



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

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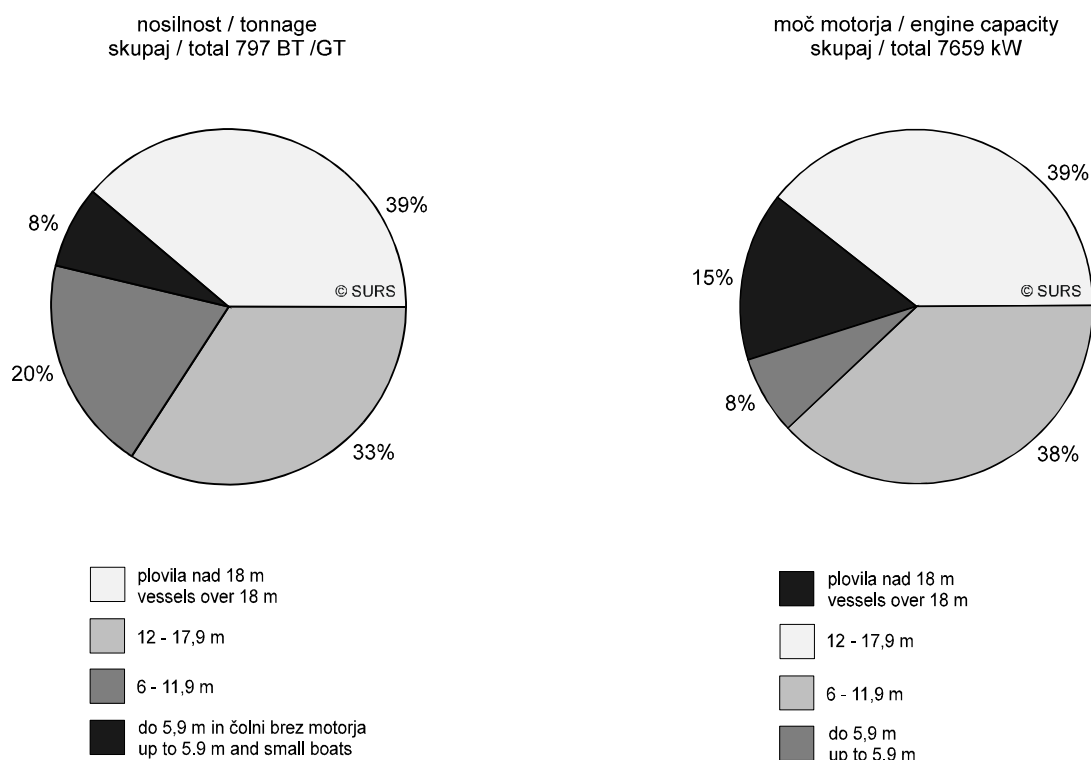
MORSKO RIBIŠTVO - DELOVNO AKTIVNE OSEBE, RIBIŠKA PLOVILA IN OPREMA, SLOVENIJA, 2004

MARINE FISHING - PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, FISHING VESSELS AND GEAR, SLOVENIA, 2004

- ▶ V letu 2004 je bilo v dejavnostih morskega ribištva udeleženih 156 delovno aktivnih oseb: 144 oseb se je ukvarjalo z gospodarskim ribolovom, 12 pa z marikulturo. Število delovno aktivnih oseb se je v primerjavi z letom 2003 v gospodarskem ribolovu povečalo za 9,1 %, v marikulturi pa je ostalo nespremenjeno. Število zaposlenih oseb se je v obeh dejavnostih povečalo za 23,7 % (9 oseb), število samozaposlenih in tistih, ki so delali po pogodbi ali kot pomagajoči družinski člani, pa za 2,8 % (3 osebe).
- ▶ In 2004, 156 persons in employment were engaged in the activities of marine fishing: 144 persons were engaged in fishing and 12 persons in mariculture. Compared to 2003, the number of persons in employment in marine fishing increased by 9.1%, while their number in mariculture remained unchanged. According to the status in employment in both activities, the number of employees was up by 23.7% (9 persons), while the number of self-employed persons and those who worked under contract or as unpaid family workers increased by 2.8% (3 persons).
- ▶ V gospodarskem ribolovu ali marikulturi je bilo lansko leto uporabljenih 129 plovil. Čeprav se je število plovil povečalo za 11,2 % (13 plovil), se je njihova skupna bruto tonaža glede na leto 2003 zmanjšala za 1,3 %. Skupna moč vseh motorjev se je povečala le za 2,1 %. Še naprej se povečuje le število manjših plovil, tj. plovil, dolgih do 6 metrov (9 plovil), in plovil, dolgih do 12 metrov (4 plovila).
- ▶ In marine fishing or mariculture 129 vessels were used in the last year. In spite of the increase of the number of vessels by 11.2% (13 vessels), their total gross tonnage decreased by 1.3% compared to 2003. The engine capacity of all vessels increased only by 2.1%. Only the number of smaller vessels has been increasing, i.e. those up to 6 m of length (9 vessels) and those up to 12 m (4 vessels).

