

# **The Annual Report on the Fishing Fleet of Estonia 2009**

## **1. Overview**

The Government of the Republic of Estonia established a state register of fishing vessels in 18.06.2002. The technical specifications and data concerning Estonian fishing vessels are entered into the register according to the requirements and codes given in EU Regulation 26/2004. On Estonian level, the fishing fleet register is regulated by the Fisheries Act, Government Regulation of 28.02.2002 No 89 (establishing the Estonian Fishing Fleet Register) and Government Regulation of 09.03.2004 No 62 (establishing the rules of the segmentation of the fishing fleet) and Government Regulation of 04.12. 2003 No 307 (on fishing vessels' fishing licences).

Estonia as one of the Member States to join the EU on 01.05.2004 is not subject to reference levels given in Commission Regulation 1438/2004, according to Council Regulation (EC) No 1242/2004 and Commission Regulation (EC) 916/2004 granting derogations to the new Member States from certain provisions of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 relating to reference levels of fishing fleets. Instead, Estonia follows the entry-exit strategy defined in Article 13 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002.

### **1.1. Management of the entry-exit scheme**

Estonia is not subject to reference levels, but must follow the entry-exit scheme according to Article 13 of EU Regulation 2371/2002 - the entry of new capacity into the fleet without public aid is compensated by the previous withdrawal of at least the same amount of capacity without public aid, the entry of new capacity into the fleet with public aid granted after 1 January 2003 is compensated by the previous withdrawal of at least the same amount (or in some cases more) of fishing capacity without public aid. In addition to these principles, the vessel and its owner must comply with several additional requirements set in the Fisheries Act.

According to CFR data calculated at 06.04.2010 by the Commission (Annex I), the fishing capacity of the Estonian fishing fleet at 31.12.2009 was 14 541 GT and 40 575 kW, which makes for ca 60% of the fleet's fishing capacity on 01.05.2004. The fishing capacity of the Estonian fishing fleet has decreased by 24 392 kW and 12 081 GT from 01.05.2004.

### **1.2. Public aid**

The implementation of European Fisheries Fund measure 1.1 is based on the National Fishing Effort Adjustment Plan. The plan foresees implementation of one-off scheme, based on the underbidding. Maximum support for the concrete vessel is calculated on the basis of technical characteristics of the vessel (GT, kW).

The permanent cessation of a vessel's fishing activities is achieved either when a vessel is scrapped or the vessel is conclusively assigned for the preservation of historical heritage in the territory of Estonia, or it is used for fisheries research or training activities of public or semi-public bodies of Estonia, or for control of fishing activities.

Permanent withdrawal with public aid only concerns fishing vessels at least 10 years old which have carried out fishing activities during the 12 month period preceding the date of the application for permanent withdrawal - at least 75 days at sea or, for at least 80 % of the number of days at sea permitted by current national regulations for the vessel concerned.

Prior to its permanent withdrawal, the vessel must be registered in the fishing fleet register. The vessel should be operational at the time the decision is taken to grant the premium. After permanent withdrawal, the fishing licence of the vessel shall be cancelled and the vessel declared permanently deleted from the fishing vessel register of the Community. The fishing capacity of the vessel can not be replaced.

The call for applications was opened in the end of 2008. In 2009 21 applications were approved with total of 3663 GT and 7622 kW. With the state of 31. March 11 vessels with total of 1655 GT and 3325 kW have been withdrawn from the Fishing Vessel Register. The remaining 10 fishing vessels with total of 2008 GT and 4297 kW will be deleted from the register before the may 2011.

In 2011 a new study will be carried out for evaluating the impact of the National Fishing Effort Adjustment Plan. The results of the study will also show if the opening of another call during this programming period is needed or not.

### **1.3. Segmentation of the fishing fleet**

On community level, the Estonian marine fishing vessels belong into the MFL segment. On national level, the Government Regulation of 09.03.2004 No 62 determines the criteria for grouping fishing vessels into segments based on overall length (LOA), fishing gear, main target species and fishing grounds, and sets the possibility of entering fishing vessels into a segment.

