



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

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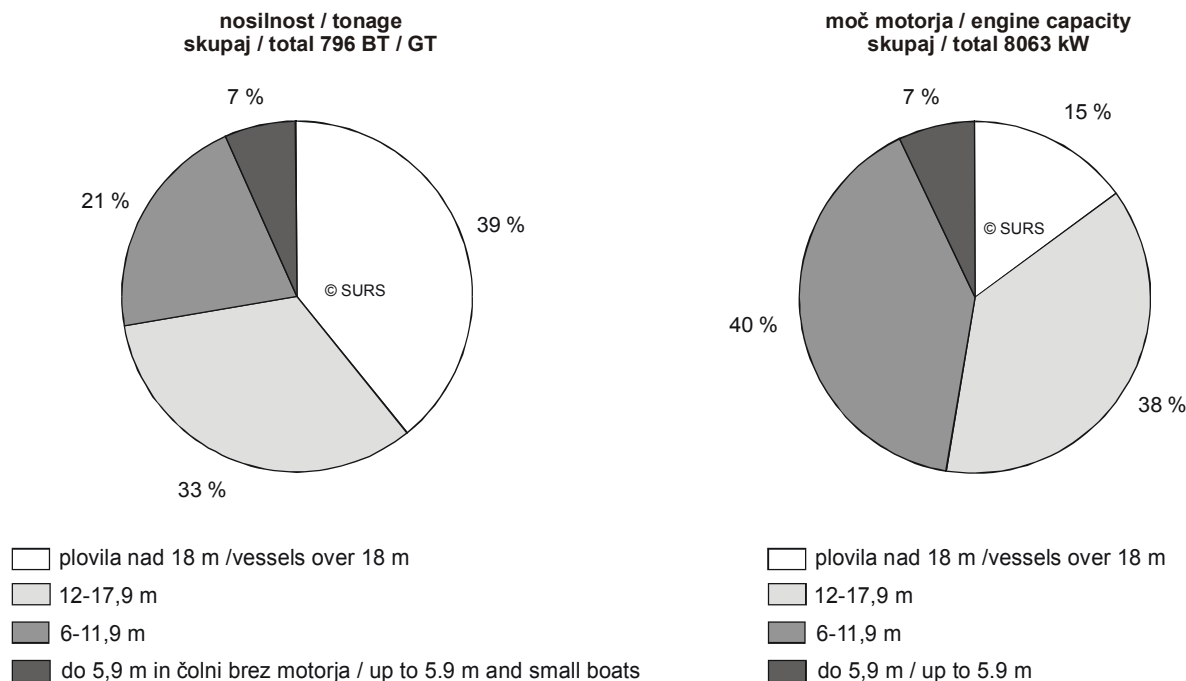
MORSKO RIBIŠTVO - DELOVNO AKTIVNE OSEBE, RIBIŠKA PLOVILA IN OPREMA, SLOVENIJA, 2005

MARINE FISHING - PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, FISHING VESSELS AND GEAR, SLOVENIA, 2005

- ▶ V letu 2005 je bilo v dejavnostih morskega ribištva udeleženi 159 delovno aktivnih oseb: 142 oseb se je ukvarjalo z gospodarskim ribolovom, 17 z marikulturo. Število delovno aktivnih oseb v obeh dejavnostih skupaj se je v primerjavi z letom 2004 povečalo za 1,9 % (3 osebe). Podatki o vložku dela pa kažejo, da se vedno več delovno aktivnih oseb iz gospodarskega ribolova usmerja v druge dejavnosti, med drugim tudi v vzrejo školjk.
- ▶ In 2005, 159 persons in employment were engaged in the activities of marine fishing: 142 persons were engaged in fishing and 17 persons in mariculture. Compared to 2004, the number of persons in employment in both economic activities increased by 1.9% (3 persons). However, data on the labour input indicate that more and more persons in employment in fishing are oriented to other activities, among them to the shell farming.
- ▶ V gospodarskem ribolovu ali marikulturi je bilo lansko leto uporabljenih 127 plovil. Njihovo skupno število se je v primerjavi z letom 2004 zmanjšalo za 1,6 % (2 plovila). Objekti za gojenje rib so ohranili enako prostornino, kot je bila v letu 2004, površine za gojenje školjk pa so se povečale za 50,9 %.
- ▶ In marine fishing or mariculture 127 vessels were used in 2005. Compared to 2004, their total number decreased by 1.6% (2 vessels). Facilities for fish farming kept the same volume as in 2004, while the area for shell farming was enlarged by 50.9%.

