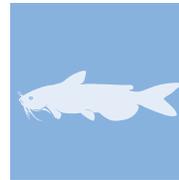
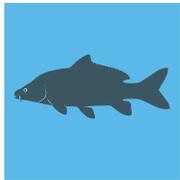
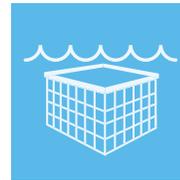




Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

COUNTRY REPORTS

Croatia



Country Report Supporting the Preparation of the
First Report on *The State of the World's Aquatic
Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*

This Country Report has been submitted by the national authorities as a contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) publication, *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*. The information in this Country Report has not been verified by FAO, and its content is entirely the responsibility of the entity preparing the Country Report, and does not necessarily represent the views of FAO, or its Members. The designations employed and the presentation of material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

COMMISSION ON
GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE

**Questionnaire for the Preparation of
Country Reports for *the First State of
the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources
for Food and Agriculture***

COMMISSION ON
GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE



INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE DYNAMIC GUIDELINES

How do I complete the dynamic guidelines?

1. You will require Adobe Reader to open the dynamic guidelines. Adobe Reader can be downloaded free of charge from: <http://get.adobe.com/uk/reader/otherversions/>. Use Adobe Reader Version 10 or higher.
2. Open the dynamic guidelines and save it (save as a pdf) on your hard drive.
3. Please rename it <name of your country>.pdf.
4. You may forward the dynamic guidelines to stakeholders you would like to involve or inform by e-mail. You may also print and/or save the dynamic guidelines.
5. It is advisable to prepare textual responses (including any formatting such as bullet points) first in a separate document and then to copy and paste them into the form. Please use font Arial 10. Acronyms and abbreviations should be avoided if possible. If included, they must be introduced (i.e. written out in full) the first time they are used. Note that the text boxes are expandable. Once text has been entered, the box will automatically enlarge to make its content fully visible when you click outside its border. To delete a row you have added, click on the "X" on the far right of the table
6. When you have finished completing the dynamic guidelines, click the "Submit form" button at the end of the form and send the completed dynamic guidelines to Devin.Bartely@fao.org; Matthias.Halwart@fao.org; and ruth.garciagomez@fao.org.
7. This should automatically attach the document to an email that you can then send. Otherwise, please attach the completed dynamic guidelines manually to an e-mail and send it to Devin.Bartely@fao.org; Matthias.Halwart@fao.org; and ruth.garciagomez@fao.org.
8. A letter confirming official endorsement by relevant authorities should also be attached to the email.
9. You will receive a confirmation that the submission was successful.

Where can I get further assistance?

If you have any questions regarding the dynamic guidelines, please contact Devin.Bartely@fao.org; Matthias.Halwart@fao.org; ruth.garciagomez@fao.org

Several websites provide useful information on aquatic species that can be consulted for proper species names and for information on aquatic genetic resources: [AlgaeBase](#), [Aquamaps](#), [Barcode of Life](#), [Census of Marine Life](#), [FishBase](#), [Frozen Ark](#), [GenBank](#), [Global Biodiversity Information Facility](#), [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#), [National Institutes of Health Database on Genomes and Bioinformatics](#), [Ornamental Fish International](#), [SealifeBase](#), [Sea Around Us](#), and [World Register of Marine Species](#).

How, by whom and by when must the completed dynamic guidelines be submitted?

Once officially endorsed by the relevant authorities, the completed dynamic guidelines should be submitted (click the "Submit form" button on the header banner) by the National Focal Point. **Completed dynamic guidelines should be sent by December 31st 2015.**

www.algaebase.org
www.aquamaps.org
www.barcodeoflife.org
www.coml.org
www.fishbase.org
www.frozenark.org
www.genbank.org
www.gbif.org
www.iucn.org
<http://discover.nci.nih.gov/>
www.ornamental-fish-int.org
www.sealifebase.org
www.seaaroundus.org
www.marinespecies.org

I. INTRODUCTION

At its Thirteenth Regular Session, the Commission noted that the preparation of a country-driven *State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* would provide countries with opportunities for assessing the status of their aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture and enhancing the contributions of aquatic genetic resources to food security and rural development. Additionally the process of producing Country Reports will assist countries in determining their needs and priorities for the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture, and will help raise awareness among policy-makers.

II. COUNTRY REPORTS

As with the other sectors, *The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (SoWAqGR)* will be compiled from Country Reports. It is recognized that guidance is necessary in order to assist countries in completing those reports under a common framework. The Country Reports will become official government documents submitted to FAO.

The following questionnaire is the suggested format for the preparation and submission of Country Reports. The questionnaire has been prepared by FAO to assist in the preparation of Country Reports contributing to the SoWAqGR Report. It has been designed to assist countries to undertake a strategic assessment of their aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture.

The scope of the first State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and therefore the emphasis in the Country Reports, is farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives within national jurisdiction.

Country Reports should:

- become powerful tools for improving the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture, at national and regional levels;
- identify threats to aquatic genetic resources, gaps in information about aquatic genetic resources and needs for the strengthening of national capacity to manage aquatic genetic resources effectively;
- inform the development of national policies, legislation, research and development, education, training and extension concerning the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- contribute to raising public awareness about the importance of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture;
- complement other national reporting activities on the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources.

Timeline and process

In line with the overall process, as established by the Commission, the Director-General of FAO sent a Circular State Letter on 19 April 2012 to countries requesting them to identify National Focal Points for the preparation of Country Reports by 31 December, 2015.

The following steps are recommended in preparing the Country Report, using a participatory approach:

- Each participating country should appoint a National Focal Point for the coordination of the preparation of the Country Report who will also act as focal point to FAO. National Focal Points should be communicated to the Secretary, Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (cgrfa@fao.org) immediately.
- Countries are encouraged to establish a national committee to oversee the preparation of the Country Report. The national committee should consist of as many representative stakeholders as practical (representing government, industry, research and civil society).
- The national committee should meet frequently to review progress and consult widely with key stakeholders.

- The National Focal Point should coordinate the preparation of the first draft of the Country Report, which should be reviewed by the national committee. The National Focal Point should facilitate a consultative process for broader stakeholder review.
- Following the stakeholder review, the National Focal Point should coordinate the finalization of the Country Report, submit it to the government for official endorsement and transmit it to FAO in one of the Organization's official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) by 31 December 2015.
- The Country Report will be an official government report.
- If countries are unable to submit final Country Reports by the set deadline, preliminary reports of findings should be provided to FAO to contribute to the identification of global priorities for inclusion in the SoWAqGR Report.

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PREPARATION OF COUNTRY REPORTS FOR
THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE**

Country report supporting the preparation of
The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Country	Croatia
Prepared By	Marija Bošnjak, Directorate of Fisheries*
Date	Nov 25, 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I.EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
II.INTRODUCTION	7
III.MAIN BODY OF THE COUNTRY REPORT	9
Chapter 1. The Use and Exchange of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction	9
Chapter 2. Drivers and Trends in Aquaculture: Consequences for Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction	47
Chapter 3. <i>In Situ</i> Conservation of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction	55
Chapter 4. <i>Ex Situ</i> Conservation of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction	61
Chapter 5. Stakeholders with Interests in Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction	65
Chapter 6. National Policies and Legislation for Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction	72
Chapter 7. Research, Education, Training and Extension on Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction: Coordination, Networking and Information	79
Chapter 8. International Collaboration on Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and Their Wild Relatives	96

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Country Report should contain an executive summary of 2-3 pages highlighting the main findings of the analysis and providing an overview of key issues, constraints and existing capacity to address the issues and challenges. The executive summary should indicate trends and driving forces and present an overview of the proposed strategic directions for future actions aimed at the national, regional and global levels.

Please include the Executive Summary here.

Farming of aquatic organisms in Republic of Croatia comprises marine and freshwater aquaculture. The total production in marine aquaculture in 2015 was 12.043 tonnes, 71,8% of which was finfish, 21,6% was bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) and 6,6% shellfish. Finfish farming is dominated by seabass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*) and seabream (*Sparus aurata*) with the production of these two species reaching some 8500 tonnes. In 2015 there were 139 shellfish farmers and 35 fish farmers registered. The farming takes place at 292 locations for shellfish, 63 locations for finfish, and 14 locations for bluefin tuna farming. There were few fish farmers who farmed shellfish in polyculture with finfish.

Freshwater aquaculture includes production of warm-water (cyprinid or carp-like species) and cold-water (salmonid, trout-like species). The total production in freshwater aquaculture in 2015 was 4.832 tonnes, 86% of which were cyprinid species and 14% salmonid species. Dominant species in production are common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) comprising 70% of total freshwater aquaculture production and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) comprising 13,7% of total freshwater aquaculture production, followed by herbivorous species.

Besides farmed species reported in table 1.2. there are several species reported to FAO statistics as aggregated value. This quantity mainly refers to non-primarily farmed species, so called "wild fish" that are making part of carp pond ecosystems and are harvested together with other farmed fish species.

In 2015 there were 42 freshwater fish farmers registered. Farming takes place at 47 locations, 24 of which are carp farms and 23 trout farms. Total area of carp farms amounted to 9917 ha, while the total area of trout farms was 51.482 m².

In recent years, aquaculture production shows growth trend in general and it is expected to continue in future while adhering to the principles of economic, social and environmental sustainability. This is in line with one of general strategic objectives outlined in NSPA (Croatian National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development 2014-2020).

All wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are also targeted by capture fisheries. In order to prevent overfishing management measures for most of these species are in force.

Genetic data for farmed seabass, seabream and common carp and their wild relatives are defined and published by Croatian scientific community, mostly as a part of projects aiming to develop fast and accurate tools for identifying escapees of farmed species into wild populations, and to assess the degree of its interaction with wild local fish populations. There is growing concern about potential impact of escapees on indigenous populations so called "genetic pollution".

Genetic data are also available for wild populations of bluefin tuna and oysters. Genetic data aren't being used in fish farming management.

Genetic improvement method used in Croatian aquaculture is only traditional selective breeding of several farmed marine and freshwater species where broodstock is established within several private companies. Modern biotechnological methods to improve the performance characteristics of farmed species aren't still in use.

The capacities of Croatian marine hatcheries still can't meet farmer's demands and majority of fish fry is imported from Italy, France, Greece and Spain consequently.

Usage of wild brood stock in aquaculture production is very limited while wild seed in production of shellfishes and bluefin tuna is used exclusively.

Farmed AqGR are positively affected by increased wealth and demand for fish, governance, changes in values and ethics of consumers, and negatively by competition for resources.

Wild relatives of AqGR are negatively affected by the habitat loss and degradation, pollution and establishment of invasive species.

In situ conservation measures mainly targeting wild populations of farmed aquatic species include following: stocking activities, fishing quotas, declaration of protected species and habitats, establishment of national fishing protected areas-e.g. spawning grounds and nursery areas (to protect undersized individuals-juveniles), no-take zones, restrictions concerning fishing gears, minimum conservation reference sizes, closed-seasons.