Similar to the entry-exit scheme applied on Community level, a fishing vessel may only be entered into a marine segment if a vessel (or vessels) with a fishing capacity same as or greater than the fishing capacity of the vessel to be entered has previously been deleted from the same segment and, as a result, a free fishing capacity has been created. The overall capacity of each marine segment may not increase above 01.05.2004 level; the fishing capacity of a vessel removed from the segment (and consequently, from the fleet register as well) with public aid cannot be replaced.

In 2009, the 4S1 segment consisted of 58 trawling vessels. These vessels have an overall length above 12 metres and fish in the Baltic Sea. The main target species are Baltic herring, sprat and cod. The vessels in this segment make up for ca 6% of the total number, 34% of the overall engine power and 35% of the overall gross tonnage of vessels in marine segments. As regards the 4S1 segment, 17 vessels left the register, 10 of them with public aid; four new vessels entered the 4S1 segment.

In the end of 2009, there were 883 vessels in the 4S2 segment (93% of the total number, 37% of total kW, 12% of total GT). During 2009, 14 vessels were deleted from the 4S2 segment, none with public aid; ten fishing vessels entered the segment. These vessels are less than 12 metres in length and fish in the coastal areas of the Baltic Sea, using mainly fixed fishing gear and target a variety of species, but the catches are usually relatively small.

The 4S3 segment consisted of 5 vessels in 2009. Three vessels were removed from the 4S3 segment, one of them with public aid. Although few in number, they make for ca 29% of the total kW and 53% of the overall GT of the marine fishing fleet because of their size - the vessels in this segment have an overall length over 24 m - and fish outside the Baltic Sea, mostly in the NAFO Regulatory Area and the areas governed by the NEAFC. Main target species are: Northern prawn (in NAFO zones 3L and 3M), redfish (quotas have been allocated to Estonia in NAFO and NEAFC) and Greenland halibut (mainly NAFO), but several other species are also caught.

We bring to attention that being in the fishing fleet register do not give fishing rights by itself. A detailed overview of the Estonian fisheries management is explained below.

## **2. Overview of the Estonian fisheries management system**

Estonia adheres to the entry-exit strategy when entering fishing vessels into the fleet register. As a result of following the entry-exit strategy, the fishing capacity of the Estonian fleet has reduced over time. It has also made it possible to monitor and control the increase in engine power and gross tonnage in the fishing fleet. The entry of a new fishing vessel into the register is refused if there is no free fishing capacity or the vessel does not comply with the requirements set by national or EU legislation. The fishing capacity of a vessel deleted from the register with public aid can not be replaced.

In the Baltic Sea trawling segment and high seas fishery (segments 4S1 and 4S3), the fishing opportunities allocated to Estonia (usually given in tonnes or fishing days) are divided between companies based on their 3-year historical fishing rights (ITQ system). In coastal fishing, (segment 4S2), fishing effort is regulated by the number of fishing gear and the total number (determined by the Estonian Government proposed by the Ministry of Environment) is divided between fishing rights owners also based on their 3-year historical fishing rights (ITE system).

In order to conduct fishing activities, the owner (or charterer) of the vessel in the fishing fleet register with a valid fishing licence must also have rights to a fishing quota or quotas, and must have been given an authorisation to fish and issued a valid fishing permit. Fishing must be carried out following the rules set in national and Community legislation, and also by the rules of the appropriate Regional Fisheries Management Organisations. When fishing for Greenland halibut in the NAFO Regulatory Area, the vessels must comply with Council Regulation No 2115/2005 (amended by Council Regulation No 1197/2009); when fishing for cod in the Baltic Sea, the vessels must comply with the Council Regulation No 1098/2007 establishing the multiannual plan for the cod stocks in the Baltic Sea.

For the 4S1 and 4S3 segments, the fishing permit specifies the type of fishing gear, the species and amount of fish (in tonnes or fishing days) that the particular vessel is authorised to fish during a time period. The maximum period of validity for a fishing permit is one year and at the end of each year, the vessel owner or charterer must submit an application in order to receive a permit for the following year.

Although EU regulations allow for several valid fishing permits per vessel at one time, national law states that a vessel can only have one valid permit at any given time; when a new

permit is issued, the previous permit loses validity. In the case of pair trawling, each vessel must have its own permit.

