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EU-27 Member States' Data Collection Methodologies

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EU-27 MEMBER STATES DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGIES

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1. DATA COLLECTION

The diversity of geographies of Member States and the structures of their industries has a strong influence on how data is collected. For example in Ireland and the United Kingdom, both of which have a relatively long coastline with many potential ports of landing and rely on decentralised data collection through their respective fisheries inspectorates. Data is entered at port offices and uploaded to the central database. This contrast with countries such as Denmark where data collection is more centralised. Some Member States, including the UK, Germany and Spain, also report initial collection and collation by regional and devolved administrations.

There is a requirement[1] for those authorised for the marketing of fish to submit a sales note to the competent authorities in whose territory the first marketing takes place. Many Member States reported on their controls on first sales. These included Denmark and also the UK, who have had a system to register authorised buyers and sellers and to designate authorised markets in place since 2005. For non quota species, price information is supplied by wholesalers and 50 percent of non-quota landings are covered in this way. Some Member States (for example Belgium) permit some sales of fish direct to the public in controlled circumstances and others report applying a weight threshold, for example of sales less than 50 kg.

Council Regulation (EC) No 1966/2006[2] further requires Member States to register those responsible for the first sale of fishery products with an annual turnover greater then EUR 400 thousand (EUR 200 under the new Control Regulation), to transmit electronic sales notes and take-over declarations to the national authorities The regulation also requires the establishment of an electronic hub for sales notes. Where established, electronic data submission improves speed of data collection and accuracy of reporting. Member States report different degrees of coverage of landings through electronic channels for example in the case of Denmark, a third of landings are reported electronically and coverage of some species by this channel is almost total.

2. DATA SOURCES

Logbooks, sales notes and landing declarations are the most important administrative sources of catch and landings data. The skippers of vessels of over 10m overall length are required by Regulation

1 Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93.

2 Council Regulation (EC) No 1966/2006 of 21 December 2006 on electronic recording and reporting of fishing activities and on means of remote sensing. OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 1–10.

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http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/

(EEC) No 2847/93 to keep a logbook of their operations (except when absent from port for less than 24 hours). As mentioned the Regulation also requires skippers submit a landing declaration to the appropriate authorities to within 48 hours of landing. Logbooks are of a standard EU format. Logbooks provide a means of recording data during operations and require only an estimate of the live weight of the catch. They are most useful for apportioning catches to fishing areas; calculation of fishing effort and for cross-checking.

More accurate information is supplied through landing declarations, which are made at the end each trip and record the quantity of each species (often only those subject to catch quotas or other regulations) in the form of product weight landed weight. Sales notes are submitted to the authorities responsible for the first marketing of fish (whether it is the vessel's agent or the auction authorities). These include information including the quantity of the species and form in which they are presented and the value of each product together with information on the vessel making the landing. Again, this information may be limited to those species under catch quota management, although some member States, for example Germany report complete coverage of all species with sales notes.

Most Member States report using alternative or supplementary data sources for their coastal fleets mostly for vessels below 10 (however this is 8 metres in Sweden and 12m in Estonia). For example in Denmark and Finland skippers of under 10m vessels are required to keep monthly diaries of their activities. Finland employs a unique variation of this for their salmon fishery. In the UK, shell fishing activity is recorded by means of monthly diaries which are completed as a licensing condition and Denmark uses a sample survey to estimate by-catch from their large industrial fishery.

Statistical censuses and surveys are more widely used by countries prosecuting fisheries in the Mediterranean and Black Sea where coastal fisheries provide a relatively larger proportion of fishing activity. Statistical data sources are almost exclusively used in Greece and Italy, with other Mediterranean states relying on administrative sources to a greater degree. French operations in the Mediterranean are monitored by survey as compared to operations in the North East Atlantic, where administrative sources are used. As a contrast to supplementing admin data with surveys, in Italy, where statistical surveys are the primary data source, a small amount of information for red tuna only is provided through logbooks. Location of operations isn't the sole indicator of whether administrative or survey information will be used however and the cases of small Mediterranean island states, Malta and Cyprus, more mirror situations of countries whose fleets prosecute the Atlantic fisheries, with administrative data sources being used for the over 10m fleet and sample survey to collect data on the under10m coastal fleets.

3. DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS IN THE MEMBER STATES

Belgium – Belgian vessels prosecute fisheries in the North Eastern Atlantic (Area 27) only, mostly in the North Sea (IVb and IVc) and the Easter Channel (VIId). Data sources are administrative (logbooks landing declarations and sales notes). First sales must be through the there main auctions except for small vessels which may sell to the public at Oostende. Sales notes are transmitted to the Sea Fisheries Service (Dienst Zeevisserj) on the day of landing.

Bulgaria – Bulgarian vessels prosecute fisheries in the Mediterranean and Black Sea (Area 37), and mainly sub area 37.4.2. Data sources are administrative (logbooks landing declarations and sales notes) supplied to the National Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture (NAFA). NAFA requires sending of sales notes from first sales within 48 hours of landing. Electronic transmission of sales notes is planned in line with community legislation.

Cyprus – Administrative data (logbooks) are collected by the Fisheries Inspectorate for vessels 10 metres and over overall length. A monthly supplementary survey for the bottom trawl fleet is carried out and sample survey of the coastal fishery fleet (vessels under 10 metres overall length). The latter randomly determined and covers 15-20 percent of the sector. Those surveyed are required to complete daily catch/landing reports. The collection of fisheries data and compilation of reports is the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.

Denmark – Data sources are administrative (logbooks landing declarations and sales notes) and data are collected centrally by the Danish Directorate of Fisheries (DDF). First sale of fish by non-commercial fishermen is forbidden in Denmark and all first hand buyers must be registered with the DDF. 33 percent of first hand buyers submit sales notes directly to the DDF.

Germany – German vessels prosecute fisheries in the Northern and Central Eastern Atlantic and South Eastern Pacific (Areas 27, 21, 34 and 87). Data sources are administrative (logbooks landing declarations and sales notes). These are supplied to the Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food via Producer Organisations (POs) and Länder authorities.

Estonia – Estonian vessels prosecute fisheries in the North Western Atlantic (Area 21) and Northwest Atlantic (27 -Baltic) and 05 (inland waters). Data sources are administrative (logbooks landing declarations, sales notes, and transhipment and transport documents). Vessels under 12m LOA fill in a 'coastal fishing' logbook which is provided for in Estonian national legislation. Estonia require paper copies of documentation twice a month where data submitted by e-means. First buyers of fish are required to submit sales notes electronically to the authorities (Ministry of Agriculture for commercial fishing) and several private companies have also opted to do this.

Ireland – Irish vessels prosecute fisheries in the Northwest Atlantic (Area 27). Data sources are administrative (logbooks landing declarations, sales notes and gatherers documents). Data are collected at ports by the Irish Sea Fisheries Protection Authority. Ireland report making significant changes to their collection systems to facilitate the electronic collection of data required by EC law.

France – Primary responsibility for data submission and data quality rests with the office of fishing and aquaculture (BSPA) which is part of the Ministry of Food, agriculture and Fisheries (MAAP). Data on the important tropical tuna fishery are supplied by the Institute for Research and Development (DPMA). French vessels are predominantly active in the North East Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean. Good coverage of fishing activity in the Atlantic is obtained from administrative sources (logbooks, landing declarations and sales notes). For areas where administrative data is less reliable, particularly for the Mediterranean, these sources are supplemented with sample surveys. France has invested heavily in modernising and improving its fisheries data collection system.

Greece – Greek vessels prosecute fisheries in the Northern and Central Eastern Atlantic (Areas 27, 37 and 34) and record information by statistical surveys. A census survey is applied to the ‘overseas’ fishery and a sample survey for the Area 37 ‘open sea’ and coastal fisheries. Surveys are carried out by the National Statistical Service of Greece. Greece full census of Greek flagged vessels for the 'Overseas fishery'. Open sea and Inshore fishery has large non response error (50 percent) and a sampling techniques employed to calculate the discrepancy.