Slika 1: Ribiška plovila po bruto tonaži in moči motorja, Slovenija, 2004

Chart 1: Fishing fleet by gross tonnage and engine capacity, Slovenia, 2004



1. Delovno aktivne osebe v morskem ribištvu, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2004¹⁾Persons in employment in marine fishing, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2004¹⁾

	Gospodarski ribolov Marine fishing	Marikultura Mariculture	Skupaj Total	Indeksi Indices 2004 2003	
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo, skupaj	144	12	156	108,3	Persons in employment, total
Zaposlitveni status					Status in employment
zaposlen/-a	44	3	47	123,7	Employee
samozaposlen/-a, pomagajoči/a družinski/a član/ica ali delavec/ka po pogodbi ali za neposredno plačilo	100	9	109	102,8	Self-employed, unpaid family worker, under contract or cash in hand work
Pogostost dela					Frequency of work
polni delovni čas	67	5	72	82,8	Full-time
skrajšani delovni čas, sezonsko ali priložnostno delo	77	7	84	150,0	Part-time or seasonal or occasional work
Delo					Job
ribič in školjkar/ka v ribištvu	130	-	130	115,0	Fisherman
ribogojec/-ka in školjkar/-ka	-	9	9	112,5	Fish farmer and shell farmer
drugo	14	3	17	73,9	Other
Spol					Sex
moški	129	12	141	103,7	Male
ženski	15	-	15	187,5	Female

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

2. Vložek dela v gospodarskih dejavnostih morskega ribištva v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM), Slovenija, 2004

Labour input in marine fishing and mariculture in annual work units (AWU), Slovenia, 2004

	Število oseb Number of persons	PDM AWU	Indeksi Indices 2004 2003	
Skupaj	156	110	91,7	Total
Morski gospodarski ribolov	144	101	91,0	Marine fishing, economic activity
Marikultura	12	9	100,0	Mariculture

3. Ribiška plovila po dolžini, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2004

Fishing vessels by length, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2004

	Število Number	Bruto tonaža (BT) Gross tonnage (GT)	Moč motorja kW Engine capacity kW	Starost (leta) Me Age (year) Me	Indeksi / Indices 2004/2003			
					Število Number	BT GT	kW	
Ribiška plovila, skupaj	129	797	7659	30	111,2	98,7	102,1	Vessels, total
nad 18 m	2	312	1176	23	100,0	100,0	100,0	over 18 m
12–17,9 m	17	265	2965	47	100,0	96,4	101,5	12–17.9 m
6–11,9 m	48	157	2920	33	109,1	97,3	101,7	6–11.9 m
do 5,9 m in čolni brez motorja	62	63	598	29	117,0	105,7	112,4	up to 5.9 m and small boats

4. Ribiška plovila po ribiški opremi, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2004

Fishing vessels by fishing gear, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2004

Oprema	ISSCFG 2)	Število Number	Indeksi 2004 Indices 2003	Gear
Skupaj		129	111,2	Total
Gospodarski ribolov		118	109,3	Marine fishing
Mreže vlečnice, lebdeče, v paru	PTM	2	100,0	Midwater trawls, pair trawls
Plavarice	PS	6	46,2	Purse seine
Mreže vlečnice, pridnene	OTB ³⁾	17	77,3	Bottom trawls, otter trawls
Stoječe mreže, trislojne in druge	GTR; GNS and other	93	131,0	Gillnets, trammel nets and other
Marikultura		11	112,5	Mariculture