Aquatic protected areas are managed by public institutions which carry out activities of protection, maintenance and promotion of the protected area with the aim of protecting and conserving the original state of nature, ensuring the unimpeded natural processes and sustainable use of natural resources, monitor implementation of nature protection requirements and measures in the territory they manage, and participate in collection of data for the purpose of monitoring the state of conservation of nature. The management of all protected areas is achieved through the Management Plan, in accordance with the Nature Protection Act. It defines the management objectives and activities necessary to achieve these objectives as well as their indicators.

Ex situ collections comprise in vivo collections of brood stock in hatcheries and collections of aquatic animals within research institutes and public aquariums.

There are no in vitro collections and gene banks for AqGR in Croatia.

A number of stakeholders with interests in AqGR have different roles in regards of AqGR and their cooperation and communication is essential in strategic planning process.

The fisheries sector, including aquaculture, in the Republic of Croatia is regulated by the Marine Fisheries Act (OG No. 81/13, 14/14, 152/14) and Freshwater Fisheries Act (OG No. 106/01, 7/03, 174/04, 10/05-corrigendum, 49/05 - consolidated text, 14/14) and several subregulations.

There is no single regulation governing aquaculture, but there is a special chapter within the Marine Fisheries Act and a special chapter within the Freshwater Fisheries Act related to this activity. Based on these acts, there is a number of subregulations regulating the specific issues of marine and freshwater aquaculture, such as granting of farming licenses, educational obligations, criteria for spatial positioning of mariculture, procedures for data collection in aquaculture, tuna farming, etc.

Currently, new exclusive legislative act on aquaculture is under development. This act is going to consolidate provisions related to aquaculture and eliminate shortcomings of current provisions. This act is also going to include provisions related to introduction of alien species into aquaculture.

Research on different aspects of aquatic genetic resources is performed by several institutions, including Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, the Ruđer Bošković Institute as well as a range of faculties (Faculty of Science and Faculty of Agronomy in Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture in Osijek, etc). The projects aimed to increase technological efficiency, diversify the production and create new products in the sector have not significantly contributed to an increase in production, nor to an increase in the number of new aquaculture products. Therefore, one of the main NSPA (Croatian National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development 2014-2020) priorities envisages improvement of collaboration within scientific and research institutions and production sector).

Education on AqGR, fisheries and aquaculture issues in Croatia is performed by academic institutions (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture; University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology; University of Dubrovnik, Department of Aquaculture; University of Split, University Department of Marine Studies; University of Zadar, Department of Ecology, Agronomy and Aquaculture; University of Osijek, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Game Management, Beekeeping and Fisheries).

Aquaculture is one of the optional subjects for BSc degree at several universities. Post-graduate training, MSc and PhD programmes are also offered by several universities.

Data on fisheries and aquaculture are collected and maintained by the Croatian Fisheries Information System (FIS) which is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries. Data dissemination is managed by the Directorate of Fisheries, following provisions laid down by Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008.

Croatia is a party of few international Conventions and Protocols concerning AqGR (Convention on Biological Diversity, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat....)

*Organizations/members who were consulted and participated in preparation of the national report on AqGR:

Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries: Ph.D. Vlasta Franičević, B.Sc. Marija Bošnjak, B.Sc. Ana Lukin, B.Sc. Tatjana Boroša Pecigoš, B.Sc. Valentina Šebalj

Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (IOR): Ph.D. Tanja Šegvić

Ministry of Environment and Energy: B.Sc. Dubravka Stepić, B.Sc. Sonja Desnica, B.Sc. Katja Jelić

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture, Department for Fisheries, Beekeeping, Game Management and Special Zoology: Ph.D. Tea Tomljanović

II. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the Introduction is to present an overview that will allow a person who is unfamiliar with the country to appreciate the context for the Country Report. The Introduction should present a broad overview and present background information from your country on farmed aquatic species, their wild relatives and culture based fisheries. Detailed information should be provided in the main body of the Country Report. Countries may wish to consider developing their Introductions after completing the main body of their Country Reports.

Please write the overview here

Aquaculture and capture fisheries are activities of Croatian fisheries sector that have a long tradition in Croatia. Contribution of fisheries in Croatian GDP vary between 0,2% and 0,7%. In the same time great importance of fisheries sector may be observed through the element of supply of fresh high quality food, a contribution to the positive foreign trade balance, and the significance of employment on the coast and the islands, where fishery is one of the only activity that provide a source of income throughout the year.

Fisheries sector in the Republic of Croatia is regulated by the Marine Fisheries Act (OG No 81/13;14/14;152/14) and Freshwater Fisheries Act (OG No 106/01, 7/03, 174/04, 10/04- corrigendum and 49/05 consolidated text,14/14) and numerous subregulations.

Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries is the competent authority for fisheries. . Directorate of Fisheries is responsible for all administrative tasks within marine fisheries (managing the fleet and resources), freshwater fisheries, aquaculture (marine and freshwater), structural measures (as the Managing Authority), market policy and fishery inspections. Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries is responsible for sustainable management of fisheries resources and the fisheries sector in general.

MARINE AND FRESHWATER FISHERY

Since the wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are also within the scope of this report hereby is a brief overview of fishing sector.

Marine Fisheries Act recognizes the following categories of fishery: commercial, sports and recreational fishery, as well as fishing for scientific and educational purposes and public aquariums.

Marine commercial fishery has high socio-economic significance. All wild relatives of marine farmed aquatic species are also targeted by capture fisheries and, most of them are under management and control measures.

Freshwater fishery segment includes commercial, recreational and sports fishery and is regulated by Freshwater Fisheries Act and several subregulations. Total catch in freshwater fishery in 2015 (commercial and sports) amounted to 649 tons.

Commercial freshwater fishery in Croatia takes place on the rivers Danube (within the borders of the Republic of Croatia), and Sava (downstream from Jasenovac within the borders of the Republic of Croatia). There are 42 licenses for commercial freshwater fishery; 26 of them are registered for commercial fishery on the Danube and 16 on the Sava river. Total catch in commercial freshwater fishery in 2015 was 59 tons, out of which some 85% was caught in Danube and 15% in Sava.

There are some 38500 anglers engaged in sports freshwater fishery in Croatia. They are grouped within 130 holders of fishing rights. Holders of fishing rights have the obligation to manage the resources based on the annual management plans. Management of this segment of freshwater fisheries is done through sports and recreational fishing associations, and in 2015, the total catch in freshwater sport fishery was 590 tons.

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture in Croatia is an economic activity with the objective to ensure high quality and competitive food product and to contribute to entire development of coastal, island and rural areas.

Mariculture in Croatia has a long tradition. The farming of shellfish started several centuries ago, while there was a great upswing in production during the last century. Fish farming has a tradition of almost 40 years. Croatia was also one of the first countries in Europe where bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) farming has started, in the 1990s. Mariculture significantly contributes to the conservation of sensitive island communities, where it has been fully accepted in the society and where it is the only activity which provides full employment all year around. Mariculture also significantly contributes to the development of accompanying activities, while also contributing to the development of tourism.

Total production in mariculture in 2015 was 12.043 tonnes, of which there were 4.488 tonnes of european sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*), 4.075 tonnes of gilt-head bream (*Sparus aurata*), 67 tonnes of meagre (*Argyrosomus regius*), 4 tonnes of common dentex (*Dentex dentex*), 7 tonnes of turbot (*Psetta maxima*), 746 tonnes of mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus galoprovincialis*), 52 tonnes of the european flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and 2.603 tonnes of atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*). The species predominately farmed are the european seabass, gilt-head bream and bluefin tuna.

European seabass and the gilt-head bream are farmed in floating cages using modern technologies and includes a fully closed farming cycle, from controlled spawning to a market-size product. The majority of the farmed fish is placed on the national market and the EU market (Italy). There is a constant growth in the production of these species, due to the increase in the consumption on the national market, as well as the stabilization of the prices at the EU market. European sea bass and the gilt-head bream juveniles are produced in land-based hatcheries. Total production covers less than 50% of the installed farming capacities, so a great part of juveniles is imported from Italy and France. One of the additional possibilities for future development of sea bass and gilt-head bream farming, as well as of new species, is farming in closed land-based recirculation systems.

Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) is farmed in floating cages on semi-open and open areas of the middle Adriatic. Farming is based on capture of juvenile tuna (8-10 kg) that are placed in cages and farmed up to the market size (30 or more kg). Almost the entire tuna production is placed on the Japanese market. Production volume is directly related to fishing quotas controlled by ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas). Significant effort is made in the development and research projects whose objective is to ensure the closing of the tuna farming cycle.

Shellfish farming comprises farming of mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus galoprovincialis*) and the European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), using traditional farming technology of floating parks. Production take place in production areas continuously monitored by the state (monitoring of water quality). Farming process is based entirely on the collection of immature shellfish from the sea, since there are no shellfish hatcheries. Conservation of traditional method of oyster farming in the specific protected region of Malostonski Bay represents a challenge for adding higher value to the final product. This segment of marine aquaculture has additional potential of ecological farming, due to the natural characteristics of most of the areas where shellfish are farmed.

In order to ensure the required space and avoid potential conflicts in the sensitive coastal areas, Croatia has defined specific criteria for determination of zones in which mariculture is to be performed. With regard to the significance of the elements of the integrated maritime policy in the following period, it is expected that mariculture shall be the activity that shall provide an impetus for the development of the entire fisheries sector.

The early beginnings of freshwater aquaculture in the Republic of Croatia are associated with the end of the 19th century, when the first trout and carp farms were established. In addition to production of high nutritional value food, this activity has important socio - economic component contributing to employment. As freshwater fish farms are located mostly in rural areas, employment opportunities for local residents directly contribute to increased employment rate and development of

these areas.

Farming of freshwater fish species includes production of warm water species (cyprinid species) and cold water species (salmonid species). The most important species in freshwater farming are carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

Most of warm water farms in Croatia are situated near larger river basins in the lowland, continental part of Croatia. The farming of cyprinid species represents farming of carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) in monoculture or polyculture with other species, like grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*), bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), wels catfish (*Silurus glanis*), pike-perch (*Sander lucioperca*), northern pike (*Esox lucius*), and tench (*Tinca tinca*).

Trout species are mostly farmed in closed recirculation systems. Farms are usually situated in hill and mountainous regions of Croatia, where there are fast flowing waters with great quantities of high quality cold water. The majority of production is rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), while the brown trout (*Salmo trutta m. fario*) presents < 1%. The majority of the production of freshwater fish is placed on the national market, while the rest is placed on the EU market (Italy, Germany, Hungary, etc). Total production of freshwater aquaculture in 2015 was 4.832 tonnes, 3.401 tonnes of carp and 666 tonnes of rainbow trout.

The warm-water (carp) farms represent areas of great natural value, and are included in the European Union Natura 2000 Network (Regulation on the Ecological Network, OG 124/2013). These large carp farms are highly significant for the protection of biological diversity. The carp farming in these farms may be connected to the protection of a number of bird species which are permanently or periodically found in these areas. Through the activities which contribute to the nature protection and conservation of biological diversity, there is an opportunity to increase the value of the final aquaculture product.

