POLISH NATIONAL TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE COLLECTION OF FISHERIES DATA FOR 2009

by

SEA FISHERIES INSTITUTE IN GDYNIA IN, POLAND

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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I General framework

Polish Technical Report covers fisheries, biological, and economical sampling activities in 2009, 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 2009 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. However, it has to be mentioned with regret that due to limited budget allocation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, some obligations related to sampling intensity, number of cruises and other highlighted in relevant parts of the report were not fulfilled. This is also reflected in overall costs, which were reduced accordingly.

II National data collection organization

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Participating institutes

Sea Fisheries Institute in Gdynia (SFI)

The SFI was established in 1921 to conduct research in marine biology. The Sea Fisheries Institute is supervised by the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Areas of research at the SFI include fisheries biology, fisheries oceanography and marine ecology, fish processing technology, and fisheries economics.

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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. Poland did not participated in the three planned meetings: WKROUND, WKAREEL and WKPRECISE, due to unavailability of relevant experts at the time of meetings.

II B 2 Follow-up of regional and international recommendations

RCM	Recommendations	Answer
Baltic	The RCM Baltic recommends that MS follow the request for preparation of the WKSMRF (Workshop on Sampling Methods for Recreational Fisheries), given in the ICES resolution) see http://www.ices.dk/recs/2008recs.asp).	Poland prepared working paper and attended the workshop.
Baltic	Adjust SGRN Guidelines for the submission of NP proposals. All MS to propose description of their metiers for the next RCM	Recommendation was fulfilled.

Baltic	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
Baltic	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	Member states are recommended to seek for task sharing when starting ageing new species	
RCM NA 2008	Considering the delayed implementation of the revised DCR regulation and the tardy RCM venues in 2008, the RCM-NA recommends that any modifications suggested by the RCM be addressed with track changes in MS's NPs before SGRN evaluation in mid-February 2009	
RCM NS&EA 2007	The RCM NS&EA recommends that, at a trip level, or at a fishing operation level when possible, the retained part of the catch should be classified by target assemblage (crustaceans, cephalopods, demersal,…) and sorted by weight (by total value in the case of valuable crustacean species, e.g. *Nephrops*). The target assemblage that comes up at the first position should be considered as the target assemblage to report in the matrix. The RCM NS&EA understands that this way of doing does not allocate any information to the métiers targeting mixed target assemblages.	

III Module of the evaluation of the fishing sector

III A General description of the fishing sector

As a result of continued process of Polish fleet capacity reduction programme number of vessels of Polish fleet decreased in 2008 compared to 2007 (by 4%), which was much smaller reduction compared to previous years. Number of high sea vessels remained unchanged but due to replacement of existing old vessels with new one their capacity (GT) increased twofold, but within GT allocated to Poland. These new vessels has started exploitation of Eastern-Central Atlantic (small pelagic species). Composition of Baltic Sea catches did not changed remarkably compared to 2007. Except for cod, landings of other most important species decreased (by 13%). Fishing effort (fishing days) deployed were as well lower compared to 2007 by about 20%.

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). This segment consists of 4 vessels but due to their distinct technical characteristic it is impossible to merge them in one segment.

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.

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 14 fishing trips were sampled, compared to 12 planned, but without budget influences. No shortfalls in case of length sampling.

Inland eel sampling was not done due to budget limitations on a national level.

Demersal fish métier (OTB_DEF) in SD 22-24 and in SD 25-32 was sampled in 4 and 16 trips, respectively, as compared to 10 trips planned to be sampled per each sub-divisions. 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.

GNS_DEF métier was planned to be sampled with 10 trips for SD 22-24 and SD 25-32, while 2 trips and 11 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.

OTM_SPF_32-89 métier for herring target fishery in SD 22-24 and in SD 25-32 was sampled in 3 and 13 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 8 at sea trips (without any increase in the budget) in OTM_SPF_16-31 métier for sprat target fishery, in which herring is by-catch.

The merged OTB/PTB_SPF_32-89 métier in SD 22-24 and 25-32 was sampled as follows: respectively 1 and 2 trips planned, and the same number of trips was performed.

SDN_SPF_32-89 métier in SD 22-24 was planned to be sampled in 1 trip and 1 trip was achieved.