Slika 1: Ribiška plovila po bruto tonaži in moči motorja, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 1: Fishing fleet by gross tonnage and engine capacity, Slovenia, 2005



1. Delovno aktivne osebe v morskem ribištvu, Slovenija, 2005¹⁾Persons in employment in marine fishing, Slovenia, 2005¹⁾

	Gospodarski ribolov Marine fishing	Marikultura Mariculture	Skupaj Total	Indeksi Indices 2005 2004	
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo, skupaj	142	17	159	101,9	Persons in employment, total
Zaposlitveni status					Status in employment
zaposlen/-a	45	5	50	106,4	Employee
samozaposlen/-a, pomagajoči/a družinski/a član/ica ali delavec/ka po pogodbi ali za neposredno plačilo	97	12	109	100,0	Self-employed, unpaid family worker, under contract or cash in hand work
Pogostnost dela					Frequency of work
polni delovni čas	64	8	72	100,0	Full-time
skrajšani delovni čas, sezonsko ali priložnostno delo	78	9	87	103,6	Part-time or seasonal or occasional work
Delo					Job
ribič in školjkar/ka v ribištvu	127		127	97,7	Fisherman
ribogojec/-ka in školjkar/-ka		14	14	155,6	Fish farmer and shell farmer
drugo	15	3	18	105,9	Other
Spol					Sex
moški	132	17	149	105,7	Male
ženski	10	-	10	66,7	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, 2005

Labour input in marine fishing and mariculture in annual work units (AWU), Slovenia, 2005

	Število oseb Number of persons	PDM AWU	Indeksi Indices 2005 2004	
Skupaj	159	98	89,0	Total
Morski gospodarski ribolov	142	86	85,4	Marine fishing, economic activity
Marikultura	17	12	128,9	Mariculture

3. Ribiška plovila po dolžini, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2005

Fishing vessels by length, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2005

	Število Number	Bruto tonaža (BT) Gross tonnage (GT)	Moč motorja kW Engine capacity kW	Starost (leto) Me Age (year) Me	Indeksi / Indices 2005/2004			
					Število Number	BT GT	kW	
Ribiška plovila, skupaj	127	796	8063	29	98,4	99,8	105,3	Vessels, total
nad 18 m	2	312	1200	25	100,0	100,0	102,0	over 18 m
12–17,9 m	17	262	3036	50	100,0	98,5	102,4	12–17.9 m
6–11,9 m	51	170	3263	29	106,3	108,7	111,8	6–11.9 m
do 5,9 m in čolni brez motorja	57	52	564	28	91,9	82,3	94,2	up to 5.9 m and small boats



4. Ribiška plovila po ribiški opremi, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2005

Fishing vessels by fishing gear, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2005

Oprema	ISSCFG 2)	Število Number	Indeksi 2005 Indices 2004	Gear
Skupaj		127	98,4	Total
Gospodarski ribolov		115	97,5	Marine fishing
Mreže vlečnice, lebdeče, v paru	PTM	2	100,0	Midwater trawls, pair trawls
Plavarice	PS	5	83,3	Purse seine
Mreže vlečnice, pridnene	OTB ³⁾	16	94,1	Bottom trawls, otter trawls
Stoječe mreže, trislojne in druge	GTR; GNS and other	92	98,9	Gillnets, trammel nets and other
Marikultura		12	109,1	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. Ribogojne ploščadi in školjčičišča, Slovenija, 31. 12. 2005

Fish farming platforms and shell farming areas, Slovenia, 31. 12. 2005

	Število Number	Prostornina ali površina ⁴⁾ Volume or area ⁴⁾ m ³ ali/or m ²	Indeksi / Indices 2005 2004		
			število number	prostornina ali površina volume or area	
Ribogojne ploščadi (kletke)	40	16980	100,0	100,0	Fish farming platforms (cages)
Školjčičišča	93	158349	121,3	150,9	Shell farming areas

4) Spremembe v meritvah površin školjčičišč.

Changes in the measurement of the shell farming areas.

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 osebah v morskem ribištvu, o ribiških plovilih in njihovi opremi ter o proizvodnih zmogljivostih v marikulturi.

Enota statističnega opazovanja

so gospodarski subjekti (fizične in pravne osebe), ki se ukvarjajo z ulovom ali vzrejo morskih živali. Če več samostojnih ribičev lovi skupaj, uporabljajoč 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 samostojni ribiči in ribogojci, skupaj 76 enot, ki so bili registrirani za opravljanje ribiške gospodarske dejavnosti ali vzreje morskih živali. Zajetje podatkov preverjamo z razpoložljivimi podatki iz administrativnih virov: za delovno aktivne osebe, ribiška plovila in opremo uporabljamo uradne evidence Zavoda za ribištvo Slovenije, za objekte v marikulturi pa podatke Agencije Republike Slovenije za okolje.

Definicije

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

Delovno aktivne osebe v morskem ribištvu 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 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 prejemale 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** 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

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 shown.

