POLISH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

COLLECTION OF FISHERIES DATA FOR 2010

by

SEA FISHERIES INSTITUTE IN GDYNIA IN, POLAND

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

WARSAW, POLAND

GDYNIA, 31ST MAY 2011

Table of contents

I General framework

Polish Technical Report covers fisheries, biological, and economical sampling activities in 2010, planned in Polish National Programme for the Collection of Fisheries data for 2009-2010. Report was prepared according to Commission guidelines: Guidelines for the submission of Technical Report on the National Data Collection Programmes under Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008, Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008, and Commission Decision 2008/949/EC Version 2009. Polish Technical Report on fisheries data collection 2010 is prepared within the framework of approved Program for 2009-2010 and in full agreement with Council Regulations (EC) 199/2008, 665/2008, and Commission Decision 2008/949/EC ver.2009.

II National data collection organization

II A. National correspondent and participating institutes

National correspondent

National correspondent: Dr. Zbigniew Karnicki

Postal address:
Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia
Morski Instytut Rybacki w Gdyni
ul. Kołłątaja 1
81-332 Gdynia
Poland

E-mail: zkarnicki@mir.gdynia.pl
Phone: +48 58 73 56 236
Fax: +48 58 73 56 110
Mob: +48 691 404 913

Additional contacts:

Dr. Emil Kuzebski (Economic variables)
E-mail : emil.kuzebski@mir.gdynia.pl
Phone: 048 58 73 56 118

Dr Ryszard Grzebielec (Biological variables)
E-mail: rysiek@mir.gdynia.pl
Phone: 048 58 73 56 226

Postal address:
Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia
Morski Instytut Rybacki w Gdyni
ul. Kołłątaja 1
81-332 Gdynia
Poland
Fax: +48 58 73 56 110

Participating institutes

Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia (SFI) is sole executor of Data Collection Program.

The SFI was established in 1921 to conduct research in marine biology. Areas of research at the SFI include fisheries biology, fisheries oceanography and marine ecology, fish processing technology, and fisheries economics.

The Sea Fisheries Institute is supervised by the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Postal address:

Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia
Morski Instytut Rybacki w Gdyni
ul. Kollataja 1
81-332 Gdynia
Poland

Phone: +48 (0) 58 73 56 100
Fax: +48 (0) 58 73 56 110
Email: sekrdn@mir.gdynia.pl
WWW: http://www.mir.gdynia.pl

Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development,

The Fisheries Department realizes Ministry's tasks for coordination of the CFP, the development of sea fishery, inland fishery and the fish market.

Postal address:
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Fisheries Department
Roman Wenerski
Director
ul. Wspólna 30
00-930 Warszawa
Poland
Email: Roman.Wenerski@minrol.gov.pl
WWW: http://bip.minrol.gov.pl/DesktopDefault.aspx?TabOrgId=1689&LangId=0
Phone: +48 22 623 24 88
Fax: (+48 22) 623 22 04

Additional contact person: Marcin Rucinski
Email: Phone: +48 22 623 10 00
Fax: (+48 22) 623 22 04

Additional contact person: Roman Pitera
Email: Roman.Pitera@minrol.gov.pl
Phone: +48 22 623 20 24
Fax: (+48 22) 623 22 04
Leszek Pilka
Email; leszek.pilka@minrol.gov.pl
Postal address:
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Fisheries Departament
ul. Wspólna 30
00-930 Warszawa
Poland

Polish National Programme is executed solely by the National Marine Fisheries Research Institute in Gdynia. Polish data collection programme is financed through the contract with the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Polish national coordination meeting took place in Gdynia, 10 February 2010. Report of meeting is attached as Appendix II.

II B Regional and International coordination

II B 1 Attendance of International meetings

Co-ordination meetings planned in table II.B.1, NP 2009-2010 (Planned International co-ordination) were attended by Poland. Additional meetings eligible under the DCF, send to us later by DG Mare, in which Poland participated are listed in bottom of this table.

II B 2 Follow-up of regional and international recommendations

RCM	Recommendations	Answer
Baltic 2010	In order to make analyses of the data collected within DCF and to optimize the coordination work, the developed regional database FishFrame 5.0 should be used within the RCM Baltic	Recommendation was fulfilled.
Baltic 2010	To ensure the wide implementation of COST, the RCM Baltic recommends that after the trial period lasting until May 2011 the working experience of member states will be reassessed and a training workshop should be organized in the first half of 2012. MS to start to implement COST	Recommendation was fulfilled. Poland uses COST tools.
Baltic	The RCM Baltic recommend that the Commission legal service assess the provision concerning data	Poland started these issues.

2010	confidentially given in the DCF regulation; Council Regulation No. 199/2008, Commission Regulation No. 665/2008 and Commission Decision (2010/93/EU) or any other relevant EU legislation and that the MSs assess the legal issues in these regulation and in their national legislation. Furthermore, it is recommended that it is clarified to which extent the EU legislation is over-arching the national legislation.	
Baltic **2010**	In the NP proposals, a short description of all métiers selected by the 90% ranking procedure should be provided. Such a table would enable RCM to identify whether a métier with the same name covers the same or different fisheries in different NPs.	Recommendation was fulfilled.
RCM Baltic 2010	In order to make analyses of the data collected within DCF and to optimize the coordination work, the developed regional database FishFrame 5.0 should be used within the RCM Baltic.	Poland is supporting this issue
RCM NS EA 2010	In order to use the time of the RCM more efficient, the pre-processing of the exchange data tables, namely the merging of the data on fisheries statistics and planned sampling NP proposal tables in the NPs, for the harmonization of the NPs, including the quality checks, should be carried out before the next RCM.	Poland followed recommendation.
RCM NS EA 2010	The RCM NS&EA recommends that all MS submit data in the agreed format when requested. The regional data should be compiled well before the meeting and be distributed to the RCM participants.	Poland compiled this data and provided to the meeting

III Module of the evaluation of the fishing sector

III A General description of the fishing sector

No significant changes were observed in 2009 compared to 2008 in Polish fishing fleet structure. At the end of 2009 the Baltic fleet consisted of 804 vessels (-3%), with capacity of 16.9 thousand GT (-14%) powered with 72.4 thousand kW engines (-11%). Small vessels dominated in the fleet structure - 74% of the total number. Despite of introduction of new cod quota allocation system in 2009 which eliminated 2/3 of cod vessels from the cod fishery, total fishing effort declined slightly by 4%.

Number of fishing days directed at demersal species decreased by 6% for cod or 15% for flounder. On the other hand fishing effort directed at pelagic species increased by 42% (sprat) or 12% (herring). As a consequence sprat catches (mainly industrial one) were in 2009 over 50% higher compared to 2008 and herring landings increased by 1/3.

Deep-sea fleet remained unchanged compared to 2008 and consisted of 4 vessels operating on Northern (FAO 27) and Central Atlantic (FAO 34). One vessel was engaged in krill fishery on Antarctic Atlantic (FAO 48). Two vessels started exploitation of horse mackerel resources on Southern Pacific (FAO 87) and reported about 20 thousand of fish caught.

Higher Baltic and deep-sea small pelagic species catches caused that total Polish landings increased by 68% in 2009.

III B Economic variables

Baltic Sea, North Sea, Eastern Arctic, North Atlantic (Supra region)

III B 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

Economic data regarding the fishing has been received from administrative documents (fishing logs, landing declarations, first sale documents) and statistical questionnaires filled out by fishing vessel owners. The Polish fishing vessels did not change supra-regions, which is why there is no issue of dividing costs among areas. Fuel efficiency was calculated based on the mean fuel consumption per fishing day for a given gear category (Level 3). Based on this information as well as the number of fishing days, the cost of fuel for various fishing methods has been calculated. As it was in previous years, due to confidentiality reasons deep sea trawlers segment were excluded from economic analysis (data were collected but not reported). In 2009 this segment has been consisted of 5 characteristic vessels what makes impossible to report data without infringe the law of data confidence.