Main goal for future development of Croatian aquaculture is to increase total production while respecting the principles of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

III. MAIN BODY OF THE COUNTRY REPORT

Aquaculture, culture-based fisheries and capture fisheries, have differing importance among countries. The structure of chapters in each Country Report will reflect those differences. Countries which do not have a well-developed aquaculture sector but where wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are located, should report on these resources. Countries should decide how to prioritize the coverage of their Country Reports depending on their aquatic genetic resources.

Chapter 1: The Use and Exchange of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 1 is to provide annotated inventories of aquatic genetic resources (AqGR) of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

Farmed aquatic species

1. Over the last 10 years, has production been: *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Increasing
- Stable
- Decreasing
- Stopped
- Still in Research and Development
- Fluctuating
- Not known

2. What is the expected trend over the next 10 years? *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Increasing
- Stable
- Decreasing
- Stopped
- Still in Research and Development
- Fluctuating
- Not known

3. Is the identification and naming of farmed species, subspecies, hybrids, crossbreeds, strains, triploids, other distinct types accurate and up- to-date? *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Yes
- No
- Mostly Yes
- Mostly No

Please include any explanation or additional information here.

Species name labeling is correctly declared for all farmed fish.

4. To what extent are genetic data for farmed aquatic organisms

a) Available? *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Not at all
- To a minor extent
- To some extent
- To a great extent

b) Used in management? *Please mark appropriate box.*

- Not at all
- To a minor extent
- To some extent
- To a great extent

Please add any explanation here.

-Genetic data in terms of mtDNA and microsatellites loci are defined and published for seabream, seabass, bluefin tuna and carp. The data are established by the Croatian scientific community. Up to now, no genetic monitoring is established within commercial hatcheries or ongrowing fish farms. Seabream, seabass and carp are monitored by so called 'performance tests' which are based mainly on phenotypic data (growth, diseases resistance).

5. To what extent are the aquatic organisms farmed in your country sourced as wild seed or from wild brood stock?

Please mark appropriate box.

- Not at all
- To a minor extent
- To some extent
- To a great extent

Please add any explanation here.

For seabream and seabass, all used seeds originated from domesticated broodstocks (in case of domestic production of fish fry). Usage of wild broodstock in Croatian aquaculture is very limited(only for the purpose of refreshment of broodstock).
Tuna farming is 100% based on capture of smaller wild tunas and their subsequent farming to market size.
Regarding shellfish farming which comprises farming of mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) and oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) entire production is based on the collection of immature shellfish from the sea (wild seed).

6. What proportions (%) of breeding programmes and efforts for the genetic improvement of farmed aquatic species in your country are being managed by the public sector (government research, universities etc.), the private sector, and public-private partnerships?

• Percent managed by public sector. **Please Enter Percentage Here**

• Percent managed by private sector. **Please Enter Percentage Here**

• Percent managed by private /public partnership. **Please Enter Percentage Here**

Total

Please add any explanation here.

For a number of years selective breeding programs were implemented and financed by the state, while, at the present time these activities are performed sporadically, as part of private projects and only in certain hatcheries and farms.

7. To what extent do genetically improved aquatic organisms, including hybrids, crossbreeds, strains, triploids and other distinct types contribute to national aquaculture production in terms of volume ?

Please mark appropriate box.

- Not at all
- To a minor extent
- To some extent
- To a great extent

8. Please list most significant examples where genetic improvement contributed to increased production and indicate whether they were developed by public, private or public/private partnerships.

Add Row

Species	Type of genetic improvement <i>mark all that apply</i>	Developed By <i>mark all that apply</i>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
Cyprinus carpio	<input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
Dicentrarchus labrax	<input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
Sparus aurata	<input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Public Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Public partnership	

9. Please fill in table 1.1

Table 1.1 Aquatic genetic resources (AqGR) of farmed aquatic species in your country

Add Row							
Farmed species	Genetic type	Availability of genetic data	Trends in production	Future trends in production	Genetic improvement	Future genetic improvement	Comments
List species (scientific names), strains and varieties as scientific names (put in brackets the most widely used national common name or names) and indicate whether native or introduced	<i>Indicate all genetic types that apply to the species</i>	Are genetic data available for farmed populations? If yes, give summary details in comments	Over the last 10 years, production has been (mark one)	Expected trend over the next 10 years is that production will (mark one)	Which genetic technologies are currently being used on the species (mark all that apply)	mark all that apply	For example important traits improved, how data are used in management or name of breed, source of information, etc.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced							Breeding activities are mainly focus on growth performance selection. In combination with morphological characteristics, selection intensities are still moderate. Croatian seed (eggs, larvae) market cannot meet farmer's demand, thus seed import from Italy, France and nowadays Greece is common. The most Croatian hatcheries have established their own broodstock units, but also imported broodstocks (no-Adriatic populations) are used for seed production. Genetic data on seabream in Croatia are mainly available from research institution i.e. Segvić-Bubić et al (2011 doi:10.1016/j.aquaculture.2011.06.007, 2014 doi: 10.3354/aei00111) where several broodstocks and their wild counterparts were morphologically and genetically characterized using microsatellites as markers.	X
Sparus aurata								
<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Dicentrarchus labrax	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>As in case of seabream, breeding activities of seabass are mainly focus on growth performance selection. Genetic data of six farmed populations of European seabass of different geographical origin, and ten neighbouring wild populations in the Adriatic Sea are available from Šegvić-Bubić et al. (2016) doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsw155</p>	X
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Argyrosomus regius	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>In Croatia, meagre is a relatively new cultured species whose farming started after the year 2000. It is very rare in fisheries catches and is considered highly endangered. Since the beginning of meagre aquaculture in Croatia, fingerlings were obtained and transferred mostly from French and Italian hatcheries. Currently, a brood stock is being established in two farms, with intention to start fingerling production in their own hatchery in the future. Still, no genetic data is available.</p>	X

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Dentex dentex	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>In Croatia, dentex is a relatively new cultured species whose farming started after the year 2000. Domestic broodstock is used for seed production, although commercial production is still small. Genetic data of farmed and wild populations in Adriatic Sea, in terms of mtDNA and microsatellites loci, are available from database of the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (Šegvić-Bubić – coordinator).</p>	X
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Psetta maxima	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>There is no established brood stock in Croatia. All fish fry is imported from abroad (mainly France).</p>	X

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Thunnus thynnus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>Tuna production in Croatia coastal waters depends on the availability of catches of juvenile tuna in the wild. It is also limited with national catching quota which Croatia is bound to as a member of ICCAT. Genetic data are only available for wild populations. There is no genetic improvement regarding this species but experimental breeding units exist in some farms. Research related with morphological and genetic identification of spontaneously spawned larvae of captive Bluefin Tuna Thunnus thynnus in the Adriatic Sea is available from Grubišić et al (2013 doi:10.1080/03632415.2013.826201) and alsare o T. thynnus cDNA libraries available from Trumbic et al (2015 doi:10.1186/s12864-015-2208-7)</p>	X
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Mytilus galloprovincialis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>Production of mussels is based on seed collection from wild, thus no genetic improvements are possible. Up to now, no genetic data are available.</p>	X

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<p>European flat oyster is a native European oyster species that is traditionally cultured in Croatia and collected from natural populations. Thus, capture based aquaculture production in coastal waters depends on the occurrence of natural seed that is greatly influenced by environmental sea condition. Genetic data are only available for wild populations in connection with ecological issues and presence of invasive species <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> (Šegvić-Bubić et al. 2012, 2016).</p>	
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<p>Tomljanović T., Treer T., Čurik Čubrić V., Safner T., Šprem N., Piria M., Matulić D., Safner R., Aničić I. (2013): Microsatellite-based genetic variability and differentiation of hatchery and feral common carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> L.(Cyprinidae, Cypriniformes) populations in Croatia. Archives of Biological Sciences, 65(2): 577-584.</p>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		

<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
Ctenopharyngodon idellus								X
<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
Hypophthalmichthys molitrix								X

<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
Hypophthalmichthys nobilis								X
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
Esox lucius								X

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
Silurus glanis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		X
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
Sander lucioperca	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Tinca tinca	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		X
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Native <input type="radio"/> Introduced								
Salmo trutta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		X

<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		X
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>								
<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type <input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strains <input type="checkbox"/> Varieties <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Stopped <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization <input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation) <input type="checkbox"/> Monosex <input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<p>This microalgae is produced in marine fish hatcheries and used in fish larvae production.</p>	X
<i>Nannochloropsis spp</i>								

<input type="radio"/> Native <input checked="" type="radio"/> Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/> Wild Type	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective breeding		
<i>Brachionus plicatilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Selective bred type	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="radio"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybridization		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids	<input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="radio"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	This zooplankton is produced in marine fish hatcheries and used as feeding organism for gilthead seabream larvae production	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross breeds		<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="radio"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex	<input type="checkbox"/> Monosex		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strains		<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="radio"/> Stopped	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection	<input type="checkbox"/> Marker assisted selection		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Varieties		<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comment)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyploids							

X

10. Which aquatic species in your country are thought to have potential for domestication and future use in aquaculture?

Add Row

Species <i>Type and select a species</i>	Is the species native to your country?	Comments <i>For example main sources of information</i>	
Dentex gibbosus	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<p>Grubišić, Leon; Jelić-Mrčelić, Gorana; Skakelja, Neda; Katavić, Ivan; Tičina, Vjekoslav; Slišković, Merica. Reproductive biology of pink dentex <i>Dentex gibbosus</i> (Rafinesque) from the Adriatic Sea, Croatia. // <i>Aquaculture Research</i>. 38 (2007) , 9; 991-1001.</p> <p>Katavić, Ivan; Grubišić, Leon; Skakelja, Neda. Growth performances of pink dentex as compared to four other sparids reared in marine cages in Croatia. // <i>Aquaculture International</i>. 8 (2000) , 5; 455-461.</p>	X
Scorpaena scrofa	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<p>Šegvić, Tanja; Grubišić, Leon; Katavić, Ivan; Bartulović, Vlasta; Pallaoro, Armin; Dulčić, Jakov. Embryonic and larval development of largescaled scorpionfish <i>Scorpaena scrofa</i> (Scorpaenidae). // <i>Cybium</i>. 31 (2007) , 4; 465-470.</p>	X
Seriola dumerili	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<p>Species is already introduced in Mediterranean aquaculture, but not in Croatia. Šegvić Bubić, Tanja; Marrones, F; Grubišić, Leon; Izquierdo-Gomez, David; Katavić, Ivan; Lo Brutto, Sabrina. Two seas, two lineages: How genetic diversity is structured in Atlantic and Mediterranean greater amberjack <i>Seriola dumerili</i> Risso, 1810 (Perciformes, Carangidae). // <i>Fisheries research</i>. 1 (2016) ; 271-279.</p> <p>Skaramuca, Boško; Kožul, Valter; Teskeredzić, Zlatica; Bolotin, Jakša; Onofri, Vladimir. Growth rate of tank-reared Mediterranean amberjack, <i>Seriola dumerili</i> (Risso 1810) fed on three different diets. // <i>Journal of Applied Ichthyology</i>. 17 (2001) , 3; 130-133</p>	X