Spain – Spain has a large and diverse fishing industry and various agencies are responsible for data supply and quality. Data collection is in the first instance by the regional authorities and this is then collected centrally. Seven distinct administrative data sources are identified for compilation of landings data including logbooks, sales notes, transfer declarations, landing declarations and information from Fish Producer Organisations (POs). The various sources are integrated into a database for both catches and landings. Coverage of landings from these sources is considered to be exhaustive.

Italy – Italy prosecutes fisheries in areas the Mediterranean, Central Eastern Atlantic and Indian Ocean (Areas 37, 34 and 51). It operates a sample survey for Area 37 and a census for other areas. Logbooks are used to collect data on catches of red tuna only and these are collected by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Policies. The IREPA collects data for Area 37 and NSI, ISTAT for Areas 34 and 51. ISTAT has responsibility for co-ordinating reporting to Eurostat. Italy has a large number of small vessels (less than 12m overall length). Around 99 percent of vessels operate in coastal waters around the Italian peninsular. Approximately two thirds of these are small scale operating passive gears.[3] Data collection is by a multivariate sample survey with the population segmented by area, vessel size and fishing gear used. The survey methodology confines sampling errors to within a 3.5 percent tolerance. Non response errors are also recognised and addressed through sample selection. A small number of vessels (around 20) fishing in Areas 34 and 51 complete a questionnaire.

Latvia –Latvian vessels are active in the Northwest Atlantic (Areas 27 (III), 21 and 34). Primary responsibility transmission rests with the Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture but other agencies including the Marine and Inland Waters Administration of the Ministry of the Environment, the Latvian Fish Resources Agency (of the Ministry of Agriculture) are responsible for data collection. Data sources are administrative, logbook, sales notes and landing declarations (coastal logbooks for this sector). Latvia requires central registration and annual certification of fish buyers. Fish buyers are required to submit electronic sales notes (followed by paper copies) within 48 hours of the completion of the sale.

Lithuania – Lithuania prosecutes fisheries in North Eastern and Western Atlantic, Central Eastern Atlantic and South Pacific. The Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for data collection and processing. Primary data sources are logbooks and landing declarations. Lithuania reports having an integrated an automated system for processing and validation of catch and landings data.

Malta – The Malta Centre for Fisheries Sciences within the Ministry of for Resources and Rural Affairs are responsible for data collection and this is transmitted to Eurostat by the National Statistical Office (Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics Unit). Maltese vessels are active in the Mediterranean (Area 37, sub-area 15). Malta uses logbooks and sales notes as data sources for the over 10 metre fleet. A stratified sample survey is conducted at the 6 ports on the islands of Gozo and Malta. The sample size is set to estimate total fishing effort with a confidence level of 95 percent.

Netherlands – Netherlands vessels are active in areas North Eastern and Central Eastern Atlantic and South Eastern Pacific (Areas 27, 34 and 87). Data sources are administrative (logbooks landing declarations, transhipment and transport documents and sales notes). Data are collected by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Food (Quality Landbouw, Natuurbeheer and Voedsekwaliteit and transmitted to Eurostat by the Central Office for Statistics. The

Netherlands apply rules which govern the sale of fish through authorised outlets via Producer Organisations. Electronic sales notes are sent within 48 hours of the sale.

Poland – Logbooks and sales notes are reported to be the main source of information. Responsibility for data collection and transmission rests with the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

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3 Fishing gears are commonly classified in two main categories: passive and active. This classification is based on the relative behaviour of the target species and the fishing gear. With passive gears, the capture of fish is generally based on movement of the target species towards the gear (e.g. traps), while with active gears capture is generally based on an aimed chase of the target species (e.g. trawls, dredges).

Portugal – The Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture is responsible for submitting statistical data to Eurostat. Portugal has a large and diverse national fleet which differs greatly between the zones fished. The fleet is dominated by the small, open-topped, wooden boats of the artisanal fishery. The most important areas are the North East and Western Atlantic and Central Eastern Atlantic. There are also important long line fisheries in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean targeting swordfish (and also blue shark in the Indian Ocean). The majority of data are derived from logbooks, landing declarations and sales notes. Fresh or chilled fish needs to be sold through regulated markets and sales note information for these are complete. For fish processed at sea, average prices are obtained from the landing declarations.