III B 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

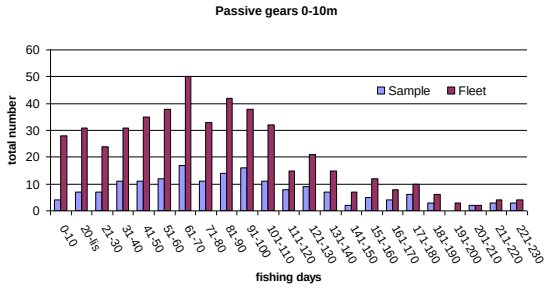
In accordance with national regulations, each vessel owner is legally bound to file a questionnaire regarding the economic results of the fishing vessel. In order to ensure the maximum number of questionnaires is received, reminders of the obligation to file them has been sent by registered mail . As the number of returned questionnaires did not reach a plan of respond rate, calculations were made based on the questionnaires received. Economic data that we have received, based on census does not usually exceed 70% of respond rate. However all responses were random character (probability sample), which ensures the representativeness of the sample.

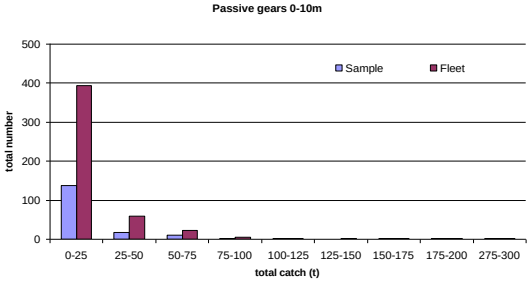
There have been several action undertaken that have increased a response rate over past years. Reminders of the obligation to file questionnaires have been sent by mail to each vessel owner and repeated in case of non response by registered mail or phone calls were made to execute the obligation. Moreover, recommendation of the Lisbon DCF workshop on “statistical issues related to the collection of economic data within the DCF” will be taken into account to deal with the non response problem.

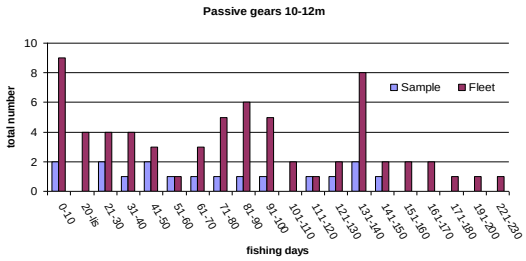
Representativeness

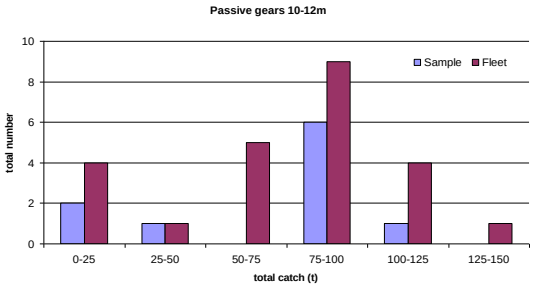
There is no standard approach implemented on how the representativeness of the data can be evaluated. An analysis of the frequency distribution of two variables: volume of catches and effort was performed to check similarity between the sample and the total population. The results presented on graphs below show that there is a little difference between sampled group of vessels and the total population. Species composition of catches confirms as well a good similarity.

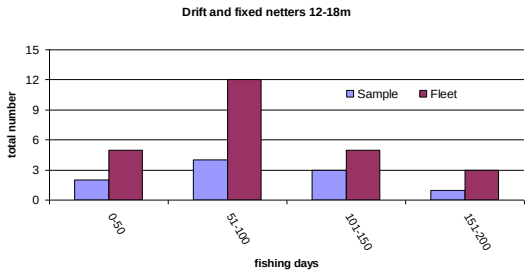
Fig 1. Comparison of frequency distribution of the effort and catch variables between sample and total fleet.

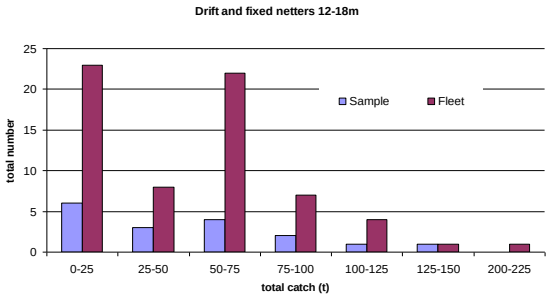


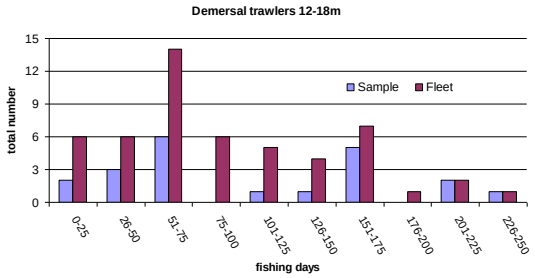


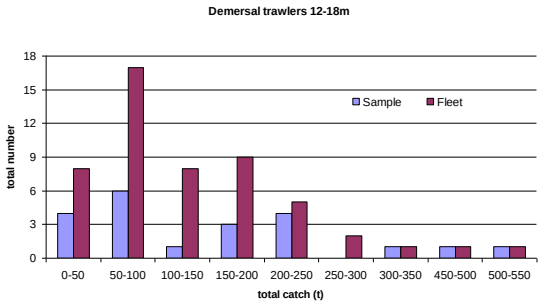




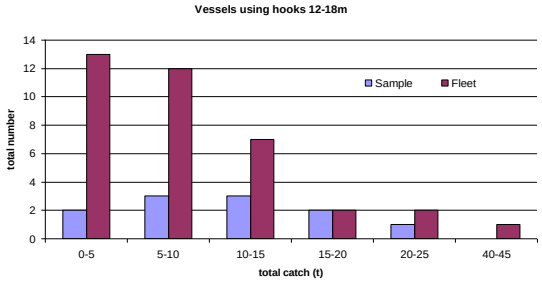


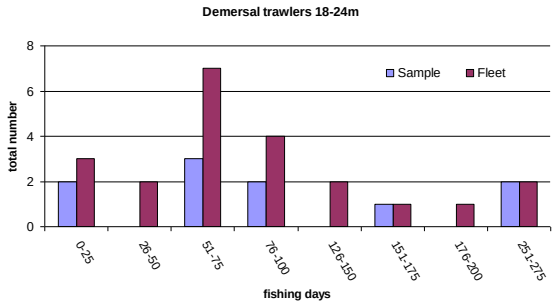


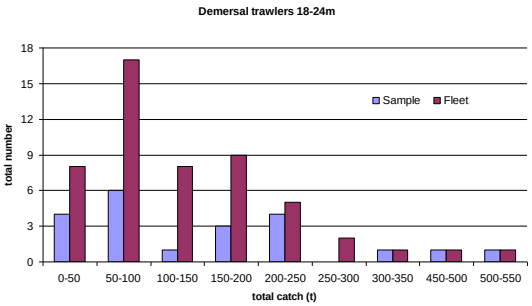

Demersal trawlers 12-18m
total number
Sample
Fleet
0-25
26-50
51-75
75-100
101-125
126-150
151-175
176-200
201-225
226-250
fishing days

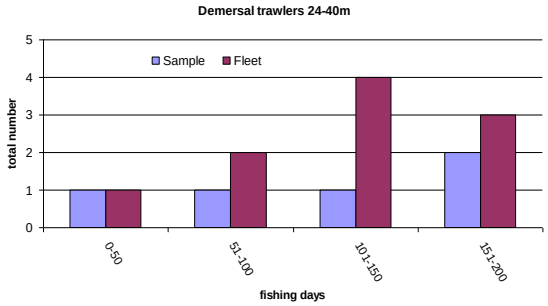

Demersal trawlers 12-18m
total number
Sample
Fleet
0-50
50-100
100-150
150-200
200-250
250-300
300-350
450-500
500-550
total catch (t)

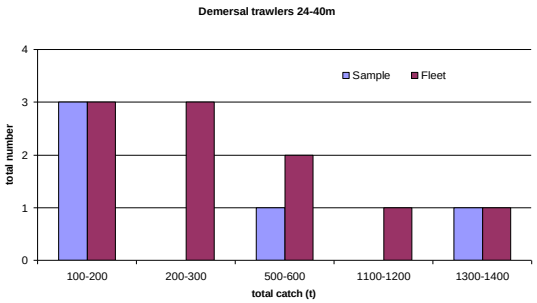

Vessels using hooks 12-18m
total number
Sample
Fleet
0-25
26-50
51-75
76-100
101-125
126-150
176-200
fishing days