Epinephelus spp	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<p>New findings regarding the spawning in captivity, embryonic and larval rearing has been published by Croatian scientific community.</p> <p>Glamuzina, Branko; Glavić, Nikša; Tutman, Pero; Kožul, Valter; Skaramuca, Boško.</p> <p>Notes on first attempt at artificial spawning and rearing of early stages with goldblotch grouper, <i>Epinephelus costae</i> (Steindachner, 1875). // <i>Aquaculture International</i>. 8 (2000) , 6; 1-5.</p> <p>Glamuzina, Branko; Glavić, Nikša; Tutman, Pero; Kožul, Valter; Skaramuca, Boško.</p> <p>Egg and early larval development of laboratory reared goldblotch grouper, <i>Epinephelus costae</i> (Steindachner, 1878)(Pisces, Serranidae). // <i>Scientia marina</i>. 64 (2000) , 3; 341-345.</p> <p>Glamuzina, Branko; Kožul, Valter; Tutman, Pero; Skaramuca, Boško.</p> <p>Hybridization between Mediterranean groupers: <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i> (female) x <i>E. aeneus</i> (male) and early development. // <i>Aquaculture research</i>. 30 (1999) ; 625-628.</p> <p>Glamuzina, Branko; Glavic, Nikša; Skaramuca, Boško; Kožul, Valter.</p> <p>Induced sex reversal of dusky grouper <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i> (Lowe). // <i>Aquaculture research</i>. 29 (1998) , 8; 563-567.</p> <p>Glamuzina, Branko; Skaramuca, Boško; Glavić, Nikša; Kožul, Valter.</p> <p>Preliminary studies on reproduction and early life stages in rearing trials with dusky grouper <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i> (Lowe, 1834) . // <i>Aquaculture research</i>. 29 (1998) , 10; 769-771 (članak, znanstveni).</p> <p>Glamuzina, Branko; Skaramuca, Boško; Glavić, Nikša; Kožul, Valter; Dulčić, Jakov; Kraljević, Miro.</p> <p>Egg and early larval development of laboratory reared dusky grouper, <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i> (Lowe, 1834) (Pisces: Serranidae). // <i>Scientia marina</i>. 62 (1998) , 4; 373-378 (članak, znanstveni).</p>	X
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<p>The minor production has been recorded recently. There is increased interest for use in aquaculture.</p>	X
Acipenser ruthenus	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known		

Solea solea	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known		X
Anguilla anguilla	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	Not farmed currently.	X
Pecten jacobaeus	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	There is no commercial production, only experimental farming.	X

Perca fluviatilis

Yes

No

Not Known

X

11. Please list the aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species your country has transferred or exchanged with other countries over the past 10 years.

Add Row					
Species	Genetic alteration of exchanged material Mark all that apply	Details of transfer or exchange	Type of genetic material exchanged Mark all that apply	Country or countries involved with exchange Hold CTRL button to select more than one country	Comments <i>Please add main purpose or objective of the exchange and main sources of information</i>
Sparus aurata	<input type="checkbox"/> No deliberate genetic alteration <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Greece Grenada Guatemala Guinea Guinea-Bissau Guyana Haiti Hungary Iceland India Indonesia Iran (Islamic Republic of) Iraq Ireland Israel Italy Jamaica	-Seabream eggs and fingerlings for subsequent farming has been imported from France, Italy and Greece (Ministry of agriculture). Data regarding genetic alteration of imported fingerlings aren't available.
Dicentrarchus labrax	<input type="checkbox"/> No deliberate genetic alteration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Angola Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Armenia Australia Austria Azerbaijan Bahamas Bahrain Bangladesh Barbados Belarus Belgium Belize Benin Bhutan Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Bosnia and Herzegovina Brazil	-Seabass eggs and fingerlings for subsequent farming has been imported from France, Italy, Greece and Spain (Ministry of agriculture). Data regarding genetic alteration of imported fingerlings aren't available. -small quantity of Seabass fingerlings was exported to Bosnia & Herzegovina (Ministry of agriculture)

<p>Argyrosomus regius</p>	<p>No deliberate <input type="checkbox"/> genetic alteration Traditional selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Denmark Djibouti Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Estonia Ethiopia European Union (Mer Faroe Islands (Associa Fiji Finland France Gabon</p>	<p>Meagre fingerlings for subsequent farming has been imported from France (Ministry of agriculture). Data regarding genetic alteration of imported fingerlings aren't available.</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Psetta maxima</p>	<p>No deliberate <input type="checkbox"/> genetic alteration Traditional selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Denmark Djibouti Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Estonia Ethiopia European Union (Mer Faroe Islands (Associa Fiji Finland France Gabon</p>	<p>Turbot fingerlings for subsequent farming has been imported from France (Ministry of agriculture) Data regarding genetic alteration of imported fingerlings aren't available.</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Cyprinus carpio</p>	<p>No deliberate <input type="checkbox"/> genetic alteration Traditional selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Fiji Finland France Gabon Gambia Georgia Germany Ghana Greece Grenada Guatemala Guinea Guinea-Bissau Guyana Haiti Hungary Iceland</p>	<p>-brood stock import -data regarding genetic alteration of imported brood stock aren't available.</p>	<p>X</p>

<p>Oncorhynchus mykiss</p>	<p>No deliberate <input type="checkbox"/> genetic alteration Traditional selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Thailand Timor-Leste Togo Tokelau (Associate Me Tonga Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Tuvalu Uganda Ukraine United Arab Emirates United Kingdom United Republic of Ta United States of Ame Uruguay</p>	<p>Eggs and fingerlings for subsequent farming (Ministry of agriculture) Data regarding genetic alteration of imported eggs and fingerlings aren't available.</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Thunnus thynnus</p>	<p>No deliberate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> genetic alteration Traditional selective breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Hybrids <input type="checkbox"/> Triploids and other polyploids <input type="checkbox"/> Mono-sex production <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Import <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Export</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>Thailand Timor-Leste Togo Tokelau (Associate Me Tonga Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Tuvalu Uganda Ukraine United Arab Emirates United Kingdom United Republic of Ta United States of Ame Uruguay</p>	<p>-export of embryos of wild bluefin tuna spawned in captivity (at farming facility)</p>	<p>X</p>

Wild relatives of farmed aquatic species

12. Please list any wild relatives of aquatic species present in your country that are farmed in another country (but not in your country) and indicate their uses.

This question refers to aquatic genetic resources that are present in the wild in your country and that are being farmed elsewhere (but not farmed in your country), indicating any uses these resources may have in your country.

Add Row

Species	Use (<i>mark all that apply</i>)	Comments	
Mugil cephalus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)		X
Anguilla anguilla	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)		X
Seriola dumerili	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)		X

<p>Dentex gibbosus</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)		<p>X</p>
<p>Huso huso</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)	<p>-Strictly protected species</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Pagellus erythrinus</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)		<p>X</p>
<p>Solea solea</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments)		<p>X</p>

<p>Perca fluviatilis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments) 		X
<p>Ruditapes spp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments) 		X
<p>Astacus astacus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Biological control <input type="checkbox"/> Research and development <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify in comments) 	<p>-Strictly protected species</p>	X

13. Please list the aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species your country has transferred or exchanged with other countries over the past 10 years.

Add Row

This question refers to wild aquatic genetic resources collected from the wild, not from farming facilities as in question 11.

Species	Details of transfer or exchange <i>mark all that apply</i>	Type of genetic material exchanged	Country Hold CTRL button to select more than one country	Comments <i>main sources of information, if the transfer was legal or not</i>	
Thunnus thynnus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export	<input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Italy Jamaica Japan Jordan Kazakhstan Kenya Kiribati Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Lao People's Democratic f Latvia Lebanon Lesotho Liberia Libya Lithuania	Wild Bluefin tuna for further farming was imported from Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, France and Spain	X
Anguilla anguilla	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export	<input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Living specimens <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Marshall Islands Mauritania Mauritius Mexico Micronesia (Federated Sta Monaco Mongolia Montenegro Morocco Mozambique Myanmar Namibia Nauru Nepal Netherlands New Zealand	Eel for further farming was imported from Netherlands	X

14. Please fill in table 1.2

Table 1.2 Aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species in your country.

Add Row											
Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
For each row, list the species as scientific names (put in brackets the most widely used national common For each species, include the named stocks and name of other management units if known)	Is the species (mark as appropriate) :	Is this species targeted by capture fisheries?	Are there any management measures in place?	Are genetic data available for the fishery?	Are genetic data used in management?	Over the last 10 years, catches have been:	Expected trend over the next 10 years.	Indicate the ecosystem where the fishery is located (mark all that apply)	The habitat or range is	What are likely reasons for changes? (mark all that apply)	
Dicentrarchus labrax	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Sparus aurata	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Argyrosomus regius	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Dentex dentex	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Psetta maxima	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Thunnus thynnus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Mytilus galloprovincialis	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Ostrea edulis	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Cyprinus carpio	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Ctenopharyngodon idellus	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Hypophthalmichthys molitrix	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Hypophthalmichthys nobilis	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Esox lucius	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Silurus glanis	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Sander lucioperca	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Tinca tinca	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> River <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X
Salmo trutta	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Target species, stocks or other management units	Characteristics of species	Capture fisheries	Management measures	Availability of genetic data	Use of genetic data in management	Trends in catches	Future trends in catches	Ecosystem(s) where the fishery is located	Changes in ranges and habitats	Reasons for change in abundance of species	
Oncorhynchus mykiss	<input type="checkbox"/> Straddling <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Introduced <input type="checkbox"/> Native	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Fluctuating <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input type="radio"/> Depleted <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Intertidal <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal in EEZ <input type="checkbox"/> High seas <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Reservoir <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="radio"/> Increasing <input type="radio"/> Stable <input type="radio"/> Decreasing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Invasive species <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not known	X

Chapter 2: Drivers and Trends in Aquaculture: Consequences for Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 2 is to review the main drivers and trends that are shaping aquaculture and their consequences for aquatic genetic resources.

15. Please indicate the ways the aquatic genetic resources (AqGR) of **farmed aquatic species** have been impacted by the following drivers. Please give examples of positive and negative impacts for specific drivers.

This question refers to drivers impacting farmed aquatic genetic resources, not about impacts on the entire aquaculture sector. Drivers should be seen from a national perspective.

Driver impacting aquaculture	Effect on AqGR <i>Mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>List examples or other relevant information</i>
Human population increase	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	Croatian population is decreasing without any effect in AqGR of farmed aquatic species.
Increased wealth and demand for fish	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Governance (ability of government, industry and the public to work together in managing resources)	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Climate change	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	For marine aquaculture, no effects of climate changes on aqGR of farmed species has been documented. Slightly sea temperature increase (+/-0,5 ° C) may have beneficial impact on growth increase although oxygen consumption is also increased presenting negative side effect.
Competition for resources, especially freshwater	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	The planning of maritime domain use for aquaculture purposes is faced with the conflict between the existing and potential users of the maritime domain in realising their interests for the coastal area use.