2) Okrajšave Mednarodne standardne statistične klasifikacije ribiške opreme (ISSCFG)

Abbreviation of International Standard Classification of Fishing Gears (ISSCFG)

3) Kategorijo TB (Mreže vlečnice, pridnene, nespecificirane) smo zamenjali s kategorijo OTB (Mreže vlečnice, pridnene) na podlagi najnovejših registracij glavne ribiške opreme (vir: ZZRS)

Category TB (Bottom trawls, not specified) was changed with category OTB (Bottom trawls, otter trawls) according to the newest registration of main fishing gear (source: FRIS)

5. Objekti za gojenje rib in školjk, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2004

Facilities for fish farming and shell farming, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2004

	Število Number	Prostornina ali površina Volume or area m ³ ali/or m ²	Indeksi / Indices 2004 2003		
			število number	prostornina ali površina volume or area	
Ribogojne ploščadi (kletke)	40	16980	66,7	98,7	Fish farming platforms (cages)
Objekti za gojenje školjk (linije)	80	9100	114,3	126,4	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 opremi ter o proizvodnih zmogljivostih v marikulturi.

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.



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 ribištvu 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 93 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 ribištvo 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 ali za neposredno plačilo, ter pomagajoči družinski člani. (Vir: Ralf Hussmanns, Fahrad Mehran and 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 školjarji 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** ali 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 1 800 delovnih ur.

V kategorijo »**polni delovni čas**« so vključene osebe, ki so delale več kot 1 620 ur ali 90 % od 1 800 ur.

V kategorijo »**skrajšani delovni čas**« so vključene osebe, ki so delale celo leto in opravile 30 %–90 % ur od 1 800 ur.

V kategorijo »**sezonsko**« so vključene osebe, ki opravijo več kot 30 % ur od 1 800 ur v obdobju, krajšem od enega leta.

kategorijo »**priložnostno**« so vključeni tisti, ki so delali manj kot 30 % od 1 800 ur.

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 93 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, via student employment service, for direct payment and assistants (unpaid family workers). (Source: Ralf Hussmanns, Fahrad Mehran and Vijay Verma: Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: An ILO manual on concepts and methods, Geneva, International Labour Office, 1990)

Unpaid family workers (only members of the household) are persons who are formally 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 workers. 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 via student employment service or for direct financial payment or other non-financial payment. They are **temporarily 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.



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 registrirana plovila, ki so uporabljena v referenčnem obdobju v dejavnostih morskega ribištva; bodisi v morskem gospodarskem ribolovu bodisi marikulturi.

Tonaža je na predpisani način določen volumen ladijskega prostora.

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

Ribiška oprema so registrirana glavna ribolovna orodja na ribiškem plovilu.

Ribogojne ploščadi so objekti za gojenje rib. To so v morsko vodo poplajene mrežne kletke, v katerih 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

KOMENTAR

Delovno aktivne osebe v morskem ribištvu

V letu 2004 se je z morskim ribolovom ukvarjalo 144 delovno aktivnih oseb, to je 12 delovno aktivnih oseb več kot v letu 2003, z marikulturo pa 12 delovno aktivnih oseb oz. prav toliko kot leto prej.

Čeprav je bilo v morskem gospodarskem ribolovu udeleženih številčno več delovno aktivnih oseb, se je vložek dela, izražen v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM), v primerjavi z letom 2003 zmanjšal za 10 PDM. **To pomeni, da se je število delovno aktivnih oseb povečalo na podlagi dela, opravljenega v skrajšanem delovnem času, sezonsko ali priložnostno.** V letu 2004 je delalo s polnim delovnim časom le 46,5 % vseh v morskem gospodarskem ribolovu udeleženih delovno aktivnih oseb ali za 14,9 odstotne točke manj kot v letu 2003.

V obeh dejavnostih so glede na sestavo zaposlenih po spolu prevladovali moški, glede na sestavo zaposlenih po izobrazbi pa osebe s srednjo poklicno ali srednjo strokovno izobrazbo.