Vessels using hooks 12-18m
total number
Sample
Fleet
0-5
5-10
10-15
15-20
20-25
40-45
total catch (t)


Demersal trawlers 18-24m
total number
Sample
Fleet
0-25
26-50
51-75
76-100
126-150
151-175
176-200
251-275
fishing days


Demersal trawlers 18-24m
total number
Sample
Fleet
0-50
50-100
100-150
150-200
200-250
250-300
300-350
450-500
500-550
total catch (t)


Demersal trawlers 24-40m
total number
Sample
Fleet
0-50
51-100
101-150
151-200
fishing days


Demersal trawlers 24-40m
total number
Sample
Fleet
100-200
200-300
500-600
1100-1200
1300-1400
total catch (t)

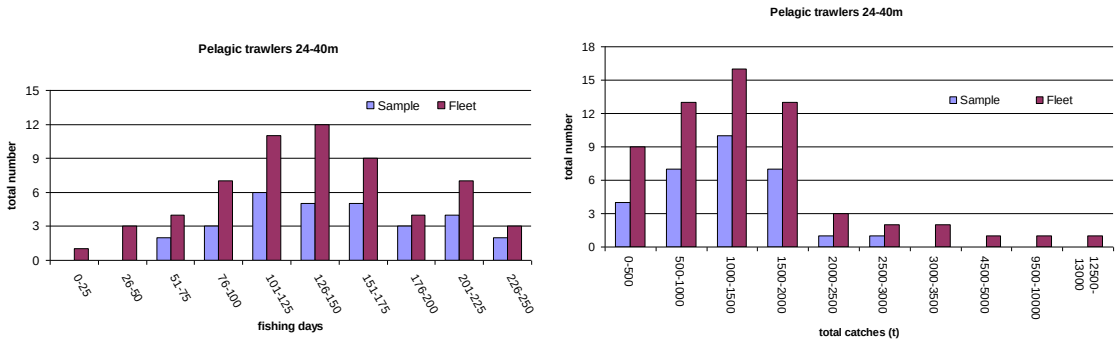
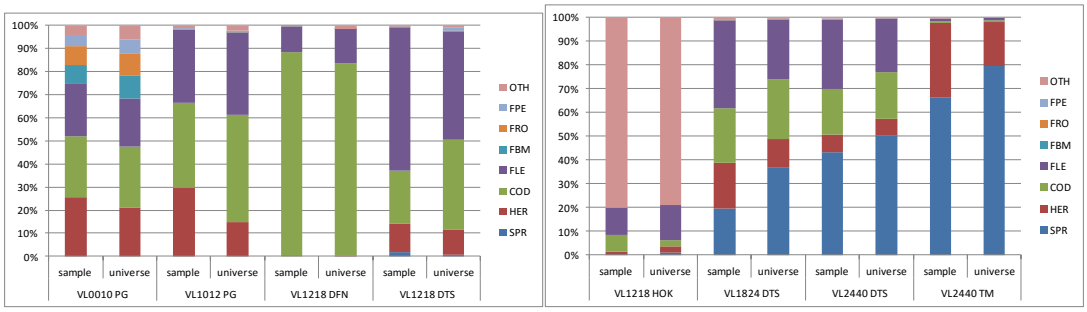


Fig. 2. Comparison of species composition of catches between sampled vessels and total population, 2009 (by segments).



III B 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

The RCM Baltic recommends the descriptions of the source of information and when applying a sampling procedure a description of method and strategy has to be clearly described in the national programme to give useful information on quality of the obtained data. The RCM Baltic recommends to not use the precision level as an indicator of heterogeneity but to rather use the mean value and standard deviation. Poland provided full description of data gathering methods.

III B 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Not applicable

III C Metier-related variables

Baltic Sea

III C 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

FPO_FWS metier in SD 22-24 and SD 25-32 was sampled only for eel biological variables data. The 12 fishing trips were sampled, compared to 12 planned. No shortfalls in case of length sampling.

SFI conducted a pilot project on eels in inland waters. All of the planned trips were done. Due to technical difficulties and the fragmentation of inland fisheries only one fishing harbor boats were sampled in the area of Vistula RBD.

Demersal fish métier (OTB_DEF) in SD 22-24 and in SD 25-32 was sampled in 3 and 21 trips, respectively, as compared to 10 trips planned to be sampled per sub-division 24, 25, and 26. Reallocation of number of trips between sub-divisions (without any increase in the budget) was the consequence of additional investigations on ecosystem status (e.g. discards estimates) referring to the improvement of the eastern Baltic cod stock, and in addition due to the very low Polish cod and flatfish catches observed in 2010 in SD 22-24. Instead of sea sampling, 5 additional harbor samples were purchased.

GNS_DEF métier was planned to be sampled with 10 trips for SD 22-24 and SD 25-32, while 0 trips and 21 trips were carried out, respectively. Considerable discrepancy between the expected and achieved number of trips in SD 22-24 was the result of relatively small number of trips available for sampling in that SD. Inefficient cod and flatfish fishing grounds in a Polish zone of the SD 22-24 very often resulted in skipper preference to catch cod and flatfish in fishing grounds in SD 25-32. Following fleet migrations the sea sampling scheme was adapted to these changes. To compensate for that, 9 harbor samples were purchased, instead of sea sampling in SD 22-24.

OTM_SPF_32-104 métier for herring target fishery in SD 22-24 and in SD 25-32 was sampled in 2 and 15 harbour trips, respectively, as compared to 4 and 15 trips planned to be sampled. The herring sampling in SD 25-32 from OTM gear was supplemented with 10 at sea trips (without any increase in the budget) in OTM_SPF_16-31 métier for sprat target fishery, in which herring was a by-catch.

The merged OTB/PTB_SPF_32-104 métier in SD 22-24 and 25-32 was sampled as follows: respectively 1and 2 trips were planned, but 0 and 1 trip was performed due to lower catch level comparing to the last years.

SDN_SPF_32-104 métier in SD 22-24 was planned to be sampled in 1 trip and 1 trip was conducted.

FPO_SPF_>0_0_0 métier in SD 25-32 was planned to be sampled in 2 trips and 1 trip was conducted.

GNS_SPF_32-109 métier in SD 22-24 and SD 25-32 was planned to be sampled in 1 and 2 trips, respectively, and the same number of trips was conducted.

OTM_SPF_16-31_0_0 métier for sprat target fishery in the ICES SD 22-24 and in the ICES SD 25-32 was sampled in 1 and 17 harbour trips, respectively, as compared to 3 and 12 trips planned to be sampled. The sprat directly at sea sampling in 2010, within the ICES SD 25-32, was focused on both the sprat industrial catches and discards, where the OTM_SPF_16-31_0_0 gear type was applied. In total, 14 sea-going trips per 2010 were planned, and five trips for discards evaluation and other five trips for industrial catches monitoring and two more at sea trips focused on the gain over the material to humane consumption were conducted. The sprat sampling in SD 25-32 was supplemented with one at sea trip (without any increase in the budget), where the OTM_SPF_32-104 gear type was applied.

LLS_DEF métier was sampled according to plan (10 trips planned and 10 achieved – 4 sea trips and 6 harbors samples).

III C 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

There are minor shortfalls in number of trips devoted vs. planned for sprat samples collection in 2010. Two from three planned trips in the ICES SD 22-24 concerns sprat sampling from landings at shore

were not realised in 2010 because the Polish landings of sprat were overestimated in the phase of plans and in fact annual landings was only 86,4 tons, what is below minimum level (2000 t), which demand sampling. In the ICES SD 25-32 14 trips were planned for sprat in 2010and one less was conducted (). However the number of harbour trips devoted to sprat sampling was 17 instead of 12 trips planned.