Romania –Romania is active in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Black Sea (Area 37). Data sources are administrative, logbooks, sales and transport notes. Documents are collected by regional inspectors of the National Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture (NAFA). NAFA collates this for reporting to Eurostat.

Slovenia – Responsibility for data collection and submission rests with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. The Slovenian fleet prosecutes fishing grounds in the Northern Adriatic (Area 37). Data sources are administrative for volumes. All vessels are required to complete logbooks and so coverage of catches by the fleet is complete with the exception of landings of small amounts of fish (less than 50kg) which are not currently recorded. Systems to regulate point of first sale and to collect information from sales notes and landing declarations are under development. Price information is collected through a monthly survey of businesses which covers 50 % of total landings by quantity.

Finland – Primary responsibility for fisheries data submission and quality collection rests with the Finnish Game and Finnish Research Institute. Registers are maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Finnish vessels fish only in the Baltic Sea. Data sources include a variation of the EU logbook for the over 10m fleet. This also records details of transhipments, fish buyers and discards. A monthly coastal fisheries form is employed to record activity of the less than 10m fleet (with the exception of salmon for which there is a different form). The first hand sales of quota species are regulated with notifications being compulsory within 48 of landing. Information on sales of non-quota species is supplemented with a survey of the largest fish wholesale companies.

Sweden – Responsibility for data collection and submission rests with the Swedish Board of Fisheries. Data sources are administrative comprising logbooks, sales notes, landing declarations and for the coastal fleet, monthly (or even daily) journals. Sales notes are collected centrally either electronically or on paper and coastal fishermen have the option of submitting coastal journals electronically via a secure web interface.

United Kingdom – Catches from the North Eastern Atlantic (Area 27) are the most important for the UK. There is a sizeable coastal fishery fleet which mainly target non quota species but take a significant proportion of some quota stocks. The UK also operates a small distant water fleet which is UK registered but which are based and operate abroad. The fisheries inspectorates of the UK component countries (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) are responsible for data collection. This is collated and transmitted to the European Commission by the Marine and Fisheries Agency of the Department of Food Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). For the over 10m fleet, administrative data (logbooks, sales notes and landing declarations comprise the data sources. For the under 10m fleet, logbooks and landing declarations are supplied voluntarily but sales notes are required under rules governing first sales of fish. These sources provide a complete census of most fishing activity. Additional information on shellfish is provided through activity diaries which are completed as a condition of being granted a shell fishing permit.

EFTA (European Free Trade Agreement) Countries

Norway – Norwegian data are based on sales notes from first sales of landings. Preservation information is not required in Norway so this is inferred using local information and information on intended use.

Iceland – Icelandic vessels fish in predominantly in waters of the North East Atlantic but also to a lesser extent the North West and Southern Atlantic. As for EU Member States there are no fundamental differences in the methodologies for catch and landings statistics. Data is derived from logbooks. Iceland also tightly regulates first sales of fish and all landings must be made into designated ports and weighed on certified scales. Both buyers and processors of fish are required to submit reports. Responsibility for data collection rests with the Icelandic Directorate of Fisheries and transmission to Eurostat with Statistics Iceland.

4. DATA QUALITY

Member States report no particular differences in the methodologies for collecting information for enforcement and control and for statistical purposes. The reliability of the statistics is dependant on the veracity and accuracy of the documentation provided by fishermen.

Member States employ a variety of mechanisms to monitor fishing activities including sightings by aircraft, fisheries protection vessels, satellite monitoring (for vessels > 15 metres overall length) and on-board inspections of fishing vessels. This information is used to check the information recorded in the logbooks, sales notes and landing declarations. Many member states already report the use of electronic methods for performing these cross checks.

The various data sources are also quality checked on entry, ensuring that the information is internally consistent and basic errors are eliminated, including formatting errors and input of incorrect species, areas and prices. Various main data sources are checked against each other for consistency, again often electronically. In addition, some member States, including the UK report having working agreements with those Member States where their vessels land to exchange data for cross checking, particularly for quota monitoring purposes.