In coastal fishing (concerns the 4S2 segment of the fishing fleet), the fishing permit is issued to the fishing rights owner (fisherman), not to a vessel, and indicates the type and maximum number of fishing gear that the owner of the permit is allowed to use. As is the case with the 4S1 and 4S3 segments, the maximum validity period of a coastal fishing permit is one year and at the end of each year, the vessel owner or charterer must submit an application in order to receive a permit for the following year.

Since the 4S2 coastal fishing vessels are small in size and their catches make up only a small proportion of the total catch numbers, also as the quotas for coastal fishermen are based on fishing effort (by fishing gear) rather than the amount of fish caught, catch data for this segment is not collected on individual vessel basis. As regards the three more important species in the Baltic Sea – sprat, Baltic herring and cod, the total catches of the 4S2 segment compared to the 4S1 trawl segment, are usually relatively small.

In 2009, the total 4S2 segment sprat catch was only 0.1 tonnes, which is negligible in comparison with the 4S1 catches of ca 48 000 tonnes. The total 4S2 cod catches made up 0.48% of the 4S1 total cod catches; in areas 25-32, the percentage was somewhat higher, 0.63%. In Baltic herring catches, the situation is somewhat different: in the open sea (areas 25-32, excluding the Gulf of Riga), 4S2 catches made for 9.47% of 4S1 Baltic herring catches, while in the Gulf of Riga, coastal fishing catches actually exceeded the catches made by 4S1 vessels. In both cases also block-quota system is applied for 4S2. However, it must be noted that most of the 4S2 Baltic herring catches are taken using pound nets, and in this case, the EU vessel logbook must be filled in and submitted to the competent authorities according to deadlines set in EU regulation.

### **3. Fishing opportunities and fishing effort**

#### **3.1. Fishing opportunities**

In 2009, Estonian Baltic Sea trawling vessels were allocated the following fishing opportunities in the Baltic Sea: ca 600 tonnes of cod in areas 25-32 (taking into account quota swaps), 200 tonnes of cod in areas 22-24, 7700 tonnes of Baltic herring in the Gulf of Riga and 14 900 tonnes in the rest of the Baltic, and 48 500 tonnes of sprat. Most of these quotas were almost completely exhausted, except for Gulf of Riga Baltic herring, which, due to exceptionally good catches in the coastal fishing segment, was closed for fishing before the trawling vessels had a chance to fish out their part of national quota.

In the high seas, some of the quotas allocated to Estonia were fully exhausted (such as the Greenland halibut (3LMNO) and Northern prawn (3L) quotas in the NAFO area), while out of others, considerably less than 50% was used (Northern prawn fishing days in NAFO 3M and Svalbard fishing days).

#### **3.2. Indicators – technical indicator and CPUE**

The technical indicator (Ratio) and CPUE biological indicator data for the fishing vessels in 4S1 and 4S3 segments that performed fishing operations in 2007 - 2009 is given in Tables 1 and 2 in Annex II. Since some vessels did not carry out fishing activities in each of the three

years, several were deleted from and also a few vessels entered the register between 2007 and 2009, some fields may be empty.

In the tables, catch data is given in tonnes with 1 decimal, comma being the decimal separator. “Ratio” stands for the ratio between the number of days spent at sea and the maximum number of days spent at sea in the segment, given with two decimals. In the 4S1 segment, catch data for three main species – sprat, cod and Baltic herring – is given separately; in the 4S3 table, GHF stands for Greenland halibut, PRA for Northern prawn, RED for Redfish and SKA for Skate catches. “Total” catch includes the catches of all species taken by the vessel, thus catch numbers in this column may be higher than the sum of catches for the

The technical indicator is calculated separately for the Baltic Sea trawling vessel segment and the high seas fishery segment, based on data from 2007 to 2009. Catch per unit of effort (CPUE) for a given vessel in a given year is calculated by dividing each vessel’s catches (given in tonnes) for the year with the number of its fishing days for that particular year. Maximum values for each column (except for high seas fishery catch data, where the maximum of only the total catch is marked) are marked in orange.

