



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

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15 KMETIJSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

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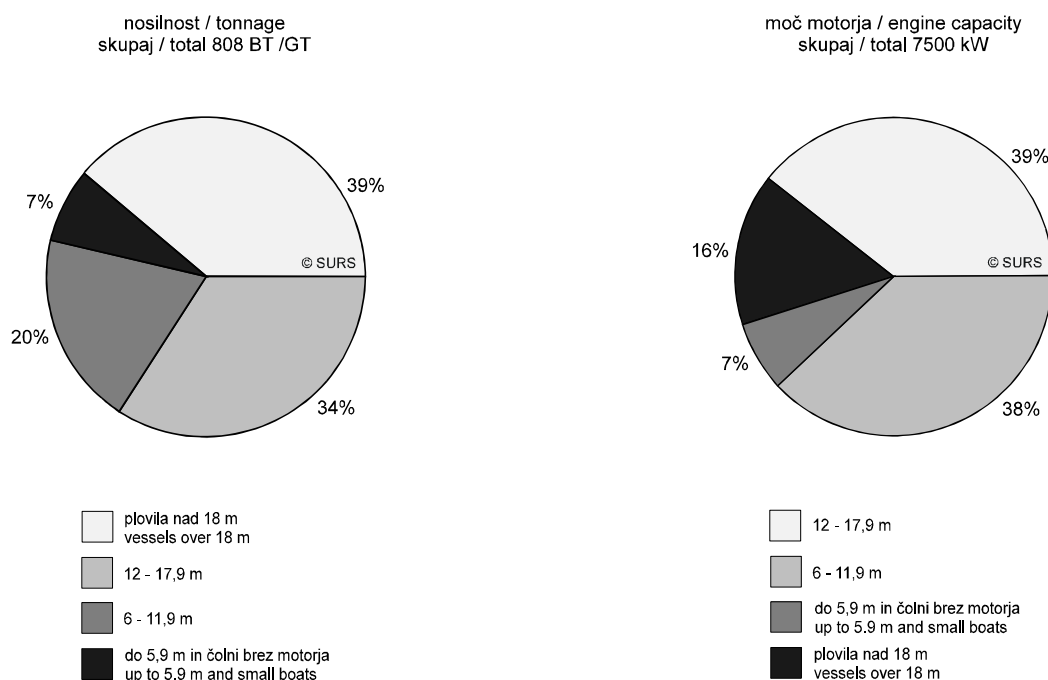
MORSKO RIBIŠTVO - DELOVNO AKTIVNE OSEBE, RIBIŠKA PLOVILA IN OPREMA, SLOVENIJA, 2003

MARINE FISHING - PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, FISHING VESSELS AND GEAR, SLOVENIA, 2003

- ▶ V letu 2003 je bilo v dejavnostih morskega ribištva 144 delovno aktivnih oseb: 132 oseb se je ukvarjalo z gospodarskim ribolovom, 12 pa z marikulturo. V primerjavi z letom 2002 se je število delovno aktivnih oseb zmanjšalo – v ribištvu za 7,7 %, v marikulturi pa za 29,4 %. Glede na zaposlitveni status oseb v obeh dejavnostih se je število samozaposlenih oseb povečalo za 2,2 %, število zaposlenih in tistih, ki so delali po pogodbi ali kot pomagajoči družinski člani, pa se je zmanjšalo – prvih za 19,1 %, drugih pa kar za 45,0 %.
- ▶ In 2003, 144 persons in employment were engaged in the activities of marine fishing: 132 persons were engaged in fishing and 12 persons in mariculture. Compared to 2002 the number of persons in employment in fishing decreased by 7.7%, while their number in mariculture decreased by 29.4%. According to the status in employment in both activities, the number of self-employed persons was up by 2.2% while the number of employees decreased by 19.1% and the number of persons under contract or unpaid family workers by 45.0%.
- ▶ V slovenski ribiški floti je bilo lansko leto 116 plovil. Čeprav se je število plovil povečalo za 4,5 % (5 plovil), sta se njihova skupna bruto tonaža in moč motorjev glede na leto 2002 zmanjšali. Število manjših plovil se še naprej povečuje na račun večjih.
- ▶ The Slovene fishing fleet had 116 vessels last year. In spite of the increase of the number of vessels by 4.5% (5 vessels), their total gross tonnage and the engine capacity decreased compared to 2002. The number of smaller vessels has been increasing on account of bigger vessels.

