Technical Report on the National Data Collection Programme under Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008, Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008 and Commission Decision 2008/949/EC

Estonia 2009

Tallinn 31.05.2010

Contents

I. General framework

This document describes the results of the Estonian National Programme for collection of data in the fisheries sector in 2009. The programme has been developed and performed in accordance with the rules laid down in relevant Commission and Council regulations, and STECF comments on the proposals of earlier years.

Estonia joined the DCR in 2005, and there have been no major changes in approach compared to the years before.

The year 2009 is covered by the Technical Report.

II. National data collection organisation

II.A National correspondent and participating institutes

The programme will be conducted in close cooperation between:

- **Estonian Marine Institute (EMI)**

Estonian Marine Institute, University of Tartu, is a Public Research Institution that carries out research, investigations and provides advice concerning sustainable exploitation of live marine and fresh water resources. It has experience in fisheries management and economics, as well as in mathematical modelling. Institute has an agreement with the Ministry of the Environment to conduct applied fisheries research in Estonia, and is responsible for the main part of the National Data Collection Programme in 2009-2010.

- **Estonian Ministry of the Environment (EME)**

Estonian Ministry of the Environment is responsible for regulating the questions concerning the protection of marine nature and environment, as well as for solving the tasks concerning the use of marine resources. The Fish Resources Department, established in 2001 to replace the Fisheries

Board and the Fisheries Department, manages and co-ordinates research, assessment, exploitation, reproduction and protection of fish resources.

- **Estonian Ministry of Agriculture (EMA)**

As of March 2001, the fisheries matters are divided between two ministries: the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Agriculture. Fishing Industry Department of the latter deals with issues of pisciculture, production, processing and marketing of fish and fish products, structural fishing policy. Since 1 January 2006, EMA holds the Estonian Fisheries Information System.

Estonian Ministry of the Environment is acting as coordinator for the Estonian Programme. The participating institute will be treated as partner.

National correspondent

Estonia has assigned the Estonian Ministry of the Environment as the National Correspondent. Contact person is:

Kunnar Klaas
Estonian Ministry of the Environment

Narva mnt 7a

15172 Tallinn, Estonia

Phone: +372 62 60 714

Fax: +372 62 60 710

E-mail: kunnar.klaas@envir.ee

Participating institute

Estonian Marine Institute, University of Tartu

10a Mäealuse Street

12618 Tallinn, Estonia

phone +372 6718901 (secretary)

fax +372 6718900

www.sea.ee

The National coordination meeting was held in 9th December 2009. Participants of the meeting were from the Estonian Marine Institute and the Ministry of the Environment carrying out the data collection programme. The topics discussed:

1) Including the test fishing data in the NP – pro and contra. Decision was to include as for advice concerning management of local)coastal) stocks, test fishing data are of great importance. Database of test fishing in permanent research areas are available since 1992.
2) Data collection in the North Atlantic in situation of sharply declined Estonian fishing activity in this region.
3) Investments to support data collection
4) Multiannual agreements between the Ministry and the Estonian Marine Institute for conducting data collection
5) Problems associated with collection of economic data, possible solutions
6) Problems with EFIS (Fisheries Information System); proposals for improvement
7) Data collection concerning recreational fishery
8) Technical and other topics, including FishFrame.

II.B Regional and International coordination

II.B.1 Attendance of international meetings

See standard table II.B.1. Both RCM Baltic and RCM North Atlantic were attended.

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

Recommendation	
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. (**RCM Baltic 2008 Recommendation)**	Included in NP proposal for 2010
The Working Group noted that despite all of the observations made under EC Regulation 812/2004, there is little mention in national reports of any **seal bycatch,** and recommends to the European Commission that bycatches of seals and other protected species should be reported by observer programmes established under the 812/2004 regulation as well as those conducted under Data Collection Regulations for discard sampling. (**WGMME**)	Data are collected, but not in frames of DCR