It should be noted that, especially in the high seas 4S3 segment, not all of the vessels fished for all of the target species of their segment. In 4S1, only some of the vessels listed had authorisation to fish for cod, while in the 4S3 segment, most of the vessels targeted Northern prawn, and only one vessel targeted other species.

### **3.2.1. Baltic Sea trawling vessels (4S1)**

In 2007, the maximum number of days at sea for the Baltic Sea trawling segment was 184. For 22 vessels out of the 59 that actually fished in 2007, the number of days at sea was less than 50% of the maximum number; for 4 of these vessels, the number of fishing days at sea was 10% of the Baltic Sea maximum; for two fishing vessels, the number of days spent fishing was almost equal to the vessel with the most fishing days (a ratio of 0.9 and above). The vessel with the highest CPUE value (for total catch) also ranked highest in total and cod catches; its fishing days’ ratio is slightly above average; the vessel with the highest number of fishing days ranks in the middle of the CPUE list.

In 2008, the maximum number of fishing days for the 4S1 segment was 209. In the 4S1 segment, for 21 vessels out of the 64 that actually fished in 2008, the number of days at sea was less than 50% of the maximum number; for 5 of these vessels, the number of fishing days at sea was 10% of the Baltic Sea maximum, while for three fishing vessels, the number of days spent fishing was almost equal to the vessel with the most fishing days (a ratio of 0.9 and above). As regards to fishing effort, the 4S1 vessel with the highest CPUE value (for total catch) is also the vessel with the highest sprat and total catches (the vessel its fishing days’ ratio is about average). The vessel with the highest number of fishing days ranks 25th on the CPUE list.

In 2009, the maximum number of days at sea for the Baltic Sea trawl segment was 192. In the 4S1 segment, for 23 vessels out of the 55 that actually carried out fishing activities (i.e. had fishing days) in 2009, the number of days at sea was less than 50% of the maximum number; for 4 of these vessels, the number of fishing days at sea was less than 10% of the Baltic Sea maximum. There is a notable gap between the vessel with the maximum number of fishing days (which was also the vessel with the highest number of fishing days in 2008) and other

vessels with higher ratio values. As in 2008, the vessel with the highest CPUE also has the highest total and sprat catches; the vessel with the highest cod catch numbers in 2008 also caught the most cod in 2009.

### **3.2.2. High seas fishery (4S3)**

In the 4S3 segment, the maximum number of fishing days in 2007 was 296; for most of the other vessels, the number of fishing days almost equals the maximum. Two out of 6 vessels spent notably less days fishing compared to the rest of the segment. The vessel with the highest number of fishing days also had the highest total catch and ranked second in CPUE.

The maximum number of days spent fishing in 2008 was 288; for most of the other vessels, the number of fishing days almost equals the maximum. However, similar to 2007, two vessels spent notably fewer days fishing compared to the rest of the segment; the gap between these two and the maximum is greater than in 2007. The vessel with the maximum number of days at sea is also the vessel with the highest total catch and the highest CPUE for total catches; however, Vessel 3, which targeted species other than Northern prawn, has quite a high CPUE value as well; its fishing days' to maximum ratio is one of the lowest.

For 2009, the maximum number of fishing days was 277 – lower than in 2007 and 2008. The only fishing vessel in the segment fishing for species other than Northern prawn had the lowest ratio – same as in 2008. However, it must be noted that the vessel exhausted most of its fishing quotas to the full.

### **3.3. Balance between fishing opportunities and fishing capacity**

In 2008, the Estonian Marine Institute analysed the fishing capacity of the different segments of the Estonian fishing fleet on the basis of several indicators, including those suggested by the Commission (biological and technical indicators) based on 2007 data. According to the study, the optimum fishing capacity of the segment would be ca 12 500 kW and 5000 GT. However, since this assessment of optimum capacity is based on the assumption that the fleet uses its fishing capacity to the full, and since this assumption may not be very realistic, the study concludes that the capacity of the 4S1 segment should not fall below ca 14 400 kW and 5800 GT.