Slika 1: Ribiška plovila po bruto tonaži in moči motorja, Slovenija, 2003

Chart 1: Fishing fleet by gross tonnage and engine capacity, Slovenia, 2003



1. Delovno aktivne osebe v morskem ribištvu, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2003¹⁾Persons in employment in marine fishing, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2003¹⁾

	Ribištvo Fishing	Marikultura Mariculture	Skupaj Total	Indeksi Indices <u>2003</u> 2002	
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo, skupaj	132	12	144	90,0	Persons in employment, total
Zaposlitveni status					Status in employment
zaposlen/a	35	3	38	80,9	Employee
samozaposlen/a,	97	9	106	93,8	Self-employed,
pomagajoči/a družinski/a član/ica ali					unpaid family worker,
delavec/ka po pogodbi ali za					under contract or cash in hand work
neposredno plačilo					
Trajanje dela					Permanency
nedoločen čas	122	8	130	87,2	Permanent
določen čas	10	4	14	127,3	Temporary
Pogostost dela					Frequency of work
polni delovni čas	81	6	87	110,1	Full-time
skrajšani delovni čas, sezonsko ali	51	6	56	69,1	Part-time or seasonal or
priložnostno delo					occasional work
Delo					Job
ribič in školjkar/ka v ribištvu	113	-	113	84,3	Fisherman
ribogojec/ka in školjkar/ka	-	8	8	53,3	Fish farmer and shell farmer
drugo	19	4	23	209,1	Other

- 1) Podatki so zbrani in obdelani po mednarodnih klasifikacijah (ILO in FAO)
Data were collected and processed considering international classifications (ILO and FAO).

2. Ribiška plovila, po dolžini, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2003

Fishing vessels, by length, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2003

	Število Number	Bruto tonaža (BT) Gross tonnage (GT)	Moč motorja kW Engine capacity kW	Starost (leto) Me Age (year) Me	Indeksi / Indices 2002/2001			
					Število Number	BT GT	kW	
Ribiška plovila, skupaj	116	808	7500	26,0	104,5	84,1	96,0	Vessels, total
nad 18 m	2	312	1176	22	50,0	56,8	50,0	over 18 m
12-17,9 m	17	275	2922	46	113,3	130,4	106,4	12-17.9 m
6-11,9 m	44	161	2871	26	118,9	114,1	130,8	6-11.9 m
do 5,9 m in čolni brez motorja	53	60	532	26	96,4	99,6	101,7	up to 5.9 m and small boats

3. Ribiška plovila, po ribiški opremi, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2003

Fishing vessels, by fishing gear, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2003

Oprema	ISSCFG ¹⁾	Število Number	Indeksi 2003 Indices 2002	Gear
Skupaj		116	104,5	Total
Mreže vlečnice, pridnene, nespecificirane	TB	22	91,7	Bottom trawls, not specified
Mreže vlečnice, lebdeče, v paru	PTM	2	50,0	Midwater trawls, pair trawls
Plavarice	PS	13	185,7	Purse seine
Stoječe mreže, kombinirane	GTN	67	111,7	Combined gillnets-trammel nets
Druge mreže in oprema	TX, GTR, GN, and mariculture	12	66,7	Other nets and gear

- 1) Okrajšave Mednarodne standardne statistične klasifikacije ribiške opreme (ISSCFG)
Abbreviation of International Standard Classification of Fishing Gears (ISSCFG)