III C 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Baltic Sea **2010**	RCM Baltic endorses RCM NS&EA recommendation of MS to use the average landing figures over the years 2007-2008 as the basis for ranking métiers within the NP 2011-2013	Recommendation was fulfilled.
Baltic **2010**	In the NP proposals, a short description of all métiers selected by the 90% ranking procedure should be provided. Such a table would enable RCM to identify whether a métier with the same name covers the same or different fisheries in different NPs.	Recommendation was fulfilled.
Baltic **2010**	In order to make analyses of the data collected within DCF and to optimise the coordination work, the developed regional database FishFrame 5.0 should be used within the RCM Baltic	Poland creates new extract script for FishFrame 5.0

III C 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Poland will more use on-line VMS center maps, to monitor ??? arranged trips at sea or on shore (harbor).

North Sea and Eastern Atlantic

III C 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

Only one Polish vessel was engaged in the fishery in the North Sea and Eastern Arctic. . According to the NP two trips were sampled at sea.

For the stock of cod (*Gadus morhua)* in the North East Arctic 3984 fish were measured (planned 3000) which is above planned level. However, this had no effect on the cost assumed in the Programme.

In the North Sea only one Polish vessel was engaged for the fishery of saithe (*Pollachius virens*),. According to the plan, one trip for sampling of saithe was done. In total 8636 fish were measured, which was high above planned level, but without any budget consequences.

III C 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

There are no deviations from NP proposal.

III C 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

RCM NS EA 2010	In order to use the time of the RCM more efficient, the pre-processing of the exchange data tables, namely the merging of the data on fisheries statistics and planned sampling NP proposal tables in the NPs, for the harmonisation of the NPs, including the quality checks, should be carried out before the next RCM.	Poland followed recommendation.
RCM NS EA 2010	The RCM NS&EA recommends that all MS submit data in the agreed format when requested. The regional data should be compiled well before the meeting and be distributed to the RCM participants.	Poland compiled and provided this data to the meeting
RCM NS&EA 2010	In the NP proposals, a short description of all métiers selected by the 90% ranking procedure should be provided. Such a table would enable RCM to identify whether a métier with the same name covers the same or different fisheries in different NPs.	Recommendation was fulfilled.

III C 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

There are no shortfalls

North Atlantic

III C 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

Due to small Polish quota for fish in the area of North Atlantic only one Polish vessel was engaged in the fishery. The sampling and financial effort were moved from North Atlantic area first to the CECAF area, and next to SPRFMO area, because Polish fishing company moved significant effort for fishing Chilean jack mackerel in SPRFMO area. Sea Fisheries Institute asked EC for possibility of changing the area of samples with no changes in budget. The proposal was approved by EC (letter dated 8 July 2009 from Veronica Veits) and one trip for catch sampling was made in SPRFMO area.

III C 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

No data collected

III C 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

There were no recommendations concerning Poland.

III C 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Any proposals to change planned fishing area to not planned were agreed upon with UE.

Other regions

III C 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

As it was mentioned in the North Atlantic chapter III C 1 the sampling in CECAF area were moved to the SPRFMO area. There was one sampling trip. The target species was Chilean jack mackerel and Chub mackerel was also sampled.

For the stock of Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) in the SPRFMO area 6028 fish were measured.

For the stock of Chub mackerel (*Scomer japonicus*) in the SPRFMO area 867 fish were measured.

III C 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

Data were collected mainly for *Trachurus nurphi* and other by–catch species. Data were presented to SPRFMO.

III C 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

RCM	Recommendations	Answer
RCM LDF 2010	All MS involved in industrial small pelagic fishery in "From Morocco to Guinea Bissau" fishing ground to ensure adequate sampling coverage for the landings and discards**.**	Poland will join joint sampling programme for CECAF in 2012.

III C 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

III D Recreational fisheries

Baltic Sea

III D 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

According to Polish NP proposal for 2010 only cod recreational fisheries was intended to be sampled as this is the incomparably large marine fisheries of that kind. Two types of data were planned to collect in order to monitor the development of cod recreational fisheries and to estimate the catch level.

1. Data on number of recreational sea-going trips and the number of anglers participating at those trips were collected from five Maritime Offices registers as compared to six planned Offices. The sixth Maritime Office was not visited since by telephone information collected from the officers there, it was clearly indicated that no cod angling fisheries had developed in that harbour yet.
2. Data on total weight of fish caught and biological data (length, weight, sex, maturity and age) were collected during ten on-board observer angling trips. Planned number of observer trips (12) was not fulfilled due to cold winter and the termination of angling trips during that season.

Till now neither on-site nor off-site methods were applied. On-site method is planned to be carried out in parallel to on-board observer trips in the course of the new NP for the years 2011-2013.

Eel recreational fishery pilot study

Information gathered from 55 respondents (lake owners) exploiting nearly 275 thousand ha of inland waters permitted estimating recreational eel landings in Poland. The size of the catches was estimated by simple extrapolation of collected information to the entire surface area of Polish lakes and reservoirs using data from above mentioned sample.

The estimation was verified by conducting a special questionnaire among 100 recreational fishers in 2010 who were fishing the lakes managed by the Lake Enterprise in Ełk, Ltd.

Collection of biological data from inland recreational fishery seems to be impossible due to small efficiency of rod, and low abundance of eel.

III D 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

Data on number of recreational sea-going trips and the number of anglers participating at those trips collected from Maritime Offices registers are the complete data source on marine recreational fisheries status. Each angling vessel departure including number of anglers on-board is recorded in Maritime Office documents. In case of one harbour, where small boats (overall length approx. 5-6 m) are exploited for recreational fisheries (in summer), the number of individual boat trips is recorded, while the number of anglers is unknown, but can be assumed as 2-3 anglers in each angling trip, as observed by Maritime Office officers.

Main intention of on-board observed trips is to weigh each fish angled in order to determine the whole catch of fish during given trip. This allows for estimating the total catch applying raising method by number of trips recorded by Maritime Offices. All the ten trips realized in 2010 were investigated following the method described above, collecting also length of the fish and a part of the catch was also biologically examined for age and sex.

Vessels for on-board observer trips are selected randomly.

III D 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Following the comments from the members of the WKSMRF Workshop (2009) to increase the number of on-board observer trips in order cover each month of the angling season the number of planned on-board observer trips was increased to 12 each year.

III D 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

There are no shortfalls in data collection of recreational fisheries as compared to the plan.

III E Stock-related variables

Baltic Sea

III E 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

There are no shortfalls in case of eel biological variables data from marine and inland areas.

Due to the low efficiency of eel fyke nets, and low abundance of eel in inland waters, only 212 eels of planned 600 were investigated. It was not possible to collect planned number of samples in 12 trips.

Percent achievement of measured cod from SD 22-24 and SD 25-32 were 186% and 139%, respectively, compared to planned in the NP proposal. In addition, percent achievement of measured flounder, plaice and turbot from SD 22-32 were 147, 20 and 62%, respectively when compared to planned in the NP proposal. Deviation concerning plaice and turbot sampling was related to low total catches of these species in 2010. Oversampling of measured flounder and cod did not exceed planned budget.

There are no shortfalls in sprat biological variables data collection.

Oversampling of sea trout does not exceed budget, because additional data was collected by fishers (self-sampling) at planned cost.

III E 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

CV`s parameters were calculated using COST scripts.

Table III.C.5 – Sampling intensity for length compositions (all metiers combined). Required annual precision target (CV) equals 12.5 % . Precisions (CV) achieved on retained catches and/or landings were correct for all sampled species, but not for Psetta maxima and Pleuronectes platessa. These two species are recognized as by-catch species.

Precisions (CV, table III.C.5) on volume of discards were not met.

The discards rates observed in fishing trips with NMFRI's observers on board vary considerably. The discards occurrence, its volume and species composition depend heavily on the spatial and temporal distribution of fishing activity and target species. On one hand, there are fishing trips with no discards at all and on the other, there are fishing trips with high rates of discards, e.g. for hauls with a large number of undersized fish. Therefore, good estimation of discards volume by fishing ground and target species depends on close cooperation with the fishing industry. It is one of Poland's priority to improve precision in that area.

Table III.E.3 - Sampling intensity for stock-based variables. Required precision target (CV) equal 2.5%. Required precision (CV) for length@age, weight@age,sex-ratio@age and maturity@age were achieved in 4 cases, while in others were in acceptable level depending on species composition of sampling.