The Baltic RCM recommends to further investigate the amount and variability of recreational fisher's catch of Baltic cod, with the aim to include these catches as soon as possible in the assessment and management advice. (**RCM Baltic 2007 Recommendations)**	Recreational catch of cod in Estonia is very small. Instead, Estonia proposes to use test-fishing data (national gill-net survey data) to be used in the assessment and management advice (implemented in Estonia)
WGBAST recommends that the proportion of adipose fin clipped salmon in Baltic salmon	Implemented

fisheries should be monitored in conjunction with DCR or other data collection programmes.	
Member states are recommended to seek for task sharing when starting ageing new species **(RCM Baltic 2008 Recommendation)**	Approved but not implemented. No specialists for ageing eg redfish, Greenland halibut in Estonia, and samples are available for analyses in interested laboratories/MS-s

III. Module of the evaluation of the fishing sector

III.A General description of the fishing sector

No major changes as compared to NP Proposal for 2009.

The Estonian fleet operates regularly in 2 regions:

1. Baltic Sea, fishing ground SD 25-32 (occasionally SD 22-24);
2. North Atlantic, mostly fishing grounds of the NAFO Regulatory Area but (occasionally) also other fishing grounds.

Irregular fishery is conducted in the North Sea and Eastern Arctic region (fishing grounds I and II), and even more occasionally in other regions.

Sampling programme can be designed for areas where the fleet operates regularly, namely, Baltic region, fishing ground 25-32, and North Atlantic.

National fishery is described in Table III.A.1.

III.B Economic variables

Supra region: Baltic Sea (ICES areas III b-d), North Sea (ICES areas IIIa, IV and VIId) and Eastern Arctic (ICES areas I and II), and North Atlantic (ICES areas V-XIV and NAFO areas).

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

Types of data collection for each fleet segment and for each economic variable are described in standard tables III.B.1 and III.B.3.

The data concerning economic variables were collected as listed and defined in Appendix VI of Commission Decision 2008/949/EC. Type of data collection scheme depended on source of economic variable. In case of the data available from official data sources (e.g. EFIS – Estonian Fisheries Information System) Census data collection scheme was applied. In case of the data available by survey Non-Probability Sample Survey data collection scheme was applied.

There were not substantial deviations from NP proposal. However, the type of data collection scheme specified over - Non-Probability Sample Survey is correct instead of Stratified random. As trawlers segments were not numerous, all vessels decided to comprise into the survey. Compared to what was planned the response rate by fishing enterprises was quite low.

There were no substantial deviations from NP proposal. However, the type of data collection scheme specified over - Non-Probability Sample Survey is correct instead of Stratified random. For other economic variables, which were not available from EFIS, questionnaires were planned to send out. Selecting a method we considered that all these surveys are carried out on a voluntary basis and previous practice had shown quite low participation in the fleet segments of Baltic trawlers. Due to the above reason and low population sizes, questionnaires were sent for each vessel. In these populations the use of Non-Probability Sample Survey was more justified instead of Stratified random to achieve better results – to ensure the greatest possible number of responses.

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

Consistency and comparability for some economic variables ensure by using of official data sources. Results of surveys checked for consistency and comparability of the numbers. Extreme values were reviewed.

III.B.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

No

III.B.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

More clarification about importance of data collection among target group should be one possible way to enhance response rate.

III.C Metier-related variables

Baltic Sea

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

See standard tables III.C.3, III.C.4, III.C.5 and III.C.6 with the information collected during the sampling year.

Three métiers were undersampled for the following reasons:

FPN_SPF>=16_0_0 was undersampled due to the exhausting of local fishing quotas for herring poundnet fishery in SD 28.1.and closure of fishery.

GNS_DEF_>=36_0_0 (concurrent-at-sea) was undersampled due to limited possibilities to send researchers to the sea on board of small boats used in this fishery.

FYK_DEF>=16_0_0 was slightly undersampled for the same reason.

Over- and undersampling of several species is related to the catch rate of these species, which varies annually and is hard to prognosticate. Catches of *Salmo salar, Salmo trutta, Anguilla anguilla, Esox lucius, Coregonus lavaretus* were low, and usually a few specimens could be sampled during a trip. *Sander lucioperca* could be sampled only in Pärnu Bay, in other areas along the Estonian coast only a few specimens could be sampled.

Significant oversampling of *Gadus morhua, Psetta maxima, Platichtys flesus, Perca fluviatilis, Clupea harengus* was due to higher CPUE than expected, especially in test fishing catches (all individuals are analyzed in test fishing catches).