Driver impacting aquaculture	Effect on AqGR <i>Mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>List examples or other relevant information</i>
Changes in values and ethics of consumers	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	In Croatia, the shift to the positive perception of the aquaculture products has been observed in the marine sector. Croatian consumers became more demanding in terms of product information and try to consume food which is environmentally controlled. In particular, Croatian consumers are paying more attention to the declaration of product origin, and they show preference for local and fresh products.
Other	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive	
Add other drivers as necessary	<input type="radio"/> Positive	
	<input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Add Row	Remove Row	

16. Please indicate the ways the aquatic genetic resources of **wild relatives of farmed aquatic species** in nature have been impacted by the following drivers. Please give examples of positive and negative impacts for specific drivers.

This question refers to drivers impacting wild aquatic genetic resources of farmed species, not about impacts on the entire aquaculture sector. Drivers should be seen from a national perspective.

Driver impacting aquaculture	Effect on AqGR <i>Mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>List examples or other relevant information</i>
Human population increase	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Increased wealth and demand for fish	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Governance (ability of government, industry and the public to work together in managing resources)	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	Government has established management measures aiming to protect wild sources in terms of stipulating close seasons, regulating min. catch size, quotas, etc. There are projects related to stock assesment in order to conserve and protect wild populations from overfishing.
Climate change	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	There are not concrete data for evidence-based analysis.
Competition for resources, especially freshwater	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	

Driver impacting aquaculture	Effect on AqGR <i>Mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>List examples or other relevant information</i>
Changes in values and ethics of consumers	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	
Other Add other drivers as necessary	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Add Row	Remove Row	

17. What countermeasures might be taken to reduce adverse impacts on the aquatic genetic resources that sustain current aquaculture and/or provide for its future development?

Describe countermeasures

Biotechnologies

18. To what extent have the following biotechnologies been used in your country for the genetic improvement of farmed aquatic organisms.

Biotechnology	Extent of use	Comments <i>main sources of information, important species for which the biotechnology is applied</i>
Selective breeding	<input type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To a great extent	Main species involved in selective breeding are seabream, seabass and common carp in terms of conducting phyenotypic selection (growth, diseases resistance)
Hybridization	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	
Polyploidy (chromosome set manipulation)	<input type="radio"/> Not at all <input checked="" type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	it is used in rainbow trout production
Monosex production	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	
Marker assisted selection	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	
Gynogenesis/androgenesis	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	
Other Continue adding row as necessary	<input type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="radio"/> To a minor extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> To a great extent	
Add Row	Remove Row	

19. Please indicate the ways aquatic genetic resources of the wild relatives of farmed aquatic species have been impacted by drivers that are changing aquatic ecosystems. Please give countermeasures that might be taken to reduce adverse consequences for the aquatic genetic resources that sustain capture fisheries on wild relatives of farmed species.

Drivers that are changing aquatic ecosystems	Effect on AqGR <i>mark appropriate box</i>	Countermeasures and effects
Habitat loss and degradation	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Pollution of waters	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	Reconstruction and extension of existing and construction of new wastewater treatment plants for industrial and communal waste waters is essential and would ensure better water quality and thus offer better living conditions for all the inhabitants of rivers and other aquatic ecosystems.
Increased frequency of extreme climatic events and long-term climate change	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	
Establishment of invasive species	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	Countermeasures might include: - Implementation of all positive regulations related to invasive species and -further strengthening of cooperation between nature protection and fishery sector
Introductions of parasites and pathogens	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	-Implementation of all positive EU regulations. -avoid introduction of alien species which, among other adverse impact on local fish community, can also be carriers of parasites and pathogens -Import of fry and juveniles causes a risk for introducing devastating diseases (e.g. nodavirus). Countermeasures could include building of new hatcheries, as well as the modernization of the existing ones in order to increase domestic capacity of fish fry production.

Drivers that are changing aquatic ecosystems	Effect on AqGR <i>mark appropriate box</i>	Countermeasures and effects
Impacts of purposeful stocking and escapes from aquaculture	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	Stocking with wild native seed to prevent genetic contamination of residence wild populations. This answer "positive" refers to the driver "Impacts of purposeful stocking". Driver "escapes from aquaculture" is defined separately in the last row of this table.
Capture fisheries	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Other	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive	Countermeasures should include : Improve escape prevention measures ; Recovery plan for escaped fish; Farming of sterile fish (triploides);
Continue listing other drivers	<input type="radio"/> Positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Negative	
Impacts of escapes from aquaculture	<input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Add Row	Remove Row	

Chapter 3: *In Situ* Conservation of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 3 is to review the current status and future prospects for the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives within national jurisdiction for food and agriculture.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- To review the current and likely future contributions to *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives by those who use them in responsible and well managed capture fisheries, aquaculture, and culture-based fisheries.
- To identify and describe any existing and planned aquatic protected areas that are contributing, or will contribute, to *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species.
- To identify and describe any major existing and planned efforts for the *in situ* conservation of threatened or endangered aquatic genetic resources (farmed and wild).
- To review needs and priorities for the future development of *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

Overview of the current status and future prospects for the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives

20. To what extent are responsible and well managed aquaculture and culture-based fisheries contributing to *in situ* conservation of the aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

Please mark appropriate box.

- To a great extent
- To a limited extent
- Not at all
- Not applicable

Please include any additional information

According to Fishery management plans, holders of fishing rights are obliged to perform stocking activities in managed freshwater fishing areas and this can be considered as measure contributing to *in situ* conservation of AqGR of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species. According to guidance in management plans, stocking is performed with different fish stages or age category-from fry to adult stages specimens (In some cases there are requirements in management plans to stock with wild carp forms). Holders of fishing rights acquire stocking material from commercial fish farms. There is no data available about effect of this measures (assessments are not being performed).

21. To what extent are existing facilities contributing to *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species?

Please mark appropriate box.

- To a great extent
 To a limited extent
 Not at all
 Not applicable

Please include any additional information

See explanation in question 20.

22. Please provide *examples* of current or planned activities for the *in situ* conservation of endangered or threatened farmed species and their wild relatives with demonstrated or potential importance for aquaculture, culture-based fisheries, and capture fisheries.

Please describe examples

In Croatia, *Salmo trutta fario* L. (VU), *Cyprinus carpio* L. (EN), *Anguilla anguilla* (CR on EU level) and *Argyrosomus regius*(RE) are wild relatives of farmed aquatic species with endangered status (remark: although eel is not being farmed currently, there were several trials recently).

CURRENT ACTIVITIES FOR THE *in situ* CONSERVATION OF WILD RELATIVES:

-Currently, Common carp and brown trout are protected by provisions of national legislation which stipulate closed seasons and minimum catch sizes, and also with special restrictions in each particular fishing area defined in Fishery management plans of each holder of fishing right (e.g. special fishing regime „catch and release“ in the waters under the specific fishing regime).

-Populations of European eel in Vransko Lake (including the canal of Prosika), and also in the river Krka, north of Skradinski buk, are protected by Nature Protection Act since this populations are declared as a strictly protected according to the Ordinance on strictly protected species (Official Gazette No. 144/13) that means that all fishing for eel in this area is absolutely forbidden. Also, all kind of disruption of migration routes is forbidden.

Regarding temporal restrictions, Ordinance on commercial fishing at sea determines the fishing seasons in Neretva channel from 1. September to 1. March, and also gear restriction regarding limits to mesh size is implemented (24 mm).

PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE *in situ* CONSERVATION OF WILD RELATIVES:

-In Croatia, meagre (*Argyrosomus regius*) is considered regionally extinct (RE)- and it would be worth to try reintroduction into the rivers Neretva, Cetina, Zrmanja and elsewhere (Red book of sea fishes of Croatia; Ivan Jardas, Armin Pallaoro, Nedo Vrgoč, Stjepan Jukić-Peladić, Vlado Dadić).

-According to the Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Republic of Croatia (NBSAP; OG 81/99, 143/08), the preparation and implementation of the management plans with action plans (MPAP) for the protection of endangered species according to the IUCN criteria (CR, EN, VU) is provided. In Operational Programme Competitiveness and Cohesion 2014-2020, preparation of Management plans with action plans (MPAP) for priority species is planned and *Salmo trutta fario* L. is on the list of priority species. This document will prescribe activities for the *in situ* conservation of the species.

23. Please rank (from 1 to 10) the importance of the following objectives for *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives in your country.

Objectives of <i>in situ</i> conservation	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance
Preservation of aquatic genetic diversity	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Maintain good strains for aquaculture production	<input type="text" value="5"/>
Meet consumer and market demands	<input type="text" value="9"/>
To help adapt to impacts of climate change	<input type="text" value="9"/>
Future breed improvement in aquaculture	<input type="text" value="5"/>
<i>Please continue listing any other objectives as needed</i>	<input type="text"/>
Add Row	

Review of the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives through their use in responsible and well managed aquaculture and culture-based fisheries

24. Is the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources included in the policy as an objective in the management of aquaculture and/or culture-based fisheries in your country?

Please mark appropriate box

- Yes
 Not yet, but planned to be included
 No
 Unknown

If yes, please give examples

According to Freshwater Fisheries Act, holders of fishing rights in freshwater sports fisheries are obliged to implement management plans which include stocking activities, as well as terms within competence of nature protection.

25. To what extent are collectors of wild seed and brood stock for aquaculture and culture-based fisheries contributing to the conservation of aquatic genetic resources by maintaining habitats and/or limiting the quantities collected?

Please mark appropriate box

- To a great extent
 To a limited extent
 Not at all
 Not applicable

Please include any additional details

-Collection of wild brood stock from Croatian marine and fresh waters is very limited (for refreshment of brood stock)
-All shellfish production is based on collection of spat from nature but allowed quantities are not limited by law.
-Bluefin tuna seed material is entirely collected from wild and this quantity is limited by annual fishing quotas.

Review of the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives through their use in responsible and well managed capture fisheries

26. Is the conservation of aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species included as an objective in the management of any capture fisheries in your country?

Please mark appropriate box

If yes, please give examples

- Yes
 Not yet, but under development
 No
 Unknown

-As EU is a contracting party of ICCAT(International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) , Croatia is implementing a 15 year Recovery Plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean and all provisions of ICCAT regulations and recommendations regarding conservation of BFT are incorporated in national law.

-In situ conservation of marine AqGR of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species includes :

- 1) declaring protected species and habitats,
 - 2) establishment of national fishing protected areas- e.g. spawning grounds and nursery areas (to protect undersized individuals-juveniles)
 - 3) implementation of restrictions concerning to fishing gears
 - 4) determining the minimum conservation reference sizes of certain marine organisms
- All this measures are in line with EU regulations.