The coverage of data from the various sources is comprehensive and a majority of Member States Report this as being total. For the most part where administrative data sources (log books, landing declarations and sales notes) are used as data sources, this represents a complete census and no statistical sampling is employed. In Sweden logbooks are pre-registered to vessels and this reportedly ensures a particularly which high degree of return. Any gaps in data coverage are made up through statistical surveys which as discussed may cover all or part of fishing operations.

Strict rules are in place governing deadlines for the provision of sales notes, logbooks and landing declarations and these are respected in a majority of cases when the landings are made into the territory of the Member State concerned. In some instances, for example where electronic data provision is applied, data are updated on a daily basis. Member States frequently report problems with delays in receiving sales notes from vessels that have landed into another Member State or third countries. These can amount to some months. Whilst this issue does not directly affect reports under Regulation 1921/2006, which applies to landings in a Member States own territory, it will have an impact on the quality of related statutory catch reports particularly in the shorter term where less precise logbook information is substituted until the sales notes become available. Whilst member States endeavour to have their records complete as close to the end of the fishing year as possible, databases are kept open for corrections. It is generally considered that few significant updates will be made after halfway through the year following the reference year.

The Netherlands reported a specific problem with information where fish is prepared and frozen on board and where the first sale is registered on leaving the country as an export. In this instance,

average price information is provided until the real data becomes available. In practice this applies the majority of Netherland's catches by volume which comprises mainly pelagic species (mackerel, herring and blue whiting etc.). Other Member States report similar issues where the fish is not immediately sold and where estimates are supplied using sales of the same or similar species.

Member States also report problems with differing landed to live weight conversion factors being applied in different member States. Again this is not a direct issue for reports under Regulation (EC) No1921/2006 which require product rather than live weight. However this has been a particular issue for member States monitoring uptake for quota monitoring and other reporting purposes. This will to a large degree be addressed by Regulation (EC) No 409/2009[4] which sets out common landed weight to live weight conversion factors for many species and products.

A particular problem with species identification has been noted and various initiatives have been made to improve this including providing identification charts to fishermen. For the most part this affects non-quota species and those where landings are small or irregular. Species may be included under a generic code, even when the species is identified for example where the exact code isn't already present in the system. Member States can and do revisit these data and make corrections where problems are identified. Denmark notes occasional campaigns to target particular reporting issues amongst fishermen.

5. DATA DISSEMINATION

The reports of Member States are made available free of charge through Eurostat's dissemination database for all users having Internet Access http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home . The main users of these statistics are DG MARE for the purposes of the Common Fisheries Policy and also the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) who use Eurostat data for making recommendations to DG MARE with respect to fisheries in the North Eastern Atlantic.

6. FIGURES

Summary results are presented at Annex 1. 2008 data were not supplied by Poland and Lithuania.

The overall quantity and value of landings saw a fall across most Member States from 2007 by round 11% and 17% respectively (see Tables 1 and 2). However landings in 2008 were greater than in 2005, being 2% higher in value and 13% in quantity. The largest falls from 2007 were recorded for the Netherlands (308 thousand tonnes), Germany (83 thousand tonnes) and Denmark 79 thousand tonnes).

Amongst EU Member States, Spain, Italy the United Kingdom and France recorded the highest values for landings (see Charts 1 and 2). However in terms of volume, Denmark recorded the highest landings. This represents large catches of relatively low value pelagic fish by the Danish industrial fishery. Both Norway and Iceland recoded higher volumes of landings than any other Member State, again with the majority of landings comprising just two pelagic species (43% and 63% respectively).

Across the EU as a whole, the greater proportion of species caught in terms of volume were pelagic (herring, sprats, blue whiting and sand eels etc.) (See Table 3) with the only demersal species within the ten highest volumes being cod. This picture changes when looking at value as the higher volume

4 Commission Regulation (EC) No 409/2009 of 18 May 2009 establishing Community conversion factors and presentation codes used to convert fish processed weight into fish live weight, and amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2807/83. *OJ L 123, 19.5.2009, p. 78–85*

pelagic species tend to be much lower priced. Nephrops (Norway lobster) is the species with the highest total value in 2008 and the next four highest ranked species in terms of value are all demersal.