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

Precision estimates were calculated as the weighted average of CVs over all length/age classes. The weight was the total estimated number of individuals per length/age classes.

For some species (eg eel), compiled data of several MS could achieve the target. For local species (eg pike) where analytical assessment has not been used and can probably not be used in future, Estonia follows the stock situation using test-fishing data (CPUE, age/length distribution) for advice.

III.C.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Recommendation	
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. (**RCM Baltic 2008 Recommendation)**	Included in NP proposal for 2010

The Working Group noted that despite all of the observations made under EC Regulation 812/2004, there is little mention in national reports of any **seal bycatch,** and recommends to the European Commission that bycatches of seals and other protected species should be reported by observer programmes established under the 812/2004 regulation as well as those conducted under Data Collection Regulations for discard sampling. (**WGMME**)	Data are collected, but not in frames of DCR

III.C.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

In cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment, agreement with trawl owners has been reached to send an observer on board of vessels targeting cod in Western Baltic in 2010.

To achieve planned numbers of concurrent-at-sea samples (trips), whale observers on board of fishing vessels will be more used in future.

Better international cooperation is needed, in particular, uploading of data in regional database.

For local species currently at a low sotck level, other methods than analyses of commercial catches should be used to follow the stock status. In Estonia, coastal stocks are monitored in frames of regular (since 1993) test fishing in the coastal zone.

North Atlantic

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

See standard tables III.C.3, III.C.4, III.C.5 and III.C.6 with the information collected during the sampling year.

Metier sampling was performed as planned.

Estonian catches in the North Atlantic consist mostly of 3 species listed in Tables. In the case of shrimp fishery, volume of discarded (damaged) shrimp is registered by observers (discarding is very low), but discarded shrimps can not be analyzed due to their poor condition. All bycatch species are registered as well as their weight. Length distribution of bycatch (to be discarded) is registered in the case of most abundant bycatch species, redfish.

In *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides* and *Sebastes* fisheries, unsorted catches are analyzed by observers. Bycatch is registered by species and volume, but is too low to get significant samples for length, weight measurements.

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

See table III.C.5 with the values of the accuracy indicators (CV).

In case of species which were sampled in low numbers (primarily due to low stock abundance), accuracy indicators achieved nationally did not meet the requirements of DCR.

III.C.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Recommendation	
The RCM-NA recommends that all MS should follow strictly the naming conventions for reporting the sampling and statistics information. To that aim, MS are invited to investigate	Used mesh sizes checked in métiers.

closely on the mesh size range actually used. (RCM-NA 2008 Recommendation)	
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 NP. (RCM-NA 2008 Recommendation)	Included in NP proposal for 2010

III.C.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Data collection in the North Atlantic is dependent on fishing activities of the Estonian fleet in this region, and on coverage rate of fishing trips by observers. Fishery is declining, and sampling in this region will probably decrease in the coming years. Only the most qualified observers will continue their duties, and this will probably improve the data quality.

III.D Recreational fisheries

Baltic Sea

There is no recreational fishery in other areas.

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

In the internet inquiry (October-November 2004, 1233 responses) only 2 persons reported the catch of cod, 31 – catch of salmon, 16 – catch of sea trout (in the case of salmon and trout, catches both in the sea and in rivers are included). The next study was initially planned for 2008 but it was postponed.

Data on catches (includes recreational gillnet and loglines catch data for sea and salmon and sea trout rod catch data in rivers) of cod, salmon and eel (as well as other species) in recreational fishery in 2005-2009 is available in EFIS, as reporting of abovementioned recreational catches are mandatory since 2005. The proportion of recreational catches of total catches were 2,5% in case of eel, 15-21% in case of sea trout and flounder, and over 40% in the case of salmon. Sprat is caught occasionally in the coastal zone. The following Table includes catch data for 2009:

	Catch in 2009, t			Recreational, % of total catch				
Species	Commercial	Recreational	Total	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Cod	820,70	0,83	821,53	0,1	0,1	0	0	0,1
Eel	4,32	0,11	4,43	2,5	3,9	3,3	2,5	5,2
Salmon *	5,39	3,81	9,20	41,4	35,7	32,6	18,9	20,3
Sea trout *	13,89	3,7	17,59	21	19,2	16,2	17,4	18,2
Flounder	287,71	48,64	336,35	14,5	12,4	11,3	10,9	9,4
Baltic herring	33168,42	3,93	11764,04	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0
Sprat	47298,67	0,21	0,129	0	0	0,0	0,0	0

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

Recreational catch data for species in Table (above) should be considered as exhaustive. However, there is no recent catch data of anglers.