III E 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

III E 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

To avoid shortfalls in demersal fish sampling in SD 22-24 future planning of samples will be more in line with most recent distribution of fishery fleet in that area. In future will pressure on observers to sampling fishes for all biological parameters.

North Sea and Eastern Atlantic

III E 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

The samples of cod for age, weight, sex ratio, and sexual maturity amounted to 176 specimens (planned 250).

The samples of saithe for age, weight, sex ratio, and sexual maturity amounted to 562 specimens (planned 250).

III E 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

Cv`s parameters were calculated using COST scripts.

Table III.C.5 – Sampling intensity for length compositions (all metiers combined). Required annual precision target (CV**)** equal 12.5 % . Precision (CV) achieved on retained catches and/or landings were correct for two sampled species, Gadus morhua and Pollachius virens.

Table III.E.3 - Sampling intensity for stock-based variables. Required precision target (CV) equal 2.5%. Required precision (CV) for length@age, weight@age,sex-ratio@age and maturity@age for Pollachius virens were in level 0.04, 0.05,0.02 and "NA", it means close to required.

Small shortfall in case of cod variables was the result of sudden trip shortening by fishing company, so observer was not able to continue sampling.

Oversampling of saithe did not result in any budget consequences.

III E 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

III E 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

There are no shortfalls

North Atlantic

III E 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

The sampling effort was moved from North Atlantic area to the SPRFMO area – approved by EC (explanation in the Atlantic chapter III C 1

III E 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

No data collected

III E 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

III E 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Other regions

III E 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

For the stock of Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) in the SPRFMO area the samples for age, weight, sex ratio, and sexual maturity amounted to 700 specimens.

The samples of Chub mackerel (*Scomer japonicus*) for age, weight, sex ratio, and sexual maturity amounted 125 specimens.

III E 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

Cv`s parameters were calculated using COST scripts.

Table III.C.5 – Sampling intensity for length compositions (all metiers combined). Required annual precision target (CV**)** equal 12.5 % . Precision (CV) achieved on retained catches and/or landings were reached for two listed species: Trachurus murphy and Scomber japonicus

Table III.E.3 - Sampling intensity for stock-based variables. Required precision target (CV) equal 2.5%. Required precision (CV) for length@age, weight@age, sex-ratio@age and maturity@age for Trachurus murphy and Scomber japonicus accordingly 0.04, 0.05,0.02 and 0.03", and 0.05, 0.05,0.06,0.07

III E 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

No recommendations for biological variables.

III E 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

III F Transversal variables

III F 1 Capacity

III F 1 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

Data originated the national register of fishing vessels. Assigning a given vessel to a segment of the fleet based on information derived from fishing logbooks. The data has been collected from all active vessels (those which conducted catches on at least one day per year) as well as from inactive vessels (those which do not conduct catches, but were registered). Due to the possibly high number of fishing vessels that are removed from fishing during the year through the vessel scrapping program, additional information has been obtained regarding the date the vessel was removed from the register. This permit a more correct analysis of the mean economic indicators (based on the number of months the vessel remained on the register).

III F 1 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

The data has been collected for the entire population; there is no need for data sampling. Due to confidentiality reasons some of the transversal variables i.e. value of landings and prices by commercial species can't be provided for "Other regions" where little number of vessels operates.

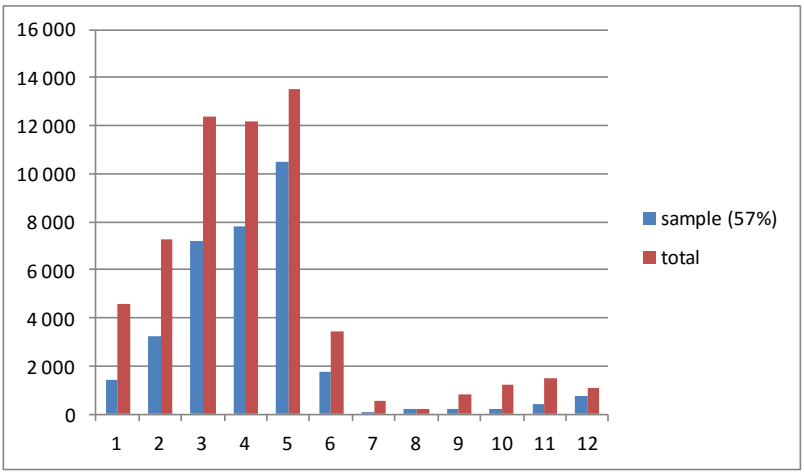
Representativeness

An comparative analysis of monthly volume of sprat landings for which prices are known and these landings with unknown value was undertaken to check representativeness of collected value and price data. Sprat was identified as the only species among four the most important (constituted for 98% of total volume and 85% of total value) for which response rate was below required 70% threshold (table 1). Figure 1 shows that sample represents reasonable and comparable amount of landed fish with known value in relation to total volume of landings for all months.

Table 1. Relation of landings with known value (SAMPLE) to total landings (live weight), by most important species (in tons).

Species	SAMPLE	TOTAL	Coverage
European sprat	33 765	58 843	57%
Atlantic herring	19 188	24 747	78%
Atlantic cod	10 893	12 191	89%
European flounder	10 193	11 228	91%
Others	870	2 653	33%
Total	74 910	109 662	68%

Figure 1. Comparison of sprat landings with known value (sample) with total monthly landings (tons).



III F 1 3 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Not applicable

III F 2 Effort

III F 2 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

Effort data has been collected from vessel register, logbooks or monthly catch declarations in case of vessels less than 8 meter length. Some assumption had to be made in order to calculate hours fished and soaking time since information on fishing operation time was not available from administrative data base. A 0.8 coefficient was used to convert trip time (available from logbooks) to fishing time. The assumption was made based on expert knowledge and consultation with the industry. It is going to be verified using real (logbook) data that become available since 2010.

III F 2 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

All effort data based on census information.

III F 2 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

No such recommendations

Other regions **2010**	The RCM Baltic recommends to gather experience under the existing requirements and conditions for the collection of effort data and to come back on that issue at the next RCM Baltic to evaluate the progress and reliability, addressing the extent of problems, possible solutions and alternative approaches. In addition, it should be scrutinised for which purposes the effort variables are collected and if all of them are relevant for the concerns of the Baltic region.	Report was submitted
Other regions **2010**	In the NP proposals, a short description of all métiers selected by the 90% ranking procedure should be provided. Such a table would enable RCM to identify whether a métier with the same name covers the same or different fisheries in different NPs.	It was done
Other region **2010**	Member states are recommended to seek for task sharing when starting ageing new species	

III F 2 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

It is expected to get actually fishing time data when a new administrative database and e-logbook system is fully operational.

III F 3 Landings

III F 3 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

For vessels of over 8 m length landings data were collected from logbooks, landings declaration or sales notes. Landings of boats of less than 8 m were obtained from monthly catch reports that are mandatory for these vessels. Data were collected exhaustively. No sampling procedures were needed.

III F 3 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

Landings data based on census information (full coverage).

III F 3 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Not relevant

III F 3 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

III G Research surveys at sea

The reported cruises have the priority 1 and they were conducted by the Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia using research vessel "Baltica" within the Polish EEZ, i.e.:

- the ground-trawl survey (BITS-1Q) took place during the period of 10-27.02.2010, with planned two days (13-14.02.2010) break in survey,

- the acoustic and pelagic-trawl survey (BIAS) was conducted in the period of 20.09.-08.10.2010,

- the ground-trawl survey (BITS-4Q) took place during the period of 18-29.11.2010.

III G 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

• BITS-1Q survey: 16 working days were utilized for fulfilling the survey goals, 33 randomly selected ground trawl catch-stations assigned by WGBIFS and seven additional hauls, primary not selected. Moreover, 52 hydrological stations were inspected. In total 6657 cod, 5709 herring, 3494 sprat, 2844 flounder, 65 plaice and 5 turbot were taken for the length and mass determination. In addition 540, 728, 464, 293 and 65 individuals of the above-mentioned species (excl. turbot) were aged (for more survey's details see: Trella, K., L. Szymanek and W. Grygiel 2010. „Research report from the Baltic International Trawl Survey (BITS Q1) in the Polish EEZ (10-27.02.2010)". Working paper on the WGBIFS meeting in Klaipeda (Lithuania); 22-26.03.2010; [in:] ICES CM 2010/SSGESST:07, Annex 6; REF. SCICOM, WGISUR, ACOM; pp. 263-277.)