According to the fleet register, the capacity of the 4S1 segment at the end of 2009 was ca 13 800 kW and 5000 GT. However, this does not include the capacity of vessels that left the register without public aid that, according to the entry-exit scheme can be replaced (this type of capacity is referred to in the analysis as “passive capacity”). When this unused “passive capacity” is also taken into account, the potential fishing capacity of the 4S1 segment at the end of 2009 would be ca 17 100 kW and 6300 GT, i.e. somewhat above the optimum fishing capacity according to the analysis.

As regards the 4S3 segment, the minimum fishing capacity necessary to make use of all Estonia's high seas fishing quotas would be ca 16900 kW and 12700 GT. At the end of 2009, the total capacity of active 4S3 fishing vessels was 11 800 kW and 7700 GT; the potential fishing capacity (which, in addition to active fishing vessels, includes the fishing capacity of vessels that left the register without public aid) was 19 200 kW and 12 500 GT.

## Annex I

### Application of the entry-exit regime

a) Calculation of the baselines (GT04 and kW04) on 01/05/2004  
Estonia

GTFR	GT1	GT2	GT3	GT4	GT04
26.622	0	0	0	0	26.622

kWFR	kW1	kW2	kW3	kW4	kW04
64.967	0	0	0	0	64.967

NB: Situation as registered in the Community Fleet Register on 06/04/2010

b) Management of the entry exit regime on 31/12/2009  
Estonia

		GT		kW	
1	Capacity of the fleet on 01/05/2004	GTFR	26.622	kWFR	64.967
2	Capacity level for the application of the entry-exit regime	GT04	26.622	kW04	64.967
3	Entries of vessels of more than 100 GT financed with public aid	GT100	0	kW100	0
4	Other entries or capacity increases (not included in 3 & 5)		5.479		13.464
5	Increases in tonnage GT for reasons of safety	GTS	0		
6	Total entries ( 3 + 4 + 5 )		5.479		13.464
7	Exits before 1/1/2007 financed with public aid	GTa1	1.779	kWa	4.691
8	Exits after 1/1/2007 financed with public aid	GTa2	2.598		5.625
9	Other exits (not included in 7 and 8)		13.183		27.541
10	Total exits ( 7 + 8 + 9 )		17.560		37.856
11	Power of engines replaced with public aid conditional to power reduction			kWr	0
12	Capacity of the fleet on 31/12/2009 (1 + 6 - 10)	GTt	14.541	kWt	40.575
13	Fleet ceiling on 31/12/2009		22.375		54.652

Lines 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 present figures as registered in the Community Fleet Register on 06/04/2010

Line 4 is calculated as : 4 = (12 - 1) + 10 - (3 + 5)

Line 13 : Ceiling GT = 2 - 35% 3 - 98,5% 7 - 95% 8 and kW = 2 - 35% 3 - 7 - 8 - 20% 11

## Annex II

Table 1. Baltic Sea trawling vessels (4S1)