Length, weight and age composition of recreational catches was not studied in 2009, due to low volumes of catches and financial restrictions.

No derogations asked.

III.D.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Recommendation	
The Baltic RCM recommends to further inves-	Recreational catch of cod in Estonia is very small.

tigate the amount and variability of recreational fisher's catch of Baltic cod, with the aim to include these catches as soon as possible in the assessment and management advice. (**RCM Baltic 2007 Recommendations)**	Instead, Estonia proposes to use test-fishing data (national gill-net survey data) to be used in the assessment and management advice (implemented in Estonia)
WGBAST recommends that the proportion of adipose fin clipped salmon in Baltic salmon fisheries should be monitored in conjunction with DCR or other data collection programmes.	Implemented

III.D.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Study for angling is planned for 2011-13.

III.E Stock-related variables

Baltic Sea

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

Table III.E.3 contains the information collected during the sampling year.

In most cases, the achieved data collection was different compared to what was planned in the NP proposal.

In the case of herring, length-weight was significantly oversampled. The table contains gill net survey data where length and weight are routinely recorded for every captured specimen. For the same reason, this relationship was oversampled also in the case of other common species of gill net fishery, namely

flounder, perch, cod. In case of herring, over-sampling is justified since all local herring populations, which are fished, should be covered with appropriate sampling in order to provide the sound data for the assessment. Stocks of all these species have increased since the time of proposing sampling numbers.

All parameters for sprat were undersampled by 1/3 due to the lack of personnel (two persons of the small pelagic group left abroad), but the sampling rate was still higher than prescribed by the DCR.

Cod was oversampled due to recent stock increase. Our sampling protocol prescribes to analyse all demersal fish in the catch of most gears. Sampling rate (trip No) was kept high due to problems with getting samples of several other species.

Flounder was moderately and perch – significantly oversampled due to abovementioned reasons. At the same time, pikeperch was under-sampled due to decreased stock. We did not increase the number of trips to sample specifically pikeperch, as its stock structure is currently rather simple (due to intensive fishery, older fish are almost lacking in catches); in addition, this fishery is very restricted spatially (concentrated in Pärnu Bay).

Length, weight, scales for ageing and sex composition of commercial salmon and sea trout catches (50 and 183 specimens, respectively), as well as presence/absence of adipose fin (which is clipped in stocked specimens) were studied in 2009 as in 2008; maturity data are available for a part of this sample. Additional 25 sea trouts were analysed form test-fishing catches.

Most of oversampling was done on the national expense.

Several species were severely under-sampled: salmon, whitefish, pike, and eel. There is directed fishery only for eel, but catches are extremely low due to stock situation. Other species are essentially bycatch species, their stocks are at a low level and catches are also low, and, in spite of many samples, planned sampling numbers could not be achieved. Additional obstacle was lack of money to purchase fish for sampling as all these species are of high commercial value and prices are high.

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

Values of the accuracy indicators will be calculated in an international level, as (in most cases) national sampling are at low level to get accurate estimates.

III.E.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Recommendation	
Member states are recommended to seek for task sharing when starting ageing new species (**RCM Baltic 2008 Recommendation)**	Approved but not implemented. No specialists for ageing eg redfish, Greenland halibut in Estonia, and samples are available for analyses in interested laboratories/MS-s

III.E.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Better planning of NP proposal is needed in future. Increase of national funding will allow to get bigger samples of valuable commercial species which stock is at a low level.

North Atlantic

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

Table III.E.3 contains the information collected during the sampling year.

Estonian shrimp fishery in the NAFO area unexpectedly decreased significantly during 2009. Observers were on board of every vessel and they took samples of shrimp and bycatch (mainly redfish) during every trip, at the same frequency as in previous years, but the total number of analysed shrimp and redfish (as a bycatch) remained lower than originally planned.