4. Objekti za gojenje rib in školjk, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2003

Facilities for fish farming and shell farming, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2003

	Število Number	Prostornina ali površina Volume or area m ³ ali/ or m ²	Indeksi / Indices 2003 2002		
			število number	prostornina ali površina volume or area	
Ribogojne ploščadi (kletke)	60	17200	115,4	99,8	Fish farming platforms (cages)
Objekti za gojenje školjk (lijije)	70	7200	104,5	110,8	Facilities for shell farming (lines)

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

- ni pojava
- ... ni podatka
- Ø povprečje
- * popravljen podatek
- 0 podatek je manjši od 0,5 dane merske enote
- 0,0 podatek je manjši od 0,05 dane merske enote
- + in več (let, članov,...)
- 1) označba za opombo pod tabelo
- () nezadostno preverjen ali ocenjen podatek
- z podatek zaradi zaupnosti ni objavljen

STATISTICAL SIGNS

- no occurrence of event
- ... data not available
- Ø average
- * corrected data
- 0 value not zero but less than 0,5 of the unit employed
- 0,0 value not zero but less than 0,05 of the unit employed
- + and more (years, members,...)
- 1) footnote
- () incomplete or estimated data
- z data not published because of confidentiality

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen raziskovanja

Na podlagi zbranih podatkov prikazujemo statistike o delovno aktivnih oseb v morskem ribištvi, o ribiških plovilih in njihovi opremitvi ter o proizvodnih zmogljivostih v marikulturi.

Enota statističnega opazovanja

so podjetja in družbe, ki se ukvarjajo z ulovom ali vzrejo morskih rib in školjk, in registrirani zasebni ribiči in ribogojci, ki jim je ribolov oziroma vzreja morskih živali glavna ali dopolnilna dejavnost. Če več samostojnih ribičev lovi skupaj, uporabljajo isto ribiško plovilo (ista plovila), jih štejemo kot eno opazovano enoto.

Viri podatkov in zajetje

Podatke o zaposlenih v ribištvi in sredstvih za morsko ribištvo zbiramo z letnimi poročili o morskem ribolovu, ki jih izpolnjujejo podjetja, družbe in registrirani zasebni ribiči in ribogojci. Zajeta so bila vsa podjetja in družbe ter samostojni ribiči in ribogojci, skupaj 119 enot, ki so bili registrirani za opravljanje ribiške gospodarske dejavnosti ali vzreje morskih živali.

Definicije

Morsko ribištvo je področje gospodarskih dejavnosti; lovljenja morskih živali (gospodarski ribolov) in gojitve morskih živali (marikultura).

Delovno aktivne osebe v morskem ribištvi so vse osebe, stare 15 let ali več, ki so v preteklem letu od januarja do decembra opravile kakršno koli delo za plačilo (denarno, nedenarno) ali dobiček. Sem sodijo vse zaposlene osebe, samozaposlene osebe, osebe, ki so delale po pogodbi o delu, preko študentskega servisa, za neposredno plačilo, ter pomagajoči družinski člani. (Vir: Ralf Hussmanns Fahrhad Mehran and

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Purpose of the survey

On the basis of collected data statistics on persons in employment in marine fishing, on fishing fleet, on main fishing gear and on the facilities for fish farming and shell farming are calculated.

Observation units

are enterprises and companies engaged in catching and breeding marine fish and shells as well as registered self-employed fishermen whose main or supplementary activity is fishing or breeding marine animals. If several fishermen catch together using the same fishing vessels, they are considered as one observation unit.

Sources of data and coverage

Data on employment and resources for marine fishing are collected with annual reports on marine fishing, which are submitted by enterprises, companies and registered self-employed fishermen and fish farmers. The survey covered all enterprises, companies and fishermen - all together 119 units - registered in economic activities of catching or breeding marine animals.

