During the pilot study up to 180 samples of water (the volume of one sample will be 2 liters), up to 60 samples of pond sediments (the dry weight of the sediments will be 100 g), and up to 300 pieces of selected fish (a sample of 100 g of muscle from each subject) will be analysed. The environmental impact will be compared with possible impact on carp muscle and on the consumer.

Carp will be collected in live weight range 2-3 kg. From one production pond maximum 5 carps will be collected. (approx. 300 fish to be examined). The carp will be subjected to analytical methods to evaluate the occurrence of selected specific groups of micropollutants (hormones, pharmaceuticals, drugs and their metabolites, pesticides, PCBs, toxic metals and microplastics) which can enter into fish from pond environment.

From a scientific point of view, it is essential that the method development and data collection on Slovak production ponds is subject up to 60 ponds to make a relevant statistical statement. Because of the different nature conditions, there are influences on the results of the survey, which cannot be determined in advance. These factors can only be determined and taken into account adequately when interpreting data in a statistically sufficiently secure data situation. Data sets from smaller amount of ponds cause higher statistical uncertainties and may therefore lead to misinterpretation of data and results.

The analysis of individual types of micropollutants groups will be carried out using several analytical techniques:

- GC and LC-MS / MS (analysis of pesticides, hormones, pharmaceuticals, drugs and their metabolites or compounds of the PCB group),
- UV-VIS spectrophotometer (selected metals, some PCBs),
- Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) (selected toxic metals)
- FTIR / Raman spectroscopy, fluorescence and SEM electron microscopy (microplastics and nanoplastics),

Also the possible hormonal (estrogen) activity of the obtained samples will be investigated.

(max 900 words per study)

Name of the study: 1XXXXX

Brief description of the results (including deviations from the plan and justifications as to why if this was the case).

Realization of the pilot study Environmental monitoring and creation of a database on the state of pond farming in Slovakia (pilot study) postponed last year due to personnel changes in management, insufficient personnel capacities and other issues. Later the pilot study cancelled due to variable reasons. Among them are, for example economic situation after Ukraine war started, at the same time a period of uncertainty and other operational and internal matters. It isn't known whether the Slovak Republic will implement a new pilot study in next few years.

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

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

(max. 900 words per study)

SECTION 6: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA IN AQUACULTURE

Text Box 6.1: Economic and social variables for aquaculture data collection

General comment: This text box fulfils Article 5(2)(e), Article 6(3)(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, and Chapter II point 6 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex. It is intended to specify data to be collected under Tables 10 and 11 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex.

1. Description of the threshold application

Please provide a percentage for the Member State's production from the latest EU aquaculture production reported to Eurostat. Describe and justify the applied threshold(s).

Sector of aquaculture in Slovakia is under threshold of 1 % of the EU total aquaculture production. Total aquaculture production in the EU in 2022 was 1 084 339.8425 tons. Slovakia has in 2022 total production of aquaculture by EUROSTAT 2 680.75 tons which is 0, 2472 % from total aquaculture production in the EU.

2. Deviation from the RCG ECON (ex. PGECON) definitions

Describe and justify any deviations from variable definitions as listed in 'EU MAP Guidance Document' in the DCF website.

(max. 900 words)