• BITS-4Q survey: 12 working days were utilized for fulfilling the survey purposes. The r.v. "Baltica" realized totally 31 ground trawl catch-stations, including primary not selected two hauls in the Gulf of Gdansk. Overall, 4353 sprat, 4134 herring, 6657 cod, 1597 flounder, 134 plaice, 20 turbot, 184 European anchovy and 81 smelt specimens were taken for the length and mass measurement. The very same number of specimens per species (excl. turbot, European anchovy and smelt) was visually inspected for determination the symptoms of different pathological changes, visible on the skin surface and in the vertebral column. In total, 380, 551, 330, 257, 93 and 20 individuals of the above-mentioned species (excl. European anchovy and smelt) were aged. Overall, 45 hydrological stations for seawater temperature, salinity and oxygen contents determination were inspected (for more survey's details see: Grygiel, W. and A. Grelowski 2011. "Research report from the Baltic International Trawl Survey (BITS-Q4) in the Polish EEZ (18-29.11.2010)". Working paper on the WGBIFS meeting in Kaliningrad (Russia); 21-25.03.2011; [in:] ICES CM 2011/SSGESST:07, Annex 6; REF. SCICOM, WGISUR, ACOM; 18 pp.)

• BIAS survey: 18 working days were utilized for the realization of survey goals, and 30 fish catch-stations with the herring small-meshes pelagic trawl were conducted in parts of the ICES SDs 24, 25 and 26. The distance covered with echosounding was 907 NM, however in the final calculation of fishes stocks biomass the distance of 770 ESDU was accepted as fully valid. In total, 44 hydrological stations were inspected within the Polish EEZ and one additional hydrological station was made nearby the coast of Högö Island (Sweden) at the place selected for the echosounder calibration. Overall, length and mass was measured for 3966 sprat, 6611 herring, and 435 cod. Whole materials examined for fish length distribution were also used for determination of the numerical share of externally visible diseased fish. In total, 501 individuals of sprat, 659 of herring and 263 of cod were biologically analysed (age, sex, maturity, stomach fullness; for more survey's details see: Grygiel, W., T. Łączkowski, M. Podolska and T. Wodzinowski 2011. "Research report from the Baltic International Acoustic Survey (BIAS) on board of the Polish r.v. "Baltica" (20.09. – 08.10.2010)". Working paper on the WGBIFS meeting in Kaliningrad (Russia); 21-25.03.2011; [in:] ICES CM 2011/SSGESST:07, Annex 6; REF. SCICOM, WGISUR, ACOM; 34 pp.)

III G 2 Data quality: results and deviation from NP proposal

Primary BITS and BIAS surveys data collected by the SFI in Gdynia are stored in a local fish samples database and are regularly submitted to the internationally co-ordinated databases (BAD1, TowDatabase, ROSCOP, DATRAS, and FishFrame). Relevant ICES Working Groups use aggregated data annually. The surveys data were submitted to the ICES Baltic International Fish Surveys Working Group (WGBIFS) for the analysis and compilation and the compiled data were provided to the Baltic Fisheries Assessment Working Group (WGBFAS) for the assessment of the Baltic fish stocks (cod, flounder, herring, sprat).

Survey data were successfully uploaded to ICES and FishFrame databases, and have been checked positively.

III G 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

III G 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

It was planned 16, 12 and 18 days at sea for research surveys listed in table III.G.1 and the achieved days number were the same as planned. The percentage of achieved hauls somewhat exceeded planned hauls number in the BITS surveys, but in the BIAS survey it was 6% less, because of temporary stormy weather conditions. During the BITS surveys realization occurred more favourable winds, which allowed to make more hauls during a day

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

A new functionality for storing and processing economic variables concerning the aquaculture as set out in Appendix X of Commission Decision of 6 November 2008 (2008/949/EC) was developed in national database. The data base was expanded for collection of following parameters related to aquaculture production:

- Income:
  -Turnover -per species;
  -Subsidies;
  -Other income.
- Personnel costs:
  - Wages and salaries, including social security costs;
  - Imputed value of unpaid labour
- Energy costs
- Raw material costs
  -Livestock costs
  -Feed costs
- Repair and maintenance costs
- Other operational costs including packaging costs.
- Capital costs
  -Depreciation of capital
  -Financial costs
- To calculate extraordinary costs net,
  - Extraordinary profits
  - Extraordinary losses
- Capital value - total value of fixed and current assets at the end of the year.
- To calculate net Investments
  - purchase of assets during the year;
  - sale of assets during the year
- Debt - all business liabilities, including credits and loans at the end of the fiscal year.
- Raw material volume in tones
  -Livestock
  -Fish Feed
- Volume of sales per species in tones.
- Employment:
  - number of persons employed by gender ;
  - annual worked time in hours, by gender, to calculate FTE based on the Polish reference level for FTE in the reference year.

IV A Collection of data concerning the aquaculture

IV A 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

The effort was allocated to development of database. A set of required by DCF information was collected using questionnaires from 2 out of 6 farms.

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

Low response rate can be explained by the fact that the aquaculture data are collected through questionnaires that are voluntarily returned by owners of fish farms.

IV A 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

NA

IV A 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

In order to improve coverage an additional effort were devoted to familiar respondents with the data collection objectives and explain confidentiality issues of the data provided. These explanation allowed to collect questionnaires form from entire target population in 2011.

IV B Collection of data concerning the processing industry

IV B 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

All information requested in Appendix XII of Commission Decision of 6 November 2008 (2008/949/EC) were collected through questionnaires returned by fish processing plants owners.

Following information were collected:

- Income:
  - Turnover
  - Subsidies - includes direct payments. Excludes social benefit payments and indirect subsidies.
  - Other income
- Personnel costs:
  - Wages and salaries, including social security costs
  - Imputed value of unpaid labour – in small processing firms a profit will be calculated as the imputed value of unpaid labour of the owner
- Energy costs – expenses for electricity, water, heating and other forms, fuel, and gases
- Raw material costs - purchase of fish and other raw material for production
- Other operational costs including packaging costs, contracted services such as cleaning fish, transportation, storage, waste removal, etc.), incurred costs such as property and vehicle taxes, property insurance, replacing used work garments, etc.
- Capital costs
  - Depreciation of capital - depreciation of fixed assets and intangible fixed assets will be calculated in accordance with annual depreciation rates listed in Appendix 1 of Law of 9 November 2000 to amend the Income Tax Act of individuals and amending certain other laws

  - annual worked time in hours, by gender, to calculate FTE based on the Polish reference level for FTE in the reference year.

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

It was assumed to collect questionnaires from all fish processing companies (there is a legal obligation for the companies to fill them according to the regulation of June 29, 1995 on public statistics (Journal of Laws. No. 88, pos. 439, with later amendments). A 73% response rate was achieved. However since all major players were included this give information about almost entire fish processing production in Poland. The target population was all establishments involved in fish processing according to the Eurostat definition under NACE Code 10.20: ‘products’ ”Processing and preserving of fish,

crustaceans and mollusks" and also enterprises that carry out fish processing but not as a main activity. The target population was 250 fish processing plants authorised to sell their products on national and EU market recorded in the Polish veterinary registry at the end of 2007. All questionnaires were verified for consistency, and only information received from verified questionnaires (182) was used to carry out the analysis of the economic results of fish processing.

IV B 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Not relevant

IV B 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

In order to increase the response rate more attention had been given to the collection of questionnaires with follow up calls and reminder letters.

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

Fisheries independent research survey data collected in 2010 during three surveys called BITS1q, BIAS and BITS4q were used to calculates parameters 1-4 (conservation status of fish species, proportion of large fish, mean maximum length of fishes and size at maturation of exploited fish species) . VMS data were collated weekly in the text format directly from VMS state system. In 2011 LOT project Lot2: "Development of tools for logbook and VMS data analysis"was finished . In 2011 Poland has intention to use the developed software for calculation of other parameters.