Definitions

Marine fishing is an economic area that covers catching marine animals i.e. fishing and breeding marine animals i.e. mariculture.

Persons in employment in the activity of marine fishing are all persons older than 15 years that have in the previous year from January to December done any kind of work for payment (in money or other payment) or for profit. Included are all persons in paid employment, self-employed persons, persons working under contract, by student's service, for direct payment and assistants (unpaid family workers). (Source: Ralf Huss-

Vijay Verma: Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: An ILO manual on concepts and methods, Ženeva, International Labour Office, 1990)

Pomagajoči družinski člani (le člani gospodinjstva) so osebe, ki formalno niso zaposlene niti samozaposlene, a so v preteklem letu delale v družinski ribogojnici in/ali pomagale pri ribiški dejavnosti in za svoje delo praviloma ne prejemajo rednega plačila.

Ribiči, ribogojci in školjkarji so zaposlene ali samozaposlene osebe ter pomagajoči družinski člani, ki opravljajo dejavnost gospodarskega ribištva in/ali vzreje morskih živali in jim je to edina, glavna ali dopolnilna dejavnost ali pa občasna pomoč.

Osebe, zaposlene za nedoločen čas, so lahko zaposlene ali samozaposlene osebe ali pomagajoči družinski člani. **Osebe, ki delajo po pogodbi o delu ali preko študentskega servisa** za neposredno denarno ali nedenarno plačilo, štejemo med zaposlene osebe, ki imajo delo **za določen čas**.

Kategorije pogostnosti dela so opredeljene in izračunane na podlagi števila delovnih ur, opravljenih v lanskem letu, in ustrežajočih definicij, sprejetih pri FAO in Eurostatu (Vir: Handbook of Fishery Statistics, FAO and Eurostat, Coordinating working party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics (CWP), Rome, 1990).

Kot osnovo smo upoštevali da je v koledarskem letu 225 delovnih dni oziroma 1800 delovnih ur.

V kategorijo »**polni delovni čas**« so vključene osebe, ki so delale več kot 1620 ur ali 90 % od 1800 ur.

V kategorijo »**skrajšani delovni čas**« so vključene osebe, ki so delale celo leto in opravile 30 %–90 % ur od 1800 ur.

V kategorijo »**sezonsko**« so vključene osebe, ki opravijo več kot 30 % ur od 1800 ur v obdobju, krajšem od enega leta.

V kategorijo »**priložnostno**« so vključeni tisti, ki so delali manj kot 30 % od 1800 ur.

Upoštevali smo le tiste osebe, ki so delale vsaj eno uro na dan.

Osebam starejšim od 65 let je število ur zmanjšano za 25 %.

Ribiška plovila so plovila za opravljanje dejavnosti morskega ribištva; bodisi ribiške gospodarske dejavnosti bodisi marikulture.

Tonaža je na predpisani način določen volumen ladijskega prostora.

Bruto tonaža (BT) je volumen vseh ladijskih prostorov, pomnožen s spremenljivim faktorjem, ki je odvisen od velikosti ladje in je število brez enote.

Ribogojne ploščadi so objekti za gojenje rib. So mrežne kletke, ki so potopljene v morsko vodo in v njih ribogojci gojijo ribe (brancine, orade ali druge).

Objekti za gojenje školjk predstavljajo školjčne linije. To so plavajoči plovci (sodi), ki so med seboj povezani z mrežami, na katerih so obešene gojene školjke.

Objavljanje rezultatov

Letno:

- Statistične informacije. Kmetijstvo in ribištvo. Morsko ribištvo
- Statistični letopis
- Rezultati raziskovanj. Letni pregled kmetijstva

manns, Fhrad Mehran and Vijay Verma: Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: An ILO manual on concepts and methods, Geneve, International Labour Office, 1990)

Unpaid family workers (only members of the household) are persons who are formal not employed or self-employed but have in the previous year worked in the family fish farm and/or shell farm and/or helped in fishing and for their work as a rule do not get payment.