	2009							2008							2007						
	Fishing days	Ratio	Catches				CPUE	Fishing days	Ratio	Catches				CPUE	Fishing days	Ratio	Catches				CPUE
			Sprat	Baltic herring	Cod	Total				Sprat	Baltic herring	Cod	Total				Sprat	Baltic herring	Cod	Total	
Vessel 1	76	0,40	24,0	187,3		211,3	2,78	114	0,55	19,0	209,2		228,2	2,00	80	0,43		119,2	0,4	119,6	1,50
Vessel 2	101	0,53	1122,0	251,5	90,6	1464,1	14,50	115	0,55	2123,5	374,6	56,5	2554,6	22,21	101	0,55	53,0	139,8	1122,0	1314,8	13,02
Vessel 3								78	0,37	33,1	19,6		52,7	0,68	16	0,09		32,0	50,0	82,0	5,12
Vessel 4								11	0,05							0,00					
Vessel 5	131	0,68	1070,2	1078,6		2148,9	16,40	146	0,70	1351,0	553,5		1904,5	13,04	124	0,67		567,5	1065,5	1632,9	13,17
Vessel 6								81	0,39	55,3	17,3		72,5	0,90	14	0,08		32,0	50,0	82,0	5,86
Vessel 7	80	0,42						66	0,32	35,4	39,6		75,1	1,14		0,00					
Vessel 8	72	0,38	651,3	197,9		849,2	11,79	118	0,56	1214,9	283,9	13,4	1512,2	12,82	91	0,49	5,8	408,7	1263,2	1677,7	18,44
Vessel 9	121	0,63	438,8	950,0		1388,9	11,48	152	0,73	155,6	1177,6		1333,4	8,77	129	0,70		1109,6	17,7	1129,0	8,75
Vessel 10															37	0,20		36,9	150,5	187,4	5,07
Vessel 11	118	0,61	1464,7	393,5	91,0	1949,2	16,52	120	0,57	2371,2	505,2	49,3	2925,7	24,38	104	0,57	40,5	224,8	1440,6	1705,9	16,40
Vessel 12	134	0,70	2105,1	438,1	122,8	2666,1	19,90	132	0,63	1737,2	399,7	107,0	2243,9	17,00	123	0,67	69,3	381,9	2100,0	2551,2	20,74
Vessel 13	156	0,81	2032,8	709,0	48,9	2790,9	17,89	174	0,83	2059,8	967,5		3027,3	17,40	154	0,84	35,5	818,4	1623,0	2479,7	16,10
Vessel 14	1	0,01						72	0,34						10	0,05					
Vessel 15	1	0,01						73	0,35	0,8	0,0		0,8	0,01		0,00					
Vessel 16	141	0,73	873,9	321,8		1195,7	8,48	153	0,73	834,5	429,2	0,1	1263,8	8,26	124	0,67	1,8	173,9	1309,2	1484,9	11,98
Vessel 17															28	0,15		44,7	0,6	45,3	1,62
Vessel 18								22	0,11				3,2	0,15	14	0,08				2,2	0,16
Vessel 19	136	0,71	1077,2	346,4		1423,5	10,47	100	0,48	1050,2	138,3		1188,5	11,89	99	0,54		120,3	1276,9	1397,2	14,11
Vessel 20	126	0,66	2220,9	454,5		2675,4	21,23	19	0,09	134,9	26,9		161,8	8,52		0,00					
Vessel 21	77	0,40	299,7	475,9		776,6	10,09	117	0,56	20,8	1094,5		1115,3	9,53	136	0,74		1010,5		1010,5	7,43
Vessel 22															72	0,39	52,8	312,4	90,9	494,9	6,87
Vessel 23								18	0,09	8,9	13,8		22,7	1,26	50	0,27		18,2	83,5	101,7	2,03