For some Member States, significant quantities of landings were reported under generic species codes. For Ireland, Greece and Italy this represented more than 5 percent of their landings. For Spain, the volumes recorded under generic codes were large but amounted to a relatively small (less than 2%) proportion of their recorded landings. This is most probably indicative of the diverse nature of the Spanish fishing industry. The use of generic codes by Italy and Greece may also be an indicator of the diversity of landings but also a result of the data collection methods and artisanal nature of much of their fleets.

Annex 1

LANDINGS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IN THE EU AND EFTA

Table 1

LANDINGS

Total value

million ECU/EUR

	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008
EU-27	**:**	**:**	**:**	**8,176**	**6,771**
BE	57	64	80	80	67
BG	:	:	2	0	3
CZ	-	-	-	-	-
DK	499	423	442	503	433
DE	118	95	122	119	127
EE	:	:	10	17	19
IE	139	183	149	1,038	250
EL	270	236	308	524	487
ES	1,895	1,751	1,513	1,672	1,855
FR	:	845	775	790	706
IT	882	823	1,413	1,365	1,107
CY	:	:	6	4	13
LV	:	:	16	17	20
LT	:	:	5	9	9 *
LU	-	-	-	-	-
HU	-	-	-	-	-
MT	:	:	6	7	8
NL	325	357	310	736	511
AT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	:	:	32	36	34
PT	280	272	127	241	257
RO	:	:	**:**	1	1
SI	:	:	0	2	1
SK	-	-	-	-	-
FI	:	20	15	18	19
SE	77	112	106	122	105
UK	630	693	537	874	740
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	829	940	989	751
NO	1,105	1,540	1,607	1,677	1,663

*Lithuanian landings are for 2007.