Fishermen, fish-farmers and shell-farmers are persons performing the activities of fishing and/or breeding marine animals as employed, self-employed or unpaid family worker. Fishing and/or breeding marine animals can be either their main or supplementary activity or occasional help.

Permanently employed persons can be all persons in paid employment, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, except those who are working under contract or by student's service or for direct financial payment or other non-financial payment. They are **temporary** employed persons.

Categories of frequency of work are defined and calculated on the basis of all working hours performed in the previous year and by corresponding FAO and Eurostat definitions (Source: Handbook of Fishery Statistics, FAO and Eurostat, Coordinating working party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics (CWP), Rome, 1990).

As a base we consider that the calendar year had 225 working days or 1,800 working hours.

The category »**full employment**« covers persons working more than 1,620 or 90% of the 1,800 hours.

The category »**part-time employed persons**« covers persons working through the whole year between 30% and 90% of the 1,800 hours.

The category »**seasonal**« covers persons working more than 30% of the 1,800 hours in a period less than one year.

The category »**occasional**« covers persons working less than 30% of the 1,800 hours.

We considered only those persons who worked at least 1 hour per day.

The number of working hours was reduced by 25% for all persons older than 65 year.

Fishing vessels are vessels used for the economic activities of marine fishing: either fishing or mariculture.

Tonnage is by a defined method determined the volume of a ship's space.

Gross Tonnage (GT) is the volume of all spaces of a vessel multiplied by the factor that depends on the ship's size. It is a number without the unit of measure.

Fishing platforms are facilities for fish farming. They are composed of cages submerged into the sea in which fish farmers breed fish (European seabass, Gilthead seabream and others).

Facilities for shell farming are shell lines. These are floating buoys that are linked together with nets. Cultivated shells hang from them.

Publishing

Annually:

- Rapid Reports. Agriculture and Fishing. Marine Fishing
- Statistical Yearbook
- Results of Surveys. Annual Review of Agriculture



KOMENTAR

Delovno aktivne osebe v morskem ribištvu

Z morskim ribolovom se je v letu 2003 ukvarjalo 132, z marikulturo pa 12 delovno aktivnih oseb.

Število zaposlenih v dejavnosti morskega ribolova in tistih, ki so v tej dejavnosti delali kot pomagajoči družinski člani ali kot delavci po pogodbi oziroma za neposredno plačilo, se je v primerjavi z letom 2002 zmanjšalo; število samozaposlenih pa se je povečalo le za eno osebo.

V lanskem letu je bilo med vsemi delovno aktivnimi osebami v morskem gospodarskem ribolovu le 61,4 % takih, ki so delale s polnim delovnim časom. Ta podatek pove, da je ribolov mnogim dopolnilna dejavnost in da je določeno število ribičev delalo v povprečju manj kot osem ur na dan zaradi popravila plovila, bolezni, starosti in podobnega.

Število ribičev se je v primerjavi z letom 2002 zmanjšalo za 15,7 %.

Tudi v marikulturi je bilo stanje zelo podobno. Število ribogojcev in školjarjev se je zmanjšalo še bolj kot število ribičev, in sicer za 46,7 %.

V obeh dejavnostih so glede na sestavo zaposlenih po spolu prevladovali moški, glede na izobrazbeno sestavo pa jih je bilo največ s srednjo poklicno ali srednjo strokovno izobrazbo.

Ribiška plovila in oprema

V letu 2003 sta obravnavani dejavnosti morskega ribištva imeli 116 ribiških plovil ali za 4,5 % več kot v letu poprej. Povečalo se je število plovil, dolgih od 6 do 18 m, zmanjšalo pa število najdaljših. S tem sta upadli skupna bruto tonaža in moč motorjev ribiških plovil. Bruto tonaža je upadla kar za 15,9 %. Mediana starosti ribiških plovil v letu 2003 je bila 26 let.