	2009						2008						2007								
	Fishing days	Ratio	Catches				CPUE	Fishing days	Ratio	Catches				CPUE	Fishing days	Ratio	Catches				CPUE
			Sprat	Baltic herring	Cod	Total				Sprat	Baltic herring	Cod	Total				Sprat	Baltic herring	Cod	Total	
Vessel 24							18	0,09							0,00						
Vessel 25	125	0,65	1189,9	394,3		1584,2	12,67	125	0,60	441,9	427,9	164,3	1073,3	8,59	109	0,59	129,5	300,9	187,1	632,4	5,80
Vessel 26	158	0,82	1691,0	330,5		2021,5	12,79	160	0,77	1656,0	403,4		2059,5	12,87	139	0,76	1,5	343,9	1991,6	2337,0	16,81
Vessel 27								27	0,13	11,5	3,9		15,4	0,57	105	0,57		9,6	40,5	50,1	0,48
Vessel 28	124	0,65	1127,4	490,4		1617,8	13,05	157	0,75	1198,0	680,9		1879,0	11,97	144	0,78		920,2	1481,9	2402,1	16,68
Vessel 29	155	0,81	1004,3	854,1	48,3	1906,6	12,30	195	0,93	1589,3	237,2	48,3	1874,8	9,61	126	0,68	42,6	454,8	1263,2	1760,5	13,97
Vessel 30	163	0,85			227,8	228,0	1,40	151	0,72			171,0	173,4	1,15	166	0,90	146,5			151,6	0,91
Vessel 31	105	0,55	1557,4	332,4		1889,9	18,00	110	0,53	1583,6	257,6		1841,2	16,74	117	0,64	43,5	258,5	1791,7	2093,7	17,89
Vessel 32	110	0,57	1168,5	615,2		1783,8	16,22	166	0,79	1372,9	584,6		1965,6	11,84	148	0,80		772,8	1571,2	2347,7	15,86
Vessel 33	51	0,27	28,5	25,9		54,4	1,07	50	0,24		0,0		0,0	0,00		0,00					
Vessel 34								90	0,43	22,1	10,6		32,7	0,36	48	0,26		22,4	20,1	42,5	0,88
Vessel 35	136	0,71	1502,5	534,1		2036,6	14,98	149	0,71	1116,5	556,3		1672,8	11,23	26	0,14		136,0	333,0	469,0	18,04
Vessel 36															68	0,37	31,4	74,7	1046,3	1152,3	16,95
Vessel 37	10	0,05	80,7	16,7		97,4	9,74									0,00					
Vessel 38	76	0,40	6,1	259,7		265,9	3,50	95	0,45	20,4	251,3		271,7	2,86	78	0,42		97,8	25,9	123,7	1,59
Vessel 39	51	0,27						50	0,24		0,5		0,5	0,01		0,00					
Vessel 40	8	0,04		19,2		19,2	2,40	20	0,10		41,4		41,4	2,07		0,00					
Vessel 41															65	0,35		112,7	450,8	563,5	8,67
Vessel 42								78	0,37						47	0,26					
Vessel 43	162	0,84	2119,2	736,9		2856,1	17,63	169	0,81	1913,6	706,3	69,5	2689,4	15,91	163	0,89	30,1	615,2	2040,1	2685,4	16,47
Vessel 44								85	0,41	40,2	15,4		55,6	0,65		0,00					
Vessel 45								83	0,40	359,2	88,6		447,8	5,40	115	0,63		227,1	694,1	921,2	8,01
Vessel 46	151	0,79	1180,8	771,1	60,2	2012,1	13,33	183	0,88	1371,0	348,1	48,3	1767,4	9,66	130	0,71	58,4	274,6	1197,2	1530,2	11,77
Vessel 47	89	0,46			127,1	127,1	1,43	114	0,55			128,8	131,2	1,15	101	0,55	94,0			98,6	0,98
Vessel 48	138	0,72	1280,6	340,8		1621,4	11,75	174	0,83	1568,6	354,3		1922,9	11,05	132	0,72	2,5	408,8	1687,9	2099,2	15,90
Vessel 49	140	0,73	1269,6	725,6		1995,2	14,25	164	0,78	1035,9	719,5		1755,4	10,70	146	0,79		752,5	1269,5	2022,0	13,85
Vessel 50	68	0,35	551,6	310,8		862,3	12,68	204	0,98	1710,0	651,6		2361,6	11,58	184	1,00		341,4	1732,1	2073,5	11,27
Vessel 51	33	0,17						79	0,38	106,4	118,0		224,4	2,84	67	0,36		45,7	156,6	202,3	3,02