-In FRESHWATER fishery, beside measures for marine AqGR listed above, closed-seasons are stipulated for a number of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species (Order on fish protection in freshwater fisheries- Official Gazette No. 82/2005; 139/2006).

Freshwater commercial fishing is allowed only within restricted water area. Wild freshwater fish populations are mainly exploited in sport fishing by angling.

Fishing areas are managed by holders of fishing rights in accordance with „expert study on the management of fishing area“. At request of the holder of fishing right, this expert study is made by qualified scientific institution and approved by Ministry of agriculture and it includes management measures within the area (the amount of permitted daily and annual catch based on annual growth rate, restocking program and measures for protection of special habitats...)

Review of the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives through the establishment and management of aquatic protected areas

27. Please list any aquatic protected areas in your country that are contributing to the *in situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species and an assessment of effectiveness

Add Row

Aquatic protected area	Effectiveness of conserving Aquatic Genetic Resources	Comments <i>provide any additional information</i>	
National parks with aquatic habitats included-National Park Brijuni,National park Kornati,National park Krka,National Park Mljet,National Park Plitvička jezera (Plitvice Lakes)	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input type="radio"/> Unknown	Through banning of freshwater sports fisheries-angling, and water warming, as well as lack of management plans in protected areas, there are significant changes in fish populations. Krka and Plitvice Lakes are salmonid areas, but there is decrease in salmonid species, increase in cyprinid species	X

Aquatic protected area	Effectiveness of conserving Aquatic Genetic Resources	Comments <i>provide any additional information</i>	
Two Special ichtiological reserves (Vrljika river and the upper reaches of the Jadro River), two Special ichtiological-ornithological reserves (Neretva estuary and Pantan) and two Special marine reserves (Bay of Mali Ston and Malo More and Lim Channel)	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	due to very limited time it wasn't possible to gather accurate informations	X
Five Nature parks with aquatic habitats included (Telaščica,Lastovo archipelago,Vransko Lake,Kopački rit,Lonjsko polje) -Vransko Lake,Kopački rit,Lonjsko polje) are also Internationally protected areas in the Republic of Croatia (RAMSAR CONVENTION)	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	due to very limited time it wasn't possible to gather accurate informations.	X
NATURA 2000 area in aquatic habitats	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	due to very limited time it wasn't possible to gather accurate informations.	X
Special habitats (designated by Ordinance on special habitats of fish and other marine organisms and on specific fisheries regulation in Velebit Channel, Novigrad and Karin Sea, Lake of Prokljan, Marina Bay and Neretva sea (OJ 148/04, 152/04, 55/05, 96/06, 123/09. and 130/09).	<input type="radio"/> Very effective <input checked="" type="radio"/> Somewhat effective <input type="radio"/> Not effective <input type="radio"/> Unknown	Special habitats are parts of fishing area which include estuaries,bays,inlets and channels with suitable conditions for fish and other marine organisms and which are their natural spawning, nursery and shelter areas. Special fishing restrictions are being applied in special habitats.	X

Chapter 4: *Ex Situ* Conservation of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 4 is to review the current status and future prospects for the *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

The specific objectives are:

- To review existing *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives in aquaculture facilities, culture collections and gene banks, research facilities, zoos and aquaria;
- To review the contributions that various stakeholders are making to the *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives;
- To review needs and priorities for the future development of *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives, including any that are threatened or endangered.

Review of existing and planned collections of live breeding individuals of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives

28. Please list your country's existing collections of live breeding aquatic organisms that can be considered as contributing to the *ex situ* conservation of aquatic genetic resources. This includes not only collections of species farmed directly for human use, but also collections of live feed organisms (e.g., bacterial flocs, yeasts, microalgae, rotifers and brine shrimp (*Artemia*)).

Add Row				
Species (include information on subspecies or strain in comments if available)	Type of use <i>Please mark all that apply</i>	Is the species (or subspecies) threatened or endangered for example in the IUCN Red List, CITES Appendices or national lists? <i>Please mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>Please list any additional information</i>	
Sparus aurata	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct human consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Live feed organism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown	-brood stocks in hatcheries -there are some <i>ex situ</i> collections within research institutes and public aquariums	X
Dicentrarchus labrax	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct human consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Live feed organism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown	-brood stocks in hatcheries -there are some <i>ex situ</i> collections within research institutes and public aquariums	X
Dentex dentex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct human consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Live feed organism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown	-brood stocks in hatcheries -there are some <i>ex situ</i> collections within research institutes and public aquariums	X

62 Species (include information on subspecies or strain in comments if available)	Type of use <i>Please mark all that apply</i>	Is the species (or subspecies) threatened or endangered for example in the IUCN Red List, CITES Appendices or national lists? <i>Please mark appropriate box</i>	Comments <i>Please list any additional information</i>	
Cyprinus carpio	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct human consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Live feed organism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown	Wild form(Danube strain) is vulnerable in IUCN Red List, and in national red list is classified in endangered (EN) threat category. -there are some ex situ collections within research institutes and public aquariums	X
Brachionus plicatilis	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct human consumption <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Live feed organism <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown	in hatcheries	X
Oncorhynchus mykiss	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct human consumption <input type="checkbox"/> Live feed organism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown	-there are some ex situ collections within research institutes and public aquariums	X
Nannochloropsis sp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct human consumption <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Live feed organism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown	-in hatcheries	X

Review of existing *ex situ* conservation activities of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives *in vitro*.

29. Please list your country's *in vitro* collections and gene banks of the gametes, embryos, tissues, spores and other quiescent forms of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives, using cryopreservation or other methods of long-term storage. Describe the major examples, identifying the facilities in which the collections are held. Include examples of any such genetic material from your country that is being kept in *in vitro* collections outside your country on behalf of beneficiaries in your country.

Add Row					
Species (include information on subspecies or strain if available in comments)	Users and managers <i>List all that apply</i>	Type of <i>ex-situ</i> conservation collection <i>in vitro</i> <i>mark all that apply</i>	Facilities where collection is located <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>list all breeds, subspecies of the species and any additional information</i>	
		<input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of gametes <input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of embryos <input type="checkbox"/> In vitro collection of tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Spores <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Research facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Universities <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos and aquaria <input type="checkbox"/> Other		X

30. Please rank (from 1 – 10) the importance of the following objectives for ex situ conservation of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives in your country

Objectives of <i>ex situ</i> conservation	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance
Preservation of aquatic genetic diversity	<input type="text" value="5"/>
Maintain good strains for aquaculture production	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Meet consumer and market demands	<input type="text" value="5"/>
To help adapt to impacts of climate change	<input type="text" value="10"/>
Future breed improvement in aquaculture	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Other	
<i>Continue adding row as necessary</i>	<input type="text"/>
Add Row	Remove Row

Chapter 5: Stakeholders with Interests in Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 5 is to provide an overview of the perspectives and needs of the principal stakeholders who have interests in aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives for food and agriculture. Stakeholder groups can be identified from existing institutional knowledge, from sectoral and sub-sectoral consultations conducted during the country reporting process and where necessary from expert opinions. Gender issues pertaining to the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives should be considered, as well as the perspectives and needs of indigenous peoples and local communities.

The specific objectives are:

- To describe the different principal stakeholder groups with interests in aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives To identify the type(s) of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives in which each stakeholder group has interests and why.
- To describe the roles of stakeholder groups and the actions they are taking for the conservation, sustainable use and development of the aquatic genetic resources in which they have interests.
- To describe the further actions that stakeholder groups would like to see taken for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources in which they have interests, and the constraints that are hindering those actions, including lack of capacity and perceived threats.

Overview of the principal stakeholder groups who have interests in aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives

31. Please indicate the principal stakeholder groups who have interests in aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives including, *inter alia*: fish farmers; fishers in capture fisheries; persons involved in stocking and harvesting in culture-based fisheries; persons employed in postharvest chains; government officials; staff and members of aquaculture associations; managers of aquatic protected areas and others working for the conservation of aquatic ecosystems; researchers; and civil society.

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>
Fish Farmers	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Fishers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>
Fish hatchery people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
People involved in marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Government resource managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>
Fishing or aquaculture associations	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Aquatic protected area managers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Policy Makers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>
Non-Governmental Organizations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
Intergovernmental Organizations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Donors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DNA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	

Stakeholders	Role of stakeholder in regards og AqGR <i>mark all that apply</i>	Genetic resource of main interest <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any information or explanation of stakeholders' role</i>										
Consumers	<table border="0"><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Conservation</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Marketing</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Production</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Breeding</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Research</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</td></tr></table> <div data-bbox="867 602 1224 703" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing	<input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Marketing												
<input type="checkbox"/> Production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing												
<input type="checkbox"/> Feed manufacturing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy												
<input type="checkbox"/> Breeding	<input type="checkbox"/> Outreach/Extension												
<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)												

a) Please indicate the most important role of women in regards to AqGR

There is no difference between men and women regarding AqGR.

b) Please indicate the most important role of indigenous and local communities in regards to AqGR

Local communities have to be included in all processes and in all decision making activities in regards to AqGR.

Chapter 6: National Policies and Legislation for Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction

The main objective of Chapter 6 is to review the status and adequacy of national policies and legislation concerning aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives including access and benefit sharing.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- To describe the existing national policy and legal framework for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.
- To review current national policies and instruments for access to aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.
- To identify any significant gaps in policies and legislation concerning aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives..

Review of national policies and legislation for Aquatic Genetic Resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives within national jurisdiction

32. Please list national legislation, policies and/or mechanisms that address aquatic genetic resources of farmed species and their wild relatives (see question 47 regarding international agreements).

Add Row

National legislation, policy and/or mechanism	Date established	Scope <i>Select all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information for example whether it has been effective or not; and main sources of information</i>	
National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development 2014-2020	Jan 1, 2016	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input type="checkbox"/> Importation <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other	In accordance with Article 34 of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 of 11 December 2013, concerning the common fishery policy, the Republic of Croatia has to adopt the multi-annual National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture 2014-2020 (NSPA). NSPA was prepared and coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and submitted to the EU Commission. As a strategic document, the NSPA defines the objectives and priorities for aquaculture development in the 2014-2020 period.	X
Marine Fisheries Act (Official Gazette No. 81/2013) with further amendments. Based on this act, there is a number of ordinances in force related to the specific issues related to AqGR.	Jun 28, 2013	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	The latest amendment was adopted in December 2014.	X

National legislation, policy and/or mechanism	Date established	Scope <i>Select all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information for example whether it has been effective or not; and main sources of information</i>	
Freshwater Fisheries Act (Official Gazette No.106/2001) with further amendments. Based on this act, there is a number of ordinances in force related to the specific issues related to AqGR.	Nov 26, 2001	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input type="checkbox"/> Importation <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	The latest amendment was adopted in January 2014.	X
Veterinary Act (Official Gazette No. 82/2013) with further amendment. Based on this act, there is a number of ordinances in force related to the specific issues related to AqGR.	Jun 28, 2013	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		X
Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette No. 80/2013) Based on this act, there is a number of ordinances in force related to the specific issues related to AqGR.	Jun 24, 2013	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		X
Act on the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products (Official Gazette No. 80/2013, 14/2014)	Jun 24, 2013	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		X

National legislation, policy and/or mechanism	Date established	Scope <i>Select all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information for example whether it has been effective or not; and main sources of information</i>	
Act on cross-border trade and trade in protected species (Official Gazette No.94/2013)	Jul 18, 2013	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Importation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other		X
National Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity (NSAP) -Official Gazette No.143/2008	Nov 8, 2008	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input type="checkbox"/> Importation <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other		X
Regulation on the ecological network- Official Gazette No.124/2013; 105/2015)	Sep 26, 2013	<input type="checkbox"/> Genes or molecules only <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Capture fisheries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property protection <input type="checkbox"/> Importation <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Access and benefit sharing <input type="checkbox"/> Other		X

Review of the current status and gaps in national policies and legislation for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives

33. Please list any gaps in the coverage or constraints in implementing national legislation, policies and/or mechanisms in regard to aquatic genetic resources.