Ribiška plovila so precej stara tudi v nekaterih drugih evropskih državah. V letu 2002 je bila mediana starosti španskih plovil 25 let, italijanskih 24,8, portugalskih pa 24,7 let*. Na Eurostatu so izračunali, da je 81 % ribiških plovil EU-15 v letu 2002 bilo dolgih manj kot 12 metrov. V Sloveniji je bilo v istem letu 82,9 % takih plovil, v letu 2003 pa še več, in sicer 83,6 %.

Med opremo, ki so jo uporabljali v slovenskem morskem ribolovu v letu 2003, so prevladovala plovila s kombiniranimi stoječimi mrežami (67), za njimi pa plovila s pridnenimi mrežami (22). Največja ribiška plovila so uporabljala lebdeče mreže, vlečnice.

Zmogljivosti za vzrejo rib so ostale enake kot v letu 2003, površine za vzrejo školjk pa so se povečale.

COMMENT

Persons in employment in marine fishing

In 2003, 132 persons in employment were engaged in fishing and 12 persons in mariculture.

Compared to 2002, we saw decrease in the number of employees and those who worked in marine fishing as unpaid family workers, workers under contract or cash in hand workers. The number of self-employed persons increased only by one person.

Last year only 61.4% of all persons in employment in marine fishing had full-time jobs. This indicates that marine fishing was a supplementary activity for many people engaged in it and that some fishermen worked on average less than 8 hours per day due to the repair of vessels, illness, old age or similar reasons.

Compared to 2002, the number of fishermen decreased by 15.7%.

In mariculture the situation was very similar. The number of fish farmers and shell farmers decreased even more than the number of fishermen, i.e. by 46.4%.

Concerning the sex of persons in employment, in both activities men predominated. Most of them had secondary education level.

Fishing vessels and gear

In 2003, 116 fishing vessels were used in the activity of marine fishing, which is 4.5% more than in the previous year. The number of vessels which have length from 6m to 18m increased while the number of the longest vessels decreased. This caused the total gross tonnage and the engine power to decrease. Total gross tonnage decreased by 15.9%. The median age of fishing vessels was 26 years.

In some other European countries fishing vessels are rather old, too. In 2002, the median age of Spanish vessels was 25 years, Italian 24.8 years and Portuguese 24.7 years*. Eurostat calculated that 81% of EU-15 fishing vessels were less than 12 metres in length in 2002. In the same year there were 82.9% of such vessels in Slovenia and in 2003 even more, namely 83.6%.

Among the fishing gear used in Slovene marine fishing in 2003, the vessels with combined gillnets-trammel nets (67) dominated, followed by the bottom trawls vessels (22). The biggest vessels used the midwater trawls.

In 2003, fish farmers and shell farmers kept facilities for fish farming nearly unchanged and enlarged the areas for shell farming.

* EEA 11% reduction in EU fishing fleet in 5 years, David Cross, Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Agriculture and Fisheries, Theme 5 – 32/2003
EEA 11% reduction in EU fishing fleet in 5 years, David Cross, Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Agriculture and Fisheries, Theme 5 – 32/2003

Sestavila / Prepared by: Enisa Lojović

Izdaja, založba in tisk Statistični urad Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **Uporaba in objava podatkov dovoljena le z navedbo vira** - Odgovarja generalna direktorica mag. Irena Križman - Urednica zbirke Statistične informacije Marina Urbas - Slovensko besedilo jezikovno uredila Ivanka Zobec - Angleško besedilo jezikovno uredil Boris Panič - Tehnični urednik Anton Rojc - Naklada 110 izvodov - ISSN zbirke Statistične informacije 1408-192X - ISSN podzbirke Kmetijstvo in ribištvo 1408-9335 - Informacije daje Informacijsko središče, tel.: (01) 241 51 04 - El. pošta: info.stat@gov.si - <http://www.stat.si>.

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