FPO_SPF_32-89 métier in SD 25-32 was planned to be sampled in 2 trips and 2 trips were achieved.

GNS_SPF_32-89 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 achieved.

LLS_DEF métier was sampled according to plan (10 trips planned and 10 achieved).

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

In overall, achieved number of the trips sampled at sea were lower than planned (about 20% less), and, on the other hand, number trips to harbours increased. It was due to lower budget available, as described in section "General framework".

III C 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Baltic Sea	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	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	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 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 cod (*Gadus morhua)* fishery in the North East Arctic (ICES I and II). According to the NP one trip was sampled at sea.

For the stock of cod (*Gadus morhua)* in the North East Arctic 6389 fish were measured (planned 3000) which is above planned level. However, this had no effect on the cost foreseen in the Programme.

One trip for sampling of saithe was also planned in North Sea (ICES IVa). Unfortunately, the fishing company abandoned the second fishing trip for saithe in autumn and the sampling was not carried out. Instead of that, the sampling of Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) was carried out in the ICES IIb area. The trip was not financed by the Programme but the data were included into the National Data Collection Base (NPZDR). For the Greenland halibut stock, 6704 fish were measured.

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

In these case SFI planned trips were reasonably rearranged by Poland after negotiations with Commission.

III C 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

RCM NS&EA 2008	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

The sampling activity in 2009 was planned for cod in the first half of the year, and for saithe in the second half of the year. Unfortunately, the fishing company abandoned fishing for saithe. To avoid such a situation in future, SFI will plan to carry out the sampling on the first occasion when the fishing trip occurs.

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 and two trips for catch sampling were 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 were two sampling trips by métier. 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 4992 fish were measured.

For the stock of Chub mackerel (*Scomer japonicus*) in the SPRFMO area 1992 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

The first LDF RCM took place in 2010, with no recommendation for 2009**.**

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 2009 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 during seven on-board observer angling trips and biological data (length, weight, sex, maturity and age) were collected, as compared to six planned on-board observer trips. One trip increase was the consequence of WKSMRF Worksop held in Nantes (2009), where the Group had a general comment to increase the number of on-board observer trips. Since for 2009 larger increase in number of trips was not possible without serious violation of the plan for that year, therefore for NP for the years 2011-2013 it was been planned to carry out 12 trips each year.

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.

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 seven trips realized in 2009 where 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

As already mentioned in subsection III D 1, it was suggested during the WKSMRF Workshop to increase the number of on-board observer trips as the number of the trips for 2009 can neither cover each month (although the 2009 allocation was planned to cover the main angling season) nor reflects the total number of angling trips as recorded by Maritime Offices. Following the WKSMRF suggestion the on-board observer rips was increased to 12 each year starting with the new NP proposal for 2011-2013.

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 areas.

Inland eel sampling was not conducted due to budget limitations on a national level.

An achieved number of measured flounder from SD 22-24 was lower compared to planned in the NP proposal. The shortfall as a result of decreased number of fishery trips in SD 22-24, it was compensated by higher sampling in SD 25. There was no more shortfalls in any flatfish species data collection.

The shortfall of herring measures from SD 22-24 was a result of lack of sampling trip in second half of the year. There were no more shortfalls in any herring data collection.

There are no shortfalls in sprat biological variables data collection.

Oversampling of salmon and 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

See Annex II for CV estimates of parameters.

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.

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 372 specimens (planned 250).

No stock related variables were collected in case of saithe due to reasons described in point III.C1

The samples of Greenland halibut for age, weight, sex ratio and sexual maturity amounted 360 specimens.

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

III E 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

III E 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

The sampling activity in 2009 was planned for cod in the first half of the year, and for saithe in the second half of the year. Unfortunately the fishing company abandoned fishing for saithe. To avoid such a situation in future, SFI will plan to carry out the sampling on the first occasion when the fishing trip occurs.

North Atlantic

III E 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 effort was 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 the EC and two trips for catch sampling were made in SPRFMO area.

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 248 specimens.

For the stock of Chub mackerel (*Scomer japonicus*) in the SPRFMO area 1992 fish were measured. The samples for age, weight, sex ratio, and sexual maturity amounted 177 specimens.

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

III E 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

The first LDF RCM took place in 2010, so there is no recommendations for 2009.

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.

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.