Table 2

LANDINGS

Total quantity

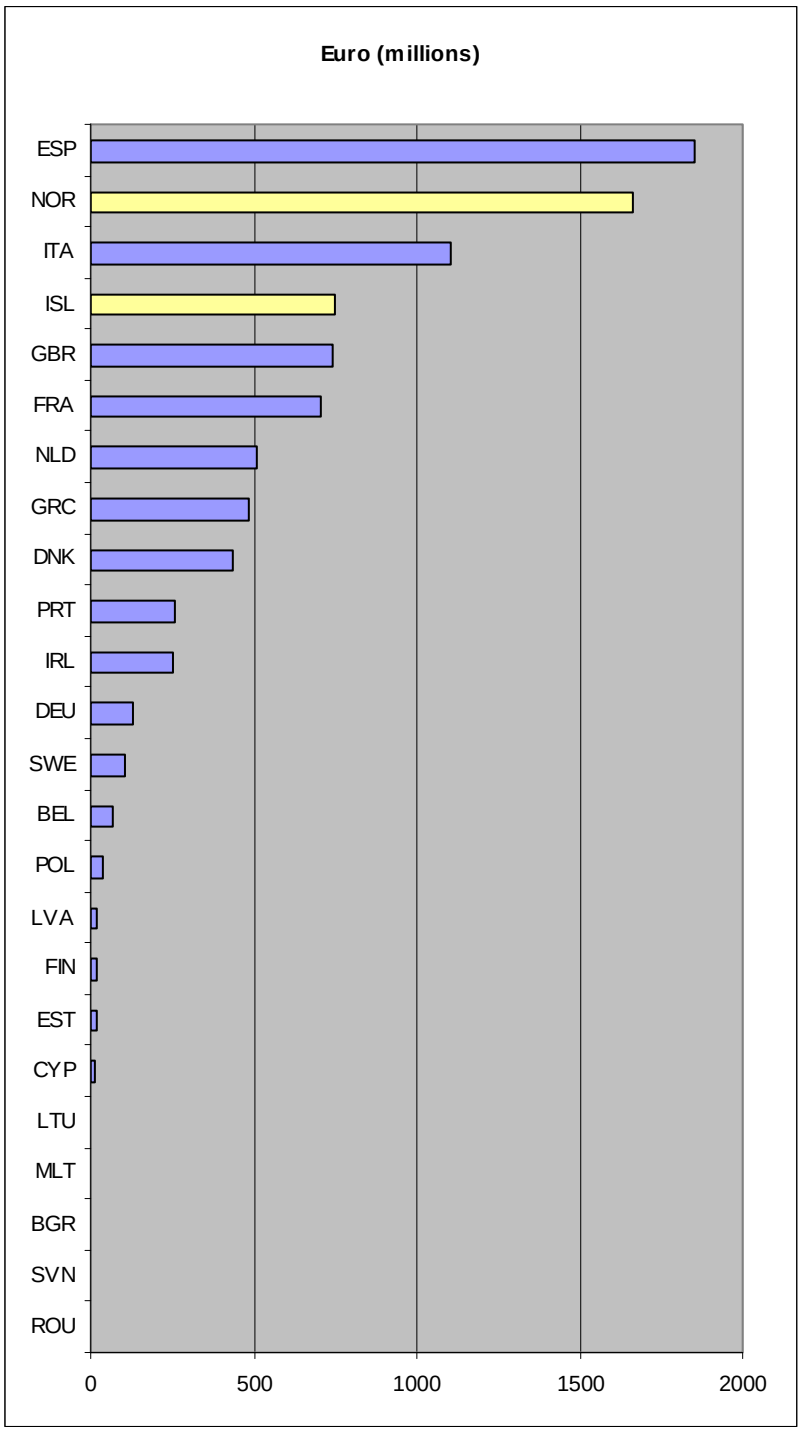
tonnes product weight

	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008
EU-27	**:**	**:**	**:**	**5,297,815**	**4,717,257**
BE	21,137	17,987	19,601	19,120	17,349
BG	:	:	3,408	7,858	7,645
CZ	-	-	-	-	-
DK	2,303,108	1,144,088	1,090,673	1,063,873	984,766
DE	141,674	89,193	140,420	308,197	225,246
EE	:	:	69,406	76,726	83,143
IE	342,217	202,909	198,958	244,296	209,667
EL	133,120	90,381	89,903	93,640	87,461
ES	1,080,748	983,806	703,249	836,771	876,192
FR	:	371,264	294,990	310,958	285,861
IT	359,304	295,096	281,987	276,743	227,160
CY	:	:	1,329	2,019	1,868
LV	:	:	90,598	80,998	85,767
LT	:	:	6,875	15,293	15,293 *
LU	-	-	-	-	-
HU	-	-	-	-	-
MT	:	:	1,332	1,252	1,298
NL	533,691	508,971	621,101	882,233	574,570
AT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	:	:	81,688	79,054	65,789
PT	235,645	163,949	105,910	181,403	185,209
RO	:	:	:	518	444
SI	:	:	1,011	914	687
SK	-	-	-	-	-
FI	:	96,418	84,098	92,793	90,686
SE	216,678	314,329	268,799	242,223	226,982
UK	740,006	419,988	485,889	480,935	464,174
HR	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-
IS	:	1,947,010	1,680,246	1,370,013	1,257,896
NO	2,352,184	2,792,387	2,077,930	2,182,349	2,216,894

*Lithuanian landings are for 2007.