V 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

In 2010 Poland collected data and it was preformed exercises.

V 2 Actions to avoid shortfalls

NA

VI Module for management and use of the data

Poland has prepared data sets for ICES assessment working groups for Baltic and Atlantic stocks. Poland has delivered the requested data to the SGRN/STECF expert group and UE projects. Poland updated international databases like DATRAS, FISHFRAME, BAD1, and BAD2.

VI 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

Poland has delivered data in a spectrum that included: effort; quantities landed; quantities discarded; some CPUE data; survey data; length composition of landings; age composition of landings; length composition of discards; age composition of discards; growth; sexual maturity; sex ratios; economic data for the fleets; economic data for the fish processing industry.

VI 2 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Poland had problems with delivery of the full dataset for SGMOS 2010, as in previous year. Main reasons for this shortfalls were different DCF coding system used for fishing areas, vessel length, fishing gear, métier, RFMO, etc. Recoding were time consuming, so we send only data for record A.

VII Follow-up of STECF recommendations

STECF	Recommendation	Answer
2009	2 ON CHANGES TO SAMPLING WITHIN REPORTING YEAR SGRN realizes that there are occasions when proposed sampling allocations eg discard trips allocated to region or fleet, may need to be revised during the year due to changes in fishing patterns by the Member State's fleets. In such cases MS are reminded that the Commission should be informed in a timely fashion. This information should include explanations and reasons for the changes. The Commission will respond to the correspondence. MS are reminded that the minimum requirements of the DCR/DCF should be met	Recommendation was fulfilled
2009	ON SPECIES LANDED AS MIXED CATEGORIES SGRN would like to stress the importance of providing landings data by species, as required by the DCR (EC 1581/2004; EC 949/08), and not by group of species (based also on the exercise "*Sampling for mixture of species in the landings*" carried out in 2008). SGRN notes that data collected for some species (e.g. *Mullus* spp, *Trachurus* spp., *Lophius* spp., *Raja* spp., among others), is aggregated at genus level. SGRN recommends that species recorded under mixed categories should be reported at species level and this requirement should be enforced. The collection of such data is also important in view of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) Management, were data for example on sharks and rays is required at the species level. MS should find solutions for the next NP with respect to this problem either by rectifying the reporting of landings in ports and markets or by estimating the percentage contribution of the relative species in the genera (see ICES PGCCDBS report 2009).	Poland will follow recommendation, but in state catch reporting system species catch in group of species are recorded.

VIII List of acronyms and abbreviations

Acronyms and abbreviations	Names
ICES	INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA
FishFrame	Fisheries & Stock Assessment Data Framework,
ROSCOP	Report of Observations/Samples collected by Oceanographic Programmes
DATRAS	DATabase of TRAwl Surveys
BAD2	Hydroacustic aatabase survey
TowBase	Database for trawl station
WGBFAS	Working group for international research surveys in Baltic
CTD	Conductivity, Temperature, Depth
BITS	Baltic International Trawl Surveys
BIAS	Baltic International Acoustic Surveys
RCM	Regional Co-ordination Meeting
LDF	Long Distant Fleet
SPRFMO	South Pacific Regional Fishery Management Organization
CECAF	Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic Fishery
SD	Sub-division
WKSMRF	Workshop on Sampling Methods for Recreational Fisheries
NP	National Programme
SFI	Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
OTB,PTB,MTB,LLK,etc	Fishing gear

IX Comments, suggestions and reflections

X References

XI Annexes

Annex I. r/v "Baltica" research map

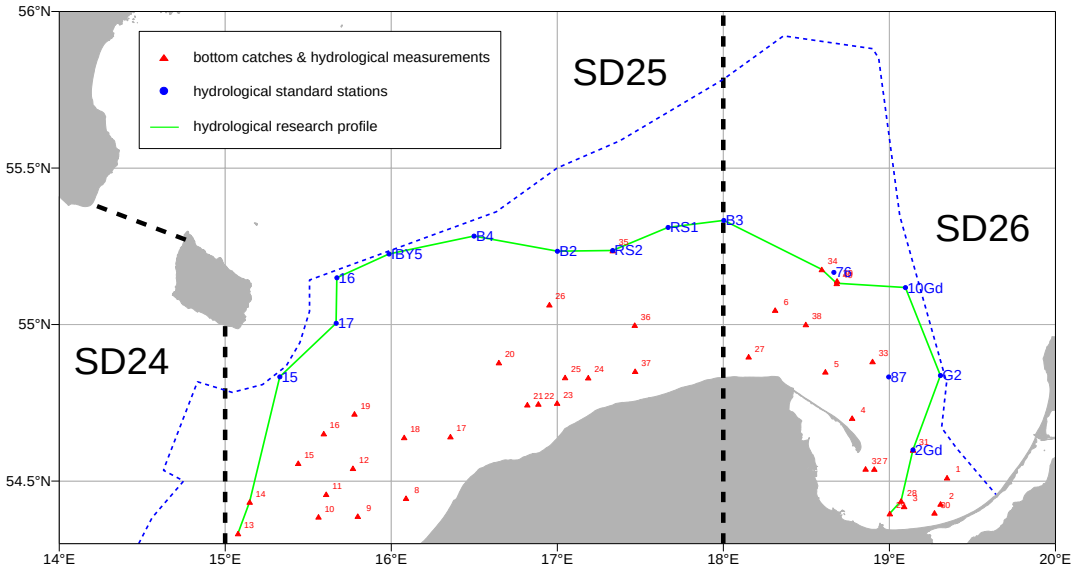


Figure 1. Location of the fish control-catches and hydrological stations realised during the r.v. "Baltica" BITS-Q1 survey in February 2010, within the Polish EEZ (blue dashed line).

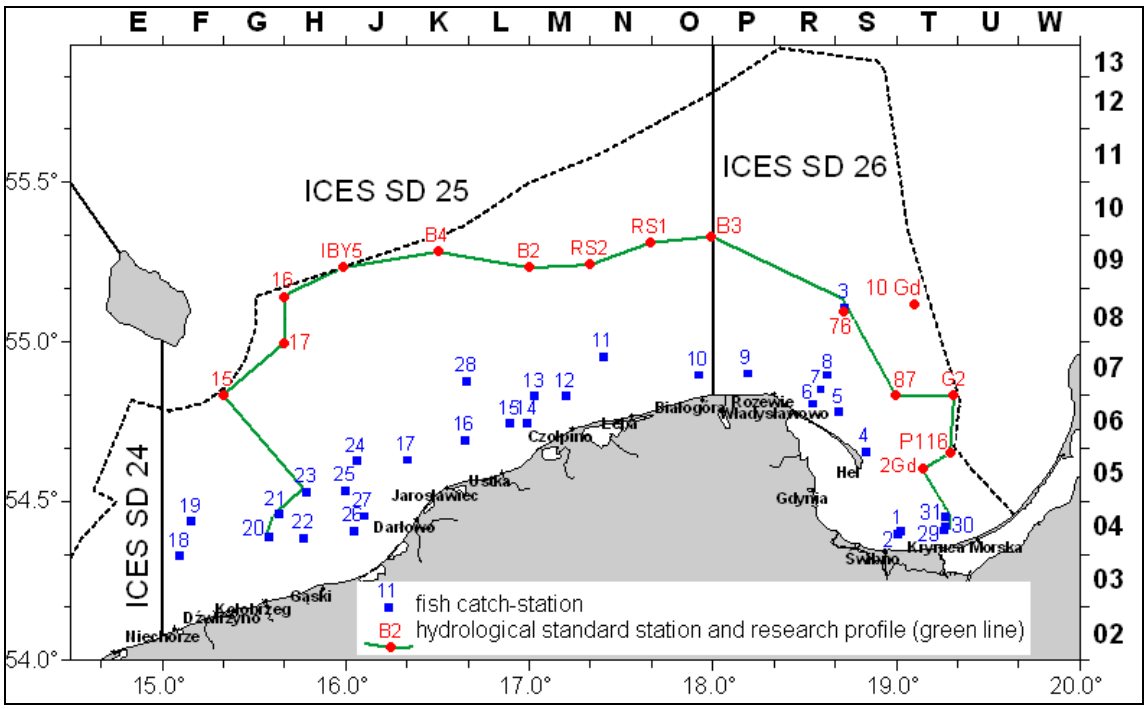


Figure 2. Location of the fish control-catches, hydrological stations (both, the standard stations and connected with hauls starting position) and hydrological research profile determined within the Polish EEZ (the r.v. "Baltica" BITS-Q4 survey; November 2010).