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

Baltic	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

Baltic	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
Baltic	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 in the periods of:

- the ground-trawl survey (BITS-1Q); 12–25.02. 2009,
- the acoustic and pelagic-trawl survey (BIAS); 22-24.09 and 20-31.10. 2009,
- the ground-trawl survey (BITS-4Q); 23.11.–03.12. 2009.

III G 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

• BITS-1Q survey: 14 working days were utilized for fulfilling the survey purposes, 36 randomly selected catch stations assigned by WGBIFS and 27 standard hydrographic stations were inspected. Overall, 5624 cod, 4299 herring, 2781 sprat, 2406 flounder, 37 turbot and 454 plaice were taken for the length and weight determination. In addition, 576, 677, 430, 172, 37 and 120 individuals of above-mentioned species were aged (for more survey details see: K. Radtke et al. 2009, Research report from the Polish BITS-1Q 2009 survey in southern Baltic. Working paper on the WGBIFS meeting in Lysekil (Sweden); 30.03–03.04.2009).

• BITS-4Q survey: 11 working days were utilized for fulfilling the survey purposes. The r.v. "Baltica" realized 31 bottom catch stations assigned by the WGBIFS. Overall, 8938 cod, 4987 herring, 3695 sprat, 1188 flounder, 24 turbot and 112 plaice were taken for the length and weight determination. In addition,, 516, 684, 487, 179, 72 and 23 individuals of above-mentioned species were aged. Overall, the 31 standard measurements of a seawater temperature, salinity and oxygen contents were made on the position of fish catches and the standard hydrographic stations (for more survey details see: K. Trella et al. 2009, Research report from the Polish BITS-4Q 2009 survey in the southern Baltic. Working paper on the WGBIFS meeting in Klaipeda (Lithuania); 22-26.03.2010)

• BIAS survey: 15 working days were fully utilized for the survey purposes, and 31 fish catch stations were realized in the parts of the ICES SDs 24, 25 and 26. Echo-integration was registered on the distance of 795 nautical miles. Totally 53 CTD probe samples were collected. Overall, the length and weight were measured for 6652 sprat, 5772 herring and 235 cod. Moreover, in total 628, 10035 and 235 individuals of sprat, herring and cod, respectively, were biologically analysed and aged (for more survey details see: Grygiel, W. 2010. The Baltic International Acoustic Surveys (BIAS) of the Polish r.v. “Baltica”, in autumn 2009, within the southern, central- and north-eastern Baltic. Presentation on the WGBIFS meeting in Klaipeda (Lithuania); 22-26.03.2010)

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 (BAD2, TowDatabase, ROSCOP, DATRAS, and FishFrame). Relevant ICES Working Groups use aggregated data annually. The surveys data were submitted to the ICES Baltic Fisheries Assessment Working Group (WGBFAS) for the assessment of the Baltic fish stocks biomass (cod, flounder, herring, sprat) and to the ICES Baltic International Fish Surveys Working Group for other acoustic and biological studies.

Survey data were successfully uploaded to ICES and FishFrame databases, and have been check 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 surveys listed in table III.G.1 but achieved were 14, 11 and 15 days, respectively. It happened because of limited financing. Nevertheless, percentage of achieved hauls exceeded planned hauls number. It could be done due to good weather during surveys, which allowed 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. Due to cutbacks in financing of Polish Data Collecting Programme from national sources aquaculture data was not collected.

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

NA

IV A 3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

NA

IV A 4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

NA

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

Due to limited financing, Poland has moved this module to year 2010.

V 1 Achievements: results and deviation from NP proposal

V 2 Actions to avoid shortfalls

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 2009. 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
1	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	Poland will follow recommendation
	ON THE COST PROJECT Several MS referred to the COST project results due in 2009, before starting the statistical analysis procedures for sample optimisation. SGRN consider this as a feasible strategy to ensure standardization across MS. The COST project will finish in May 2009 and will then be reviewed. SGRN advise MS that there are many basic methods available to conduct sample optimisation and encourage MS to use these.	Poland will fully use COST next year
	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	Poland will follow recommendation

	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).	