Chart 1

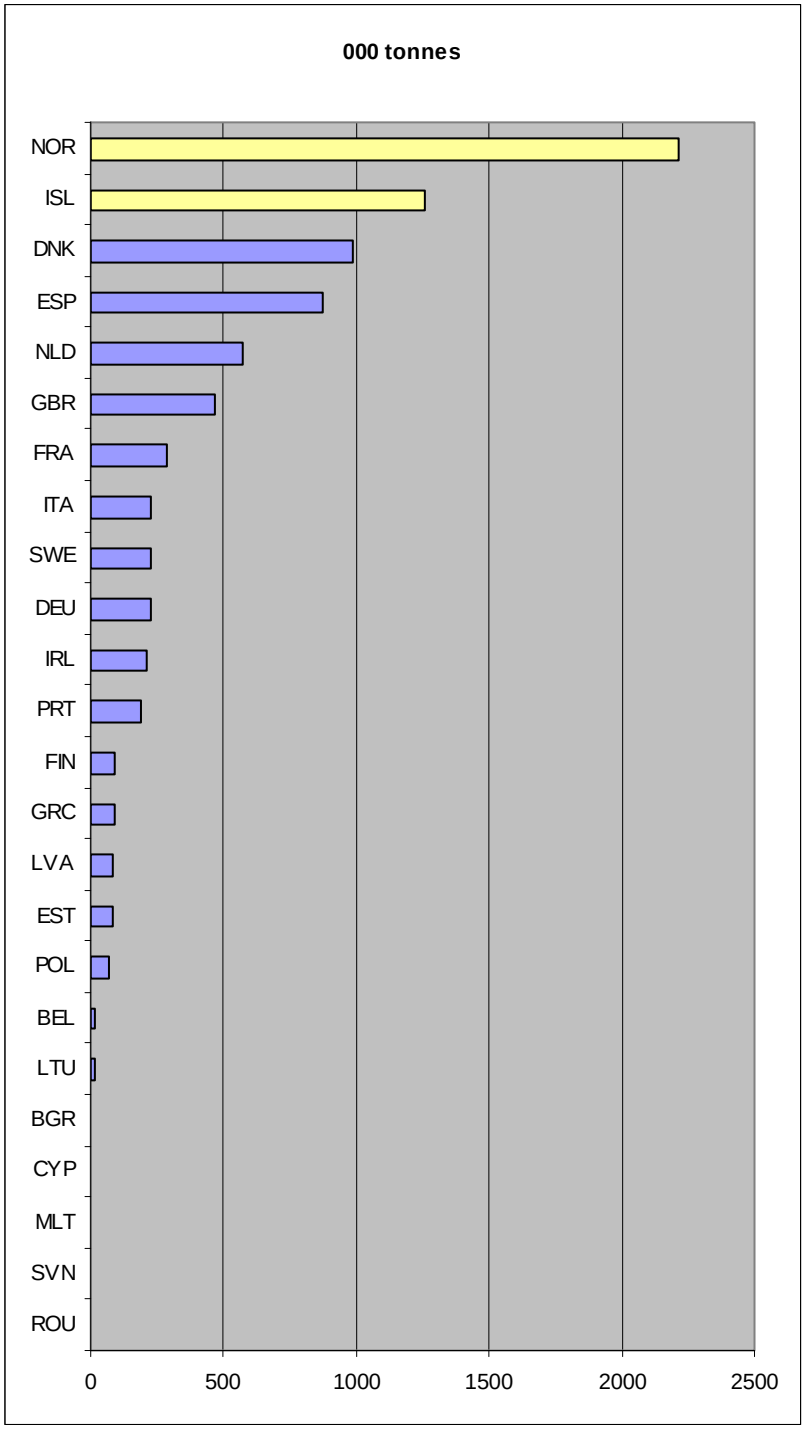
Total value of landings in 2008 – EU and EFTA



*Lithuanian landings are for 2007.

Chart 2

Total volume of landings in 2008 – EU and EFTA



*Lithuanian landings are for 2007.

Table 3

The 10 species with the highest value and volume (EU) Year 2008

Species	Value: Euro (millions)	Percentage
Norway lobster	375	6
Atlantic herring	314	5
Common sole	288	4
European hake	248	4
Atlantic cod	225	3
Skipjack tuna	206	3
Atlantic mackerel	181	3
European pilchard	163	2
Swordfish	143	2
Yellowfin tuna	143	2
Other	4477	66
Total	6763	

Species	Quantity: ('000 tonnes)	Percentage
Atlantic herring	769	16
European sprat	536	11
Blue whiting	328	7
Atlantic mackerel	295	6
Sandeels	287	6
European pilchard	204	4
Jack and horse mackerels nei	203	4
Skipjack tuna	185	4
Atlantic cod	92	2
European anchovy	73	2
Other	1730	37
Total	4702	

* Figures exclude Lithuanian landings