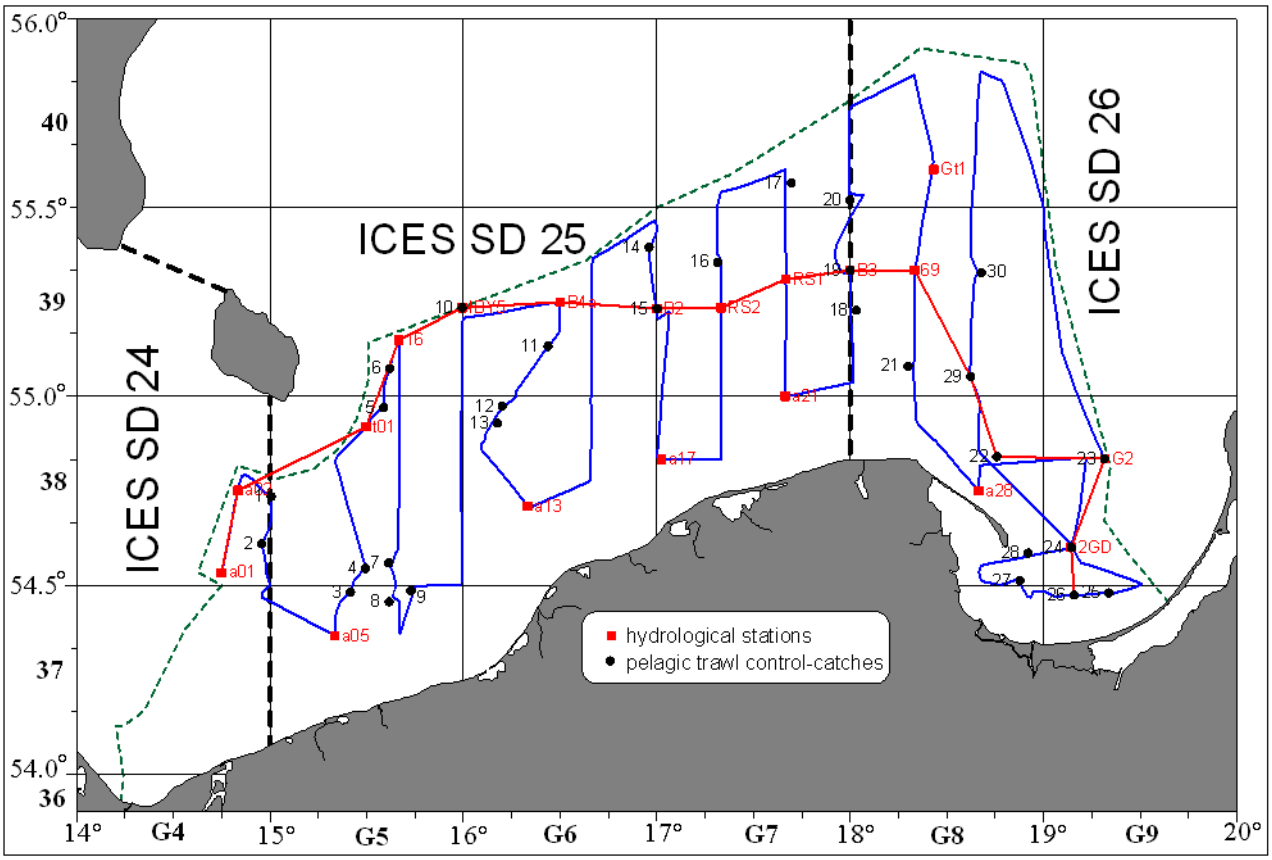


Figure 3. Location of the acoustic transects (blue continues line) and the pelagic trawl control-catches linked with the hydrological stations (black bullets Nº 1-30) and the additional standard hydrographical stations (red squares) inspected in September-October 2010 by the r.v. "Baltica" along determined the research profile (red continues line) within the Polish EEZ (green dashed line).

Annex II. Coordination meeting with DGMare

Report from Coordination meeting

on Polish Fisheries Data Collection Program

1. Place and date of the meeting : Sea Fisheries Institute Gdynia, 10 February 2010
2. Agenda is provided as Appendix 1
3. Participants are listed in Appendix 2
4. General presentation of the Polish Data Collection system
5. Explanation of the current budgetary situation :financial participation of Poland in the Programme (PL)

Z.Karnicki (National Correspondent) provided general overview of the Program. The Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia is sole conductor of the Program based on the *Law on fisheries* and decision of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, who is responsible for fisheries matters. He emphasized excellent cooperation with European Commission regarding implementation of the program thanks to highly qualified and committed staff of the Institute.

R.Grzebielec informed about realization of biological part of Program covering data collection from Baltic and long distant fisheries as well as collection of other biological data such as age structure, length distribution etc. Transmission of data after some initial problems is going smoothly. In principle no major problems is accoutered in realization of this part of the program.

E.Kuzebski and B.Pieńkowska provided information on data collection regarding economic and fish processing data.

Z.Karnicki informed the meeting about severe budgetary problems in 2009 and 2010. Problems are due to new regulations of the Commission resulting in greater scope of the program and labor and cost increase. In Poland Data Collection Program is conducted solely by the Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia and financed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development . Finances for the Program for the period 2007-2013 are ensured by the Decision of the Ministers Council and any change in this decision is lengthy process. The institute requested amendments of the Decision at the end of 2008 as soon as new EC regulations were announced. However so far there was not much progress. This will result in reduced realization of 2009 Program and most likely 2010 as well. European Commission was informed about the situation by email and now request is made to the present EC representatives to write a letter to Polish authorities drawing attention to the obligations of member states in relation to data collection. Such a letter will in opinion of Z.Karnicki would help in appropriate amendment of the Council Decision and ensure necessary resources needed for full realization of Polish Fisheries Data Collection Program.

5. Discussion on the comments made by EC on the NP 2010 (see Commission letter D00916 dated 25/1/2010)

Commission representatives presented comments made by EC on the NP2010. After discussion and explanation form the Polish side it was agreed that conclusions from the discussion on this subject will be prepared in written form and submitted to the Commission.

6. Presentation by the Commission of timeframe and delays to be respected for submission and evaluation of NP 2011, Financial Forecast 2011 and Annual Report 2009

Representatives of the EC described situation regarding submission and evaluation of NP for 2011. Regarding report for 2009 they were informed that due to budget restriction Polish NP was not realized in full. Detailed explanation were provided with the Technical Report for 2009.

7. Questions to the Commission

No questions were rised

8. AOB

Prepared by. Z.Karnicki

National Correspondent PL

Appendix 1

Agenda of Coordination meeting

on Polish Fisheries Data Collection Program

Gdynia, 10 February 2010

9. Presentations of attendees
10. General presentation of the Polish Data Collection system (technical and financial aspects) (PL), especially of the Database system currently used by Poland
11. Explanation of the current budgetary situation :financial participation of Poland in the Programme (PL)
12. Discussion on the comments made by EC on the NP 2010 (see Commission letter D00916 dated 25/1/2010)
13. Presentation by the Commission of timeframe and delays to be respected for submission and evaluation of NP 2011, Financial Forecast 2011 and Annual Report 2009
14. Questions to the Commission
15. AOB

Appendix 2

List of participants of Coordination meeting

on Polish Fisheries Data Collection Program

European Commission (DG-MARE)

Herwig Ranner

Veronique DOMINI

Poland

Sea Fisheries Institute

Zbigniew Karnicki (National Correspondent)

Ryszard Grzebielec (Biological Part Leader)

Emil Kuzebski (Economic Part Leader)

Barbara Pieńkowska

Małgorzata Arndt-Szyszko

Elżbieta Pudlik

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fisheries Department

Leszek Dybiec (Advisor to the Minister)

Leszek Piłka

Dorota Wojciechowicz