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. rv Baltica research map

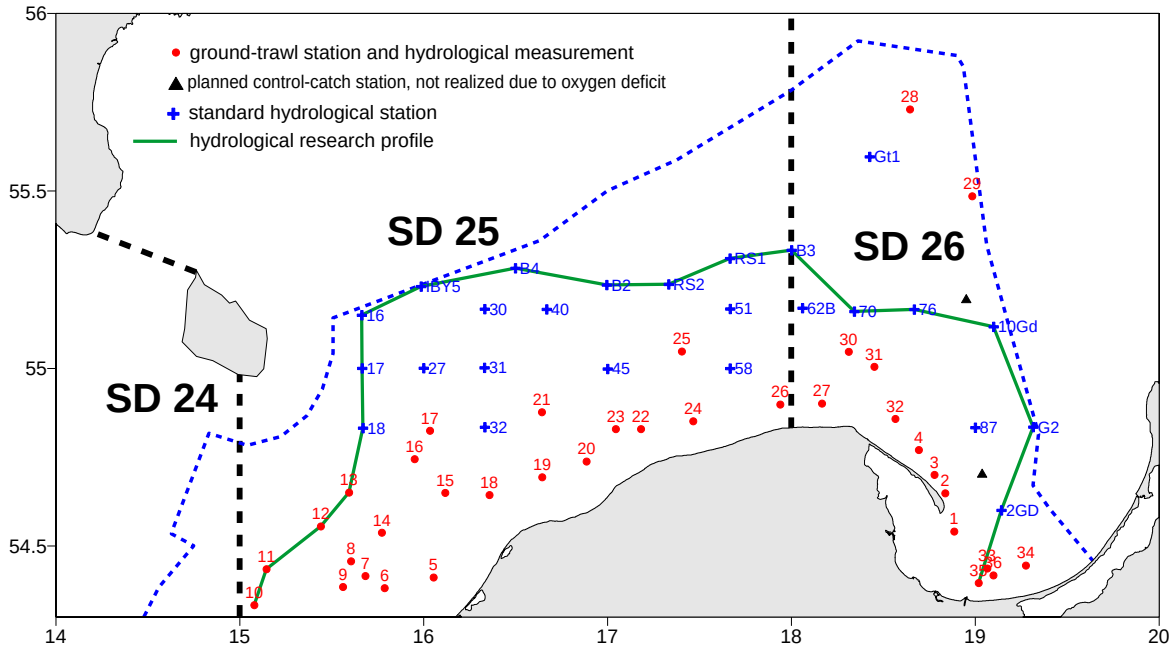

Figure 1. Fish catches and hydrological stations inspected during the r/v “Baltica” BITS 1Q-2009 survey within the Polish EEZ.

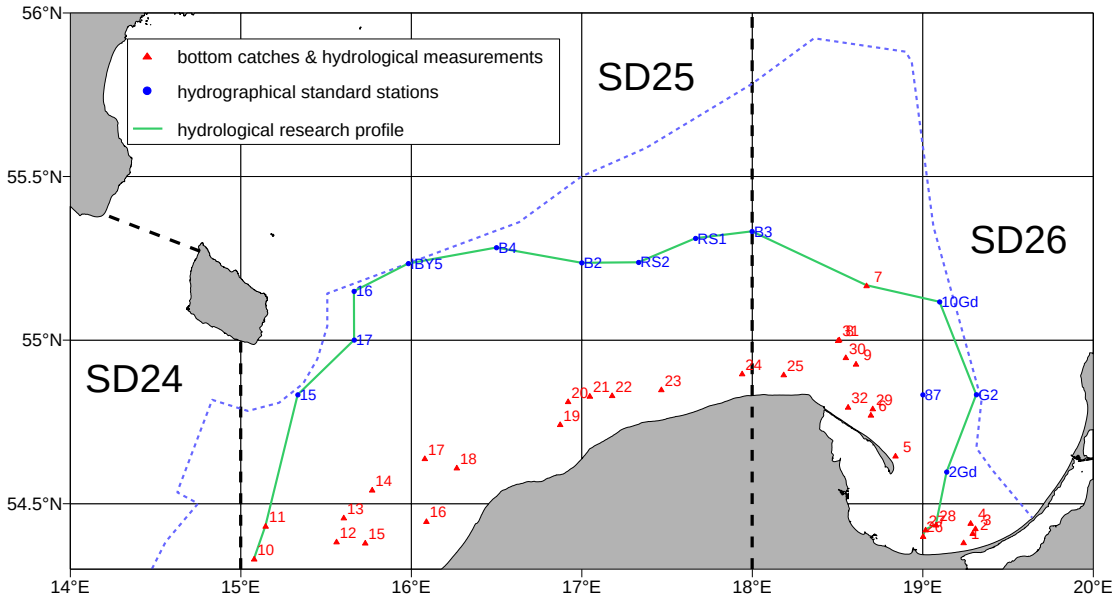

Fig. 2. Location of the fish control-catches and hydrological stations realised during the r.v. “Baltica” BITS-4Q survey in November/December 2009 within the Polish EEZ.