Only 2 vessels (4 landings) fished finfish during 2009. There was more Greenland halibut-directed fishery than expected during the planning of NP, and this species was oversampled. This did not imply additional cost for sampling as observers are in board of all vessels.

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

Planning and quality ensuring are rather complicated in the case of the Estonian. All data will be transferred to the NAFO Scientific Council which assesses the quality of data internationally.

III.E.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

Recommendation	
The RCM-NA recommends that all MS should follow strictly the naming conventions for reporting the sampling and statistics information. To that aim, MS are invited to investigate closely on the mesh size range actually used. (RCM-NA 2008 Recommendation)	Used mesh sizes checked in métiers.
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 NP. (RCM-NA 2008 Recommendation)	Included in NP proposal for 2010

III.E.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

Observers (engaged in sampling in NAFO area) need additional training for maturity estimation of shrimp and fish, as well as for identification of (rare) bycatch species.

III.F Transversal variables

III.F.1 Capacity

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

Table III.F.1 contains the information collected during the sampling year.

Data collection was exhaustive.

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

Table III.F.1 contains the information collected during the sampling year.

Data collection was exhaustive.

III.F.2 Effort

III.F.2.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Table III.F.1 contains the information collected during the sampling year.

Data collection was exhaustive**.**

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

Data collection was exhaustive**.**

III.F.2.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

No.

III.F.3 Landings

III.F.3.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Table III.F.1 contains the information collected during the sampling year.

Data collection was exhaustive.

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

Table III.F.1 contains the information collected during the sampling year.

Data collection was exhaustive.

III.F.3.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

STECF:

MS are responsible for collecting the data on landings and discards for all the vessels flying their flag, wherever they fish, and provide data to the organisation responsible for advice	Landings and discards data are collected for all the vessels.

and/or management	
In case the landings occur in a non-EU country, MS shall do all necessary effort to organise the sampling	In the NAFO area, sampling will be done by observers on board (employed by EMI). No regular fishery in other areas. In the Baltic Sea trawl and gill net fishery, data collection is normally also done by observers on board (not in 2009 as fish owners did not agree to take observers on board)

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III.G Research surveys at sea

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

See standard table III.G.1 with the information collected during the sampling year.

All planned surveys were performed (Figures and Table below).

BITS survey was conducted as in previous years (number of days at sea and number of fish hauls).