	2009							2008							2007						
	Fishing days	Ratio	Catches				CPUE	Fishing days	Ratio	Catches				CPUE	Fishing days	Ratio	Catches				CPUE
			Sprat	Baltic herring	Cod	Total				Sprat	Baltic herring	Cod	Total				Sprat	Baltic herring	Cod	Total	
Vessel 52	68	0,35	161,7	71,4		233,2	3,43	85	0,41						0,00						
Vessel 53														73	0,40		224,0	541,5	765,5	10,49	
Vessel 54	127	0,66	1082,9	964,9		2047,9	16,12	177	0,85	1483,5	1012,4		2508,5	14,17	161	0,88	857,7	2090,4	2950,2	18,32	
Vessel 55	62	0,32	438,9	247,4		686,3	11,07	139	0,67	993,5	227,7		1221,2	8,79	82	0,45	187,6	600,4	788,0	9,61	
Vessel 56	153	0,80	1431,3	1105,5		2536,8	16,58	203	0,97	1724,5	831,0		2555,5	12,59	164	0,89	1088,9	1961,9	3050,8	18,60	
Vessel 57	33	0,17	52,6	60,2		112,8	3,42	77	0,37						0,00						
Vessel 58	147	0,77	3246,5	999,9		4246,4	28,89	147	0,70	2900,0	800,6		3700,6	25,17	161	0,88	0,1	860,5	2848,2	3708,8	23,04
Vessel 59														108	0,59	80,4			87,5	0,81	
Vessel 60	114	0,59	84,2	24,9		109,1	0,96	82	0,39	41,8	34,2		76,0	0,93	125	0,68		27,7	67,6	95,3	0,76
Vessel 61	43	0,22													0,00						
Vessel 62	72	0,38	3,9	257,1		260,9	3,62	99	0,47	19,9	325,1		345,0	3,48	57	0,31		127,7	2,1	129,8	2,28
Vessel 63	137	0,71	902,8	386,2		1289,0	9,41	148	0,71	863,2	416,9		1280,1	8,65	134	0,73	1,9	227,2	1362,8	1591,9	11,88
Vessel 64	68	0,35						85	0,41	156,8	106,8		263,5	3,10	68	0,37		46,1	138,6	184,6	2,71
Vessel 65	114	0,59	1547,4	402,7		1950,0	17,11	40	0,19	371,3	96,8		468,1	11,70	0,00						
Vessel 66	78	0,41	644,9	197,8		842,6	10,80	150	0,72	1293,6	261,1		1554,7	10,36	135	0,73		462,2	1628,3	2090,7	15,49
Vessel 67	131	0,68	3109,6	413,2		3522,8	26,89	146	0,70	2759,4	461,6		3221,0	22,06	138	0,75	2,7	659,3	3383,3	4045,3	29,31
Vessel 68	132	0,69	1228,5	595,9		1824,3	13,82	175	0,84	1200,6	785,8	59,1	2045,5	11,69	100	0,54	21,2	303,2	1130,7	1455,4	14,55
Vessel 69	160	0,83	1407,3	701,3		2108,6	13,18	144	0,69	1054,0	661,2		1743,3	12,11	163	0,89		681,6	2084,7	2766,3	16,97
Vessel 70	192	1,00	1413,0	958,3		2371,5	12,35	209	1,00	1117,5	1164,4		2282,1	10,92	178	0,97		927,7	1020,9	1950,7	10,96
Vessel 71	73	0,38	5,4	216,1		221,5	3,03	86	0,41	16,6	253,0		269,6	3,13	85	0,46		112,2	34,5	146,7	1,73
Vessel 72	104	0,54	706,4	792,5		1498,9	14,41	111	0,53	1062,3	394,7		1457,5	13,13	109	0,59		584,1	800,3	1387,9	12,73
Vessel 73	94	0,49	692,5	445,5		1138,0	12,11	165	0,79	1200,3	721,3	54,5	1977,3	11,98	107	0,58		545,9	687,0	1233,1	11,52

**Table 2. High seas fisheries (4S3)**

	2009								2008								2007							
	Fishing day	Ratio	Catches					CPUE	Fishing day	Ratio	Catches					CPUE	Fishing day	Ratio	Catches					CPUE
			GHL	PRA	RED	SKA	Kokku t				GHL	PRA	RED	SKA	Kokku t				GHL	PRA	RED	SKA	Kokku t	
Vessel 1	277	1,00	47,04	2701,62			2748,66	9,92	284	0,99		3021,50			3021,50	10,64	254	0,86		2160,84			2452,34	9,65
Vessel 2									113	0,39		1017,02	5,92		1022,95	9,05	161	0,54		1636,68			1636,68	10,17
Vessel 3	142	0,51	253,24		1748,08	28,83	2246,64	15,82	139	0,48	299,04		1003,07	123,25	1797,88	12,93	250	0,84	365,50		1039,52	365,93	2562,90	10,25
Vessel 4	259	0,94		3078,18			3078,18	11,88	288	1,00		3989,96			3989,96	13,85	280	0,95		3615,28			3615,28	12,91
Vessel 5									212	0,74		1267,86			1267,86	5,98	177	0,60		1017,21			1017,21	5,75
Vessel 6	242	0,87		2807,59			2807,59	11,60	265	0,92		3239,79			3472,66	13,10	296	1,00		3645,65			3645,65	12,32