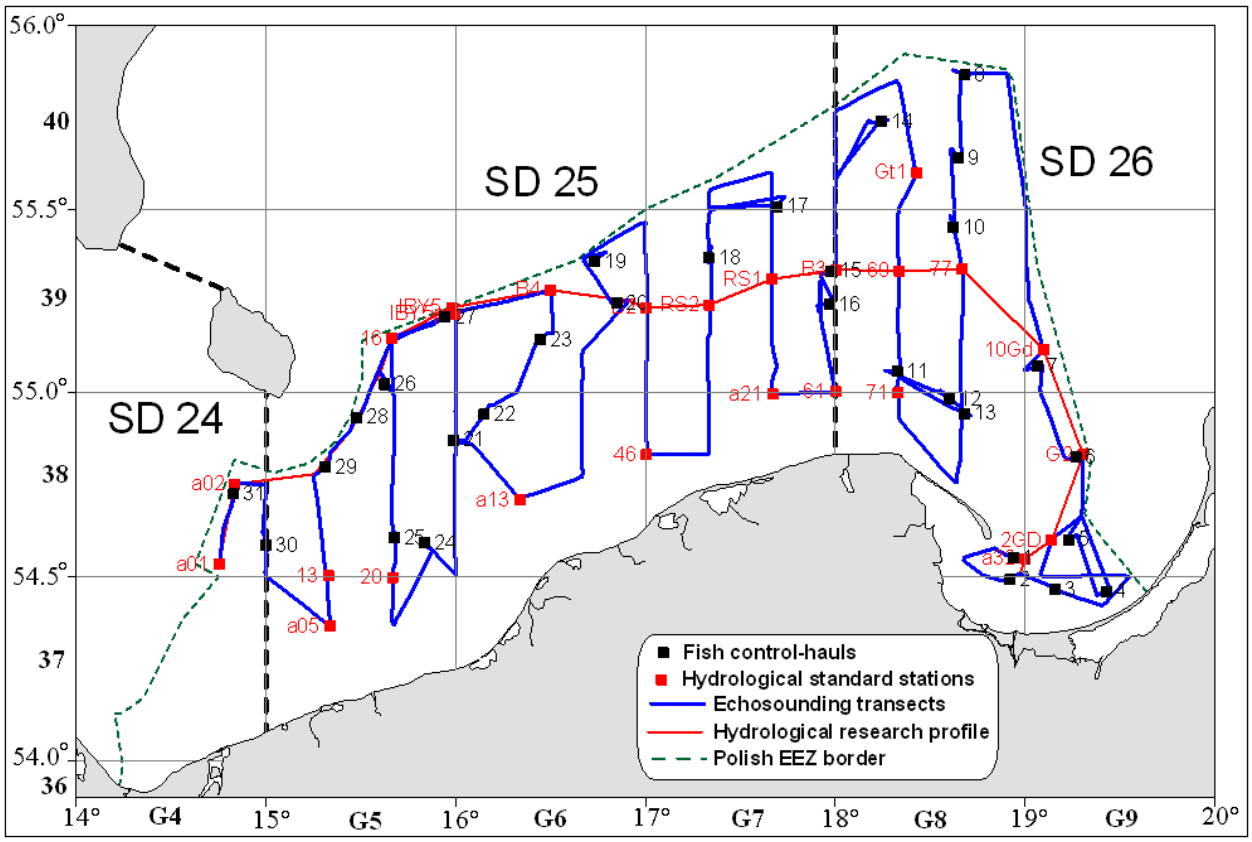

Figure 3. Location of the acoustic transects, the fish control-catches, the hydrological standard stations and the hydrological research profile in the southern Baltic (within the