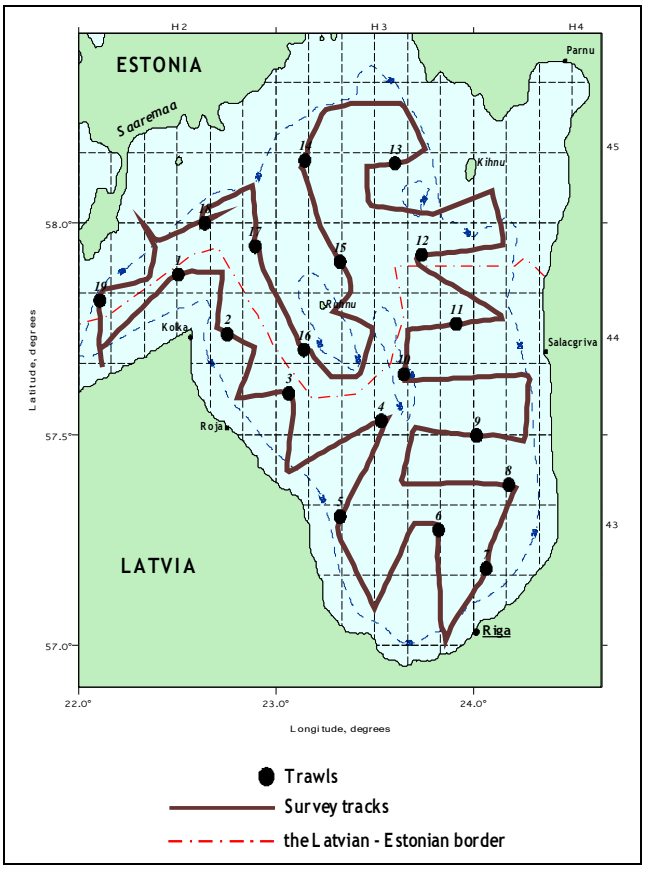

Figure III.G.1. Gulf of Riga survey 2009

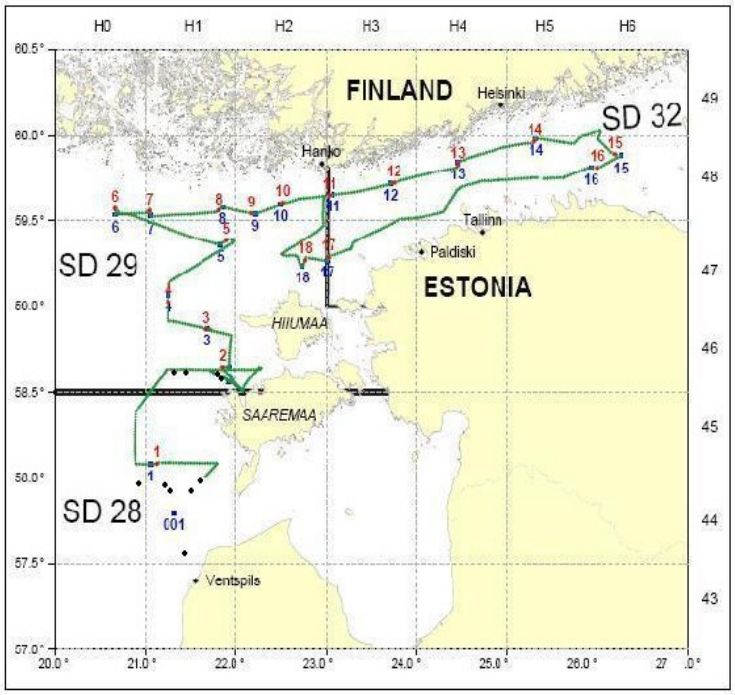

Figure III.G.2. Location of the acoustic transects (green dotted line), the fish control-hauls (red bullets numbered from 1 to 18) and the hydrological stations (blue rectangles) inspected in October 2009 by the R.V. "Baltica", inside the Finnish and Estonian EEZs (parts of the ICES Sub-divisions 28N, 29 and 32). Black dots indicate the location of 10 trawl hauls during BITS 4 QRT survey in Sub-divisions 28 ans 29 in December 2009.

Table III.G.1. BITS survey 2009. 10 hauls in SD 28 and 29.

Trawl no	Date	ICES	Coordinates
1	4.12.2009.	28	57^0 47`18 N $21^0$ 24`86 E
2	4.12.2009.	28	57^0 54`5 N $21^0$ 22`7 E
3	4.12.2009.	28	57^0 54`2 N $21^0$ 31`2 E
4	5.12.2009.	28	57^0 59`4 N $21^0$ 37`4 E
5	5.12.2009.	28	57^0 58`8 N

			21^0 18`6 E	
6	5.12.2009.	28	57^0 58`6 N $20^0$ 57`4 E	
7	6.12.2009.	29	58^0 36`5 N $21^0$ 52`7 E	
8	6.12.2009.	29	58^0 37`3 N $21^0$ 45`0 E	
9	6.12.2009.	29	58^0 35`3 N $21^0$ 25`34 E	
10	6.12.2009.	29	58^0 34`6 N $21^0$ 52`9 E	

BITTS survey (days at sea and the number of fish hauls) was the same as in previous years.

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

No.

III.G.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

No.

III.G.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

None.

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

IV.A Collection of data concerning the aquaculture

IV.A.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Types of data collection for each economic variable are described in standard table IV.A.3.

The data concerning aquaculture were collected as listed and defined in Appendix X of Commission Decision 2008/949/EC. Type of data collection scheme depended on source of economic variable. In case of the data available from official data sources (company accounts) Census data collection scheme was applied. In case of the data available by survey Non-Probability Sample Survey data collection scheme was applied.

The willingness to give information on voluntary basis (questionnaires) was not very high among enterprises.

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

Consistency and comparability for some economic variables ensure by using of official data sources. Results of surveys checked for consistency and comparability of the numbers. Extreme values were reviewed.