Ribiška plovila in oprema

31. 12. 2004 je slovenska ribiška flota imela 147 registriranih ribiških plovil (Vir: Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije). S statističnim raziskovanjem smo ugotovili, da je bilo v uporabi dejansko le 129 plovil. Glede na leto 2003 se je število dejansko uporabljenih plovil z dolžino do 5,9 m povečalo za 9 plovil, število plovil z dolžino do 11,9 m pa za 4 plovila. Kljub temu je bruto tonaža vseh uporabljenih plovil upadla za 1,3 %, in sicer najbolj v kategoriji plovil z dolžino od 12 do 17,9 metra (3,6 %). Plovila v omenjeni kategoriji so bila tudi najstarejša. Mediana starosti vseh ribiških plovil v letu 2004 je bila 30 let. Med plovili, ki so bila uporabljena v ribištvu šele v letu 2004, so tudi takšna, ki so bila zgrajena pred 30 leti ali še prej.

V slovenski ribiški floti prevladujejo plovila z dolžino do 11,9 metra. Med

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 registered vessels that were used in the reference period for the economic activities of marine fishing: either fishing or mariculture.

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

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 gear is the registered main fishing gear on the fishing vessel.

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

COMMENT

Persons in employment in marine fishing

In 2004, 144 persons in employment were engaged in fishing and 12 in mariculture. Compared to 2003, the number of persons in employment in marine fishing increased by 12, while in mariculture it remained the same.

In spite of the increase of the number of persons in employment in marine fishing, the labour input expressed in annual work units was down by 10 AWU compared to 2003. This means that the number of persons in employment was up on the basis of part-time or seasonal or occasional work. Last year only 46.5% of all persons in employment in marine fishing had full-time jobs, which is 14.9 percentage points less than in 2003.

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

Fishing vessels and gear

On 31 December 2004 the Slovene fishing fleet had 147 registered fishing vessels (Source: Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia). We found with our statistical survey that only 129 vessels had actually been used. Compared to 2003, the number of actually used vessels up to 5.9 m of length increased by 9 and the number of those which have a length from 6 m to 11.9 m was up by 4. Nevertheless, the gross tonnage of all used vessels decreased by 1.3% and mostly in the category of vessels which have a length from 12 m to 17.9 m (by 3.6%). The vessels in the mentioned category were the oldest, too. In 2004 the median age of all fishing vessels was 30 years. Among vessels used in marine fishing not later than 2004, there were vessels built 30 or more years ago.

The Slovene fishing fleet was dominated by the vessels up to 11.9 m of



vsemi plovili je takih 85,3 %.

Podatki o glavnih ribolovnih orodjih na ribiških plovilih za leto 2004 so tokrat izračunani na podlagi registrirane opreme (Vir: Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije). Vendar zaradi spremenjenega vira zajema teh podatkov njihove časovne vrste ne bomo pretrgali, ker smo ta plovila tudi doslej razvrščali na podlagi glavnih orodij. Razlika med registrirano in uporabljeno opremo se je pojavila le pri malih mrežah plavaricah, ki niso registrirane kot glavna ribolovna orodja.

Med registriranimi glavnimi orodji na plovilih v letu 2004 so prevladovala plovila s stoječimi mrežami (93), sledila so jim plovila s pridnenimi mrežami (17). Največja ribiška plovila so uporabljala lebdeče mreže, vlečnice.

Zmogljivosti za vzrejo rib so ostale skoraj enake kot v letu 2003, površine za vzrejo školjk pa so se povečale za 26,4 %.

length. Their share reached 85.3% of all vessels.

For 2004, the data on the main fishing gear on fishing vessels were calculated on the basis of the registered fishing gear (Source: Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia). Even though the source of these data had been changed, the time series were not disconnected because the categorization of vessels had been made according to the main fishing gear. The change between registered and used equipment appeared only in the use of small purse seine nets, which are not registered as the main fishing gear.

Regarding the registered main fishing gear on fishing vessels in 2004, the vessels with gillnets and entangling nets (93) dominated, followed by the bottom trawls vessels (17). The biggest vessels used the midwater trawls.

In 2004, the facilities for fish farming were kept nearly unchanged while the areas for shell farming were enlarged by 26.4%.

Sestavila / Prepared by: Enisa Lojović

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