--

34. Please indicate any national aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives for which your country restricts access.

Type of genetic resource (can be species name, DNA, gametes or other descriptor)	Comments <i>Please, provide verifiable main sources of information, effectiveness of the restriction, description of type of restriction and for whom does the restriction apply</i>
DNA	
Stock, breed or variety	According to Nature Protection Act (Official Gazette 80/13) and Ordinance on strictly protected species (Official Gazette 144/13) access to population of European eel in Vransko Lake is forbidden.
Species	<p>1) Applying the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, Croatia has restricted access to wild relatives of farmed aquatic species - seabass and seabream individuals which are smaller than "Minimum conservation reference size" specified in Annex III of Regulation.</p> <p>2) According to Ordinance on Catching, Farming and Trading in Tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>), Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>) and Sailfish (<i>Tetrapturus belone</i>)" (Official Gazette No. 2/2016; 31/2016; 69/2016; 81/2016) "minimum conservation reference size", closed season and fishing quota for bluefin tuna is stipulated.</p> <p>3) Order on fish protection in freshwater fisheries (Official Gazette No. 82/2005; 139/2006) stipulates closed-seasons and minimum catch sizes for a number of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species.</p>
Other	
Continue adding row as necessary	
Add Row	Remove Row

35. Over the past 10 years, indicate the actions your country has taken to maintain or enhance access to aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives located outside your country; for example, by establishing germplasm acquisition agreements or material transfer agreements.

Add Row

Action taken to enhance access to aquatic genetic resources outside your country	Type of genetic resource <i>Mark all that apply</i>	Comment <i>for example other types of genetic resources</i>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Genes <input type="checkbox"/> Gametes <input type="checkbox"/> Tissues <input type="checkbox"/> Embryos <input type="checkbox"/> Living specimens		X

36. Please indicate any obstacles your country has encountered when trying to access aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives outside of your country (including access for research purposes).

Obstacles to accessing aquatic genetic resources	Please describe type of genetic resource <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>please include additional information as needed</i>
Intellectual property protection	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
National laws of your country	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
National laws of donor country	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
International laws or protocols	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Too expensive	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Material transfer agreements required	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Knowledge gaps	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Public perception	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Obstacles to accessing aquatic genetic resources	Please describe type of genetic resource <i>mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>please include additional information as needed</i>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Stock, breed or variety <input type="checkbox"/> Species <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Continue adding row as necessary		
Add Row		

Chapter 7: Research, Education, Training and Extension on Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction: Coordination, Networking and Information

The main objective of Chapter 7 is to review the status and adequacy of national research, education, training and extension, coordination and networking arrangements and information systems that support the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives for food and agriculture.

The specific objectives are:

- To describe the current status, future plans, gaps, needs and priorities for research, training, extension and education on the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives
- To describe existing or planned national networks for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.
- To describe existing or planned information systems for the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

Research

37. Does your national research programme support the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives? If yes, give details of current and/or planned research; if no, explain the main reasons why not in box below.

Please mark appropriate box

- Yes
 No
 Unknown

Please provide details

Croatia has an established national programme for the data collection in fisheries, aquaculture and processing industry since 2012. As of the date of accession to the EU, the programme has been applied with the participation of public funds. According to data collected and related scientific advice, Croatia has applied management measures with the aim to foster sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and facilitate development of the sector. The national programme is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries, and is implemented in cooperation with the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries. The programme is included in the Operational Programme for maritime affairs and fisheries of the Republic of Croatia for the programming period 2014-2020. Additionally, the Ministry of science and education supports and funds research projects and surveys in the field of biological diversity as well as for human and climatic impact assessment throughout the Croatian Science Foundation. Croatian Science Foundation - ongoing projects:
 2014-09-9050 Aquaculture impact on wild marine populations (9/2015 - 8/2019) - responsible leader PhD Šegvić-Bubić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries
 2013-11-3107 Conditions, Resources, Enemies, and Biodiversity: Forces structuring marine communities of the shallow Adriatic Sea (10/2014 - 9/2018) - responsible leader PhD Steward Schultz, University of Zadar

38. Please list main institutions, organizations, corporations and other entities in your country that are engaged in field and/or laboratory research related to the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

Add Row

Main institutions, organizations, corporations and other entities	Area of research <i>Mark all that apply</i>	Comments <i>Please provide any additional information</i>	
University of Zagreb Faculty of Agriculture Department for Fisheries, Beekeeping, Gamemanagement and Special Zoology Svetošimunska 25 10000 Zagreb Croatia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources Characterization and <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other		X
Ruđer Bošković Institute http://www.irb.hr/eng/Research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources Characterization and <input type="checkbox"/> monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Center for Marine Research (CMR) of the Ruđer Bošković Institute, as interdisciplinary center, have some activities focused on ecological, physiological and genetic research on aquatic organisms and the impacts of pollution; monitoring of pollution and water quality; investigation of eutrophication.	X

81	Area of research	Comments	
Main institutions, organizations, corporations and other entities	<i>Mark all that apply</i>	<i>Please provide any additional information</i>	
Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries www.izor.hr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Among other things, the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries conducts research on the biological monitoring and sustainable management of living marine resources (fish, crustaceans and molluscs); it is also concerned with issues connected with the spread and impact of pollutants in the sea and the effects of aquaculture on the waters and their biocenoses and research in the field of infectious animal diseases and related scientific areas. New research of Laboratory of Aquaculture is focused on wild and farmed fish interactions, establishment of a genetic baseline of wild and farmed fish strains from the eastern Adriatic, supporting the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Aquatic Genetic Resources.	X
Croatian Universities https://www.azvo.hr/en/higher-education/higher-education-institutions-in-the-republic-of-croatia	<input type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Many of the universities listed under the specified link are involved in national and international activities geared towards researching and protecting aquatic genetic resources.	X
Public Institutions for the Management of Protected Areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genetic resource management <input type="checkbox"/> Basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Communication on aquatic genetic resources	Currently, in Croatia there are 19 Public Institutions at the national level, 21 at the County level and 6 at the Local level. The Governing Board manages the Institution and enacts all the important documents and decisions on management (i.e. Management Plans which include measures for conservation and sustainable use of AqGR)	X

82	Area of research	Comments	
Main institutions, organizations, corporations and other entities	<p style="text-align: center;">Mark all that apply</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Please provide any additional information</p>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Other		

39. What capacity strengthening is needed to improve national research in support of the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives?

Please rank the following in regard to capacity strengthening.

Capacities	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance
Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources	1
Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	2
Improve capacities for genetic improvement	1
Improve capacities for genetic resource management	3
Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	2
Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources	2
Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources	1
Improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources	1
Add other rows as appropriate and rank	
Add Row	Remove Row

Please describe any other capacity building needs in regards to aquatic genetic resources

Education, training and extension

40. Please indicate the extent that education, training and extension in your country covers the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives? List the main institutions involved and the types of courses offered.

Add Row

Institution	Thematic Area	Type of courses mark all that apply	Comments	
University of Zagreb Faculty of Agriculture Svetošimunska 25 10000 Zagreb Croatia	Genetic resource management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		

University of Dubrovnik, Department of Aquaculture Branitelja Dubrovnika 29 20000 Dubrovnik	Genetic resource management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension	The topic is involved in the MSc curriculum of Mariculture graduate study	
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
University of Split, University Department of Marine Studies, Department of Aquaculture; University of Dubrovnik; and Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (Inter-University Postgraduate Studies of Applied Marine Sciences)	Genetic resource management	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension	The topic is involved in the PhD curriculum of Applied Marine Sciences.	
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension	The topic is involved in the PhD curriculum of Applied Marine Sciences.	
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		

University of Split, University Department of Marine Studies, Livanjska 5/III, 21 000 Split, Croatia	Genetic resource management	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension	The topic is involved in several subjects of MSc. curriculum of Marine Fishery.	
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension	The topic is involved in several subjects of MSc. curriculum of Marine Fishery.	
University of Zadar, Department of Ecology, Agronomy and Aquaculture, Trg Kneza Višeslava 9 HR-23000 Zadar	Genetic resource management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension	The topic is involved in the BSc. curriculum of Mediterranean ecosystem management.	
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		

University of Osijek, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Game Management, Beekeeping and Fisheries	Genetic resource management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology	Genetic resource management	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Genetic improvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		X
	Economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		
	Conservation of aquatic genetic resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Extension		

Coordination and networking

41. Please list any mechanisms within your country responsible for coordinating the aquaculture, culture-based fisheries and capture fisheries subsectors with the other sectors that use watersheds and coastal ecosystems and have impacts on aquatic genetic resources of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species (e.g., agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism, waste management and water resources).

If no mechanism exists check here:

Add Row		
Name of mechanism	Description of how mechanism operates	
Coordination between involved ministries and other relevant institutions	In order to coordinate different users and sectors that use watersheds and coastal ecosystems, cooperation between competent Ministries (Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Environment and Energy; Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning) and other competent local and regional administrative bodies takes place. In the process of spatial planning some counties applied Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) approach which comprehend high coordination level between listed bodies.	X

42. Please indicate how capacity strengthening can be improved in intersectoral coordination in support of the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources.

Please rank the following in regards to capacity strengthening.

Capacities	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance
Increase awareness in institutions	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Increase technical capacities of institutions	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Increase information sharing between institutions	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Add other rows as appropriate and rank <div data-bbox="209 779 831 936" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 75px; width: 100%;"></div> <div data-bbox="209 936 831 966" style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Add Row Remove Row </div>	<input type="text"/>

Please specify in box below

43. Please list any national networks in your country or any international networks your country belongs to that support the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources.