IV.A.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

No

IV.A.4 Actions to avoid shortfalls

More clarification about importance of data collection among target group should be one possible way to enhance response rate.

IV.B Collection of data concerning the processing industry

IV.B.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Types of data collection for each economic variable are described in standard table IV.B.2.

The data concerning processing industry were collected as listed and defined in Appendix XII of Commission Decision 2008/949/EC.

The part of data was collected using the company accounts sent by the enterprises to the Estonia Tax and Customs Board. Also telephone interviews were applied to specify some variables.

There were not substantial deviations from NP proposal. However, the type of data collection scheme specified over - Non-Probability Sample Survey is correct instead of Stratified random.

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

Consistency and comparability for some economic variables ensure by using of official data sources. Results of surveys checked for consistency and comparability of the numbers. Extreme values were reviewed.

IV.B.3 Follow-up of Regional and international recommendations

No

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

V.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Standard table V.1 contains the information collected during the sampling year.

V.2 Actions to avoid shortfalls

No problems.

VI. Module for management and use of the data

All fisheries data collected in frames of the National Programme as well as purely from national sources are stored in EMI in several separate databases. Currently, work is ongoing to join all databases of EMI (including fisheries databases) into a common system. As the first step, a meta-database of all available data (since the 1940s) is still under construction. This work is financed from other sources. Financing

(from other sources) will be available to include all historic data into digital database presumably by the end of 2013. Fisheries data for 2005-09 are in agreed format and easily accessible from the institute. Survey data and data of test fishing for 2009 are already or will be shortly available from the Fish Resources Department, Ministry of the Environment.

Ministry of the Environment has established two new modules in information system to fulfil the requirements of COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 665/2008 articles 8 and 9. All the primary and metadata collected under DCR will be uploaded and available at the end of the year as well as the data call requests received and the responses provided.

VI.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Standard table VI.1 contains the information collected during the sampling year.
Data of previous years are uploaded in FishFrame 3.2 or 4.1. Beginning from 2010, all data on analyses of commercial catches will be uploaded in FishFrame 5.0, which makes possible to include data in regional databases.

VI.2 Actions to avoid shortfalls

VII. Follow-up of STECF recommendations

SGRN insists that all actions planned for the new DCR, regardless of any funding agenda issue, actually starts on the 1st of January 2009.	Accepted
MS are responsible for collecting the data on landings and discards for all the vessels flying their flag, wherever they fish, and provide data to the organisation responsible for advice and/or management	Landings and discards data are collected for all the vessels.

In case the landings occur in a non-EU country, MS shall do all necessary effort to organise the sampling	In the NAFO area, sampling will be done by observers on board (employed by EMI). No regular fishery in other areas.
The RCM Baltic recommends that all MS upload data (effort, landings-all species, sea-sampling, sampling of landings) for the trawl fisheries targeting cod in the Baltic in order to allow analysis of the fisheries facilitating future task sharing of discard sampling (**RCM Baltic 2007 Recommendation)**	Trawl fishery for cod is conducted outside the Estonian EEZ, and catch is normally landed outside Estonia. Sampling depends on possibility to send an observer on board. Data gathered by observers will be uploaded
MS are obliged to sample recreational fisheries of cod, salmon and bluefin tuna in EU waters	According to Appendix IV, 1), salmon, cod and eel should be sampled in the Baltic Sea (no recreational fishery in other regions). It will be done.
All MS are requested to collect calcified structures for stocks listed in Appendix XV whether they have the facilities to read them or not.	This is the case.
On the confusion on the interpretation of the requirement to triennially update the estimates of "Other biological parameters".	The common tool to evaluate the precision of the biological parameters (COST project), will be implemented.
SGRN requests MS to clearly define the economic parameters collected under Module J of the DCR, with particular reference to fixed/capital costs.	All efforts will be done to meet this requirement

VIII. List of acronyms and abbreviations

EFIS	Estonian Fisheries Information System (a computerized database in the Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture)
EMI	Estonian Marine Institute
WGBFAS	Baltic Fisheries Assessment Working Group (ICES)
WGBIFS	Baltic International Fish Survey Working Group (ICES)
WGBAST	Baltic Salmon and Trout Working Group (ICES)