Add Row

Network	Objectives of the network <i>Please mark all that apply</i> to your country	Comments	
COST Action FA1205 AQUAGAMETE	<input type="checkbox"/> Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for genetic improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources	Assessing and improving the quality of aquatic animal gametes to enhance aquatic resources – The need to harmonize and standardize evolving methodologies, and improve transfer from academia to industry	X
GFCM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for genetic improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources		X

91	Objectives of the network	Comments
Network	<i>Please mark all that apply</i> to your country	
ICCAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources Improve capacities for <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for genetic improvement Improve capacities for economic <input type="checkbox"/> valuation of aquatic genetic resources Improve capacities for <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources Improve access to and <input type="checkbox"/> distribution of aquatic genetic resources	<div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: auto;">X</div>
EIFAAC	<input type="checkbox"/> Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources Improve capacities for <input type="checkbox"/> characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for genetic improvement Improve capacities for economic <input type="checkbox"/> valuation of aquatic genetic resources Improve capacities for <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources Improve access to and <input type="checkbox"/> distribution of aquatic genetic resources	<div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: auto;">X</div>

92	Objectives of the network	Comments
Network	<i>Please mark all that apply</i> to your country	
EUROFISH	<input type="checkbox"/> Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for genetic improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources <input type="checkbox"/> Improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">X</div>

Information systems

44. Please list any information systems existing in your country for receiving, managing and communicating information about the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

Add Row

Name of information system	Type of information stored <i>mark all that apply</i>	Main stakeholders <i>mark all that apply</i>	
<p>The Croatian Fisheries Information System (FIS) is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries and can be accessed by the following link: http://www.ribarstvo.hr/</p> <p>Data dissemination is managed by the Directorate of Fisheries, following provisions laid down by Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Genes and genotype</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Breeds, strains or stocks</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species names</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production figures</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distribution</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Level of endangerment</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Fish farmers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fishers in capture fisheries</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fish hatchery people</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> People involved in marketing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Government resource managers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fishing or aquaculture associations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic protected area managers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> University and academic people</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organizations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Donors</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Consumers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Politicians</p> <p>Please list other stakeholders as necessary</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Up to now this system is only for management, not for communication. Some data are available on request.</p> </div>	X

Name of information system	Type of information stored <i>mark all that apply</i>	Main stakeholders <i>mark all that apply</i>
<p>ISZO (engl.EIS)-Croatian Environmental Information System, established,maintained and managed by Croatian Environment Agency. Within the EIS, Marine Information sub-system and Nature protection sub-system are established. (includes general informations about aquaculture production,fishery statistic and catalog of strictly protected species) http://www.azo.hr/Database01 http://www.azo.hr/Database05</p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> DNA sequence <input type="checkbox"/> Genes and genotype <input type="checkbox"/> Breeds, strains or stocks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species names <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production figures <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level of endangerment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other </p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Fish farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishers in capture fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Fish hatchery people <input type="checkbox"/> People involved in marketing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government resource managers <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing or aquaculture associations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic protected area managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University and academic people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Organizations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Donors <input type="checkbox"/> Consumers <input type="checkbox"/> Politicians </p> <p>Please list other stakeholders as necessary</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>

X

45. What capacity strengthening is needed to improve national information systems to support the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources?

Please describe what capacities need to be strengthened

Capacity strengthening needed:

1. Development of national database where important genetic informations related to farmed and wild aquatic strains will be stored and available for the stakeholders of interest
2. National management and programme for conservation of AqGR with funding possibilities for specific research.
3. Improved cooperation between the production sector and research/education institutions.

Capacity strengthening for the plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture is already taken care by the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to which Republic of Croatia has been a Party since 2009.

CNA responsible for implementation of the ITPGRFA is the Ministry of Agriculture. Conservation and sustainable use and development of such genetic resources is taken care by the same Ministry. The Ministry might want to strengthen capacities in the area of plant genetic resources in a way to strengthen capacities of current collections and gene banks, in upgrading and updating their databases and in particular in the area of animal genetic resources to improve capacities of animal collections, animal gene banks, animal farms and other facilities relevant for animal genetic resources.

In regards to the aquatic genetic resources, more systematic work is needed as there are many capacity building needs at the national level (sharing of information among different institutions and their databases, improving information technology and database management, building capacities in economic valuation and conservation of aquatic genetic resources, building capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources and capacities for access and distribution of aquatic genetic resources.

Please describe any other capacity building needs in regards to information systems for aquatic genetic resources

State needs to invite all experts from different institutions who were dealing with and handling different categories of aquatic genetic resources to establish a network at the national level and to compile all data stored so far that are relevant to aquatic genetic resources. This data and collected information should be arranged and made available in one information system accessible to all institutions that are involved in any kind of work with animal genetic resources. New information system based on information collected from different databases should be established or if such databases are not existing and/or information on aquatic genetic resources is not updated, a new database should be built and developed. Information from this questionnaire could partly provide a base of data for such a new database.

Apart from a new information system that will have all information and collected data at one place, important national capacity building need is establishing a collaboration and sharing of all relevant information among different competent national authorities (CNAs) and national contact points (NFPs) that are covering the work of different international conventions and/or legally binding international agreements and treaties relevant to different categories of genetic resources. Currently, this involves the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization and the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. New developments and additional work that is going on in the WIPO and is relevant to intellectual property rights (IPRs) and patents and IPRs linked to traditional knowledge associated to the genetic resources, should be also taken into consideration in planning future activities and assessing future capacity building needs.

Chapter 8: International Collaboration on Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and Their Wild Relatives

The main objective of Chapter 8 is to review the mechanisms and instruments through which your country participates in international collaborations on aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.

The specific objectives are:

- To identify your country's current participation in bilateral, sub-regional, regional, other international and global forms of collaboration on aquatic genetic resources. List national memberships, status as a Party and other forms of affiliation in agreements, conventions, treaties, international organizations, international networks and international programmes.
- To identify any other forms of international collaboration on aquatic genetic resources.
- To review the benefits from existing forms of international collaboration on aquatic genetic resources.
- To identify needs and priorities for future international collaboration on aquatic genetic resources

International collaboration includes bilateral arrangements and the sharing of particular waters and stocks of wild relatives of farmed aquatic species.

International, regional or sub-regional agreements, conventions and treaties concerning aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives

46. Please list the international, regional or sub-regional agreements your country subscribes to that cover aquatic genetic resources of farmed species and their wild relatives, such as the Nagoya Protocol² the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol and how they have impacted aquatic genetic resources and stakeholders in your country. Examples could include:

² <http://www.cbd.int/abs/nagoya-protocol/signatories/>

- Establishment and management of shared or networked aquatic protected areas as far as wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are concerned
- Aquaculture and culture-based fisheries in transboundary or shared water bodies
- Sharing aquatic genetic material and related information
- Fishing rights, seasons and quotas as far as wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are concerned
- Conservation and sustainable use of shared water bodies and watercourses as far as wild relatives of farmed aquatic species are concerned
- Quarantine procedures for aquatic organisms and for control and notification of aquatic diseases

Add Row

International, Regional, bilateral or Sub-Regional agreement	Year your country ratified or subscribed to the agreement	Impact on aquatic genetic resources	Impact on stakeholders	Comments
CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity)	Party since 5 January 1997	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect	X

International, Regional, bilateral or Sub-Regional agreement	Year your country ratified or subscribed to the agreement	Impact on aquatic genetic resources	Impact on stakeholders	Comments	
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	subscribed in 2000, ratified in 2002, Party since 11 September 2003	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect		X
Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Party since 1 December 2015	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> No effect	The Nagoya Protocol has been recently signed so no effects on stakeholders are visible yet	X
FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries		<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect		X
(CITES) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna	2000	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	Not known-Unable to collect relevant informations.	X
UNCLOS (The United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea)	1995	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	Not known-Unable to collect relevant informations.	X

International, Regional, bilateral or Sub-Regional agreement	Year your country ratified or subscribed to the agreement	Impact on aquatic genetic resources	Impact on stakeholders	Comments	
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)	1991	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	Not known-Unable to collect relevant informations.	X
Barcelona Convention (Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean)	1992 (succession)	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	Not known-Unable to collect relevant informations.	X
Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity Mediterranean (SPA/BD Protocol)	2002-ratified and entered into force	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	<input type="radio"/> Strongly positive <input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input type="radio"/> Strongly negative <input type="radio"/> No effect	Not known-Unable to collect relevant informations.	X

47. Please list the priority needs regarding collaboration on conservation and sustainable use of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives. Are they being addressed, i.e. are there any critical gaps?

Collaboration is needed in order to ...	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance	To what extent are the needs being met	Comments <i>For example any critical gaps</i>
Improve information technology and database management	7	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve basic knowledge on aquatic genetic resources	2	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve capacities for characterization and monitoring of aquatic genetic resources	2	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve capacities for genetic improvement	8	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve capacities for economic valuation of aquatic genetic resources	3	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve capacities for conservation of aquatic genetic resources	2	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Improve communication on aquatic genetic resources	4	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	

Collaboration is needed in order to ...	Rank 1=Very Important 10=No importance	To what extent are the needs being met	Comments <i>For example any critical gaps</i>
To improve access to and distribution of aquatic genetic resources	4	<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input checked="" type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Other		<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Continue adding row as necessary			
		<input type="radio"/> To a great extent <input type="radio"/> To some extent <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Unknown	
Add Row	Remove Row		

48. Please describe the types of collaboration that have been most beneficial for your country, and why?

Collaboration with IPGRFA and the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol have been the most beneficial for the Republic of Croatia. Republic of Croatia has been a Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety since 2003, Party to the ITPGRFA since 2009 and Party to the Nagoya Protocol since 1 December 2015. National experts participate regularly at the international meetings of these three bodies and regular communication with other international experts has been established. National experts are following new developments and/or decisions made by these three bodies and transpose them into the national legislation and capacity building activities.

According to article 6 of the CBD and in order to achieve objectives of Convention, Republic of Croatia has developed and adopted Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Republic of Croatia as it's fundamental document for nature protection, laying down long-term objectives and guidelines for the conservation of biological and landscape diversity and protected natural values, and methods for implementation thereof.

49. Is there a need for your country to expand its collaboration concerning the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources? If yes, give details, including any requirements for capacity strengthening in box below

Yes

No

If yes, please give details

At the national level, collaboration concerning the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources is continuously improving but it needs further strengthening. Capacity strengthening is welcomed but limited, depending on financial resources. Training and transfer of knowledge or know-how related to sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources can be beneficial.

One network consisting of all different institutions handling aquatic genetic resources should be put in place with one information system for managing data registered so far in different databases and collected so far under different institutions and for any new information. This information system should be user friendly and enough flexible to facilitate updating of any information and/or creating new data sets and generating and printing different statistics and reports.

50. Describe important roles that your country performs within its region (and/or sub-region) and globally in terms of being a keeper, user and sharer of aquatic genetic resources.

Republic of Croatia should have a significant role as a keeper, user and sharer of aquatic genetic resources. Marine and aquatic genetic resources are more and more interesting for science and different sectors of industry and this area has a great potential and perspective for development of small and medium enterprisers and investors as well as for pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry, industry of food and beverages, biotechnology, etc.

Submit Form