Observation units

are business entities (legal or natural persons) engaged in catching and 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 76 units - registered in economic activities of catching or breeding marine animals. The data coverage is controlled with the available data from administrative sources: the data source for the persons in employment, the fishing vessels and fishing gear are the official records of the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia and the data source for the facilities for mariculture is the Environmental Agency.

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 unpaid family workers. (Source: Ralf Hussmanns, Fahrhad 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 basis we consider that the calendar year had 225 working days or 1,800 working hours.

The category »full employment« covers persons working more than



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 registrirana in uporabljena v referenčnem obdobju v dejavnostih morskega ribištva; bodisi morskega gospodarskega ribolova 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.

Moč motorja je skupna moč pogonskih motorjev: glavnega motorja in rezervnega motorja.

Ribiška oprema so registrirana glavna ribolovna orodja na ribiškem plovilu.

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).

Površine školjišč so vzrejne površine školjišč, določene s koncesijsko pogodbo.

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 2005 se je z morskim ribolovom ukvarjalo 142 delovno aktivnih oseb ali dve osebi manj kot v letu 2004. Z marikulturo se je ukvarjalo 17 delovno aktivnih oseb oziroma 5 oseb več kot leto prej.

Število delovno udeleženih oseb v morskem gospodarskem ribolovu je precej večje od števila oseb, ki so delale v tej dejavnosti s polnim delovnim časom (le 64 oseb), ter od števila polnovrednih delovnih moči, s katerimi izražamo letni vložek dela v tej dejavnosti (le 86 PDM).

To pomeni, da je bil morski gospodarski ribolov le za približno polovico udeleženih v tej dejavnosti njihova glavna dejavnost, za drugo polovico pa je bil sezonsko ali občasno delo. Med dejavnostmi, za katere se je v letu 2005 povečal interes ribičev, sodi tudi vzreja školjk. To se kaže v podatkih o povečanem številu delovno aktivnih oseb in povečanem številu polnovrednih delovnih moči v marikulturi in tudi v podatkih o večjih površinah školjišč.

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 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 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.

Engine capacity is the sum of the driving engine capacity: the main engine and the reserve engine.

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).

Shell farming area is the area determined for shell farming with the concession contract.

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 2005, 142 persons in employment were engaged in fishing, which is 2 less than in 2004. In the same period 17 persons were engaged in mariculture or 5 more than in the previous year.

The number of persons in employment in marine fishing is a lot higher than the number of persons who were engaged in this activity full-time (only 64 persons) and higher than the number of annual work units which were used to express the annual labour input in this activity (only 86 AWU).

This means that fishing was the main activity for only about a half of persons engaged in this activity, while for the second half it was their seasonal or occasional work. Another activity for which in 2005 the fishermen's interest increased was also the activity of shell farming. This is shown by data on the higher number of persons in employment and the higher number of annual work units in mariculture as well as by the data on enlarged areas of shell farms.



V obeh dejavnostih so glede na sestavo delovno aktivnih oseb po spolu prevladovali moški, glede na njihovo sestavo po izobrazbi pa je bilo največ oseb s srednjo poklicno ali s srednjo strokovno izobrazbo.

Ribiška plovila in oprema

31. 12. 2005 je slovenska ribiška flota imela 129 registriranih ribiških plovil (Vir: Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije). S statističnim raziskovanjem smo ugotovili, da je bilo v uporabi 127 plovil. Glede na leto 2004 se je število uporabljenih plovil z dolžino do 11,9 m povečalo za 3 plovila, število plovil z dolžino do 5,9 m pa se je zmanjšalo za 5 plovil. Bruto tonaža vseh uporabljenih ribiških plovil je ostala skoraj nespremenjena, moč motorjev pa se je povečala za 5,3 %. Mediana starosti vseh ribiških plovil v letu 2005 je bila 29 let.

V slovenski ribiški floti prevladujejo plovila z dolžino do 11,9 metra. Takih je 85,0 % vseh plovil.

Med registriranimi glavnimi orodji na plovilih v letu 2005 so prevladovala plovila s stoječimi mrežami (92), sledila so jim plovila s pridnenimi mrežami (16). Največja ribiška plovila so uporabljala lebdeče mreže, vlečnice.

Zmogljivosti za vzrejo rib so ostale enake kot v letu 2004, površine za vzrejo školjk pa so se povečale za 50,9 %.

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

Fishing vessels and gear

On 31 December 2005 the Slovene fishing fleet had 129 registered fishing vessels (Source: Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia). We found with our statistical survey that 127 vessels had been used. Compared to 2004, the number of used vessels from 6 m to 11.9 m of length increased by 3 vessels and the number of vessels which are up to 6 m long decreased by 5 vessels. The gross tonnage of all used vessels remained practically unchanged, while the total engine capacity increased by 5.3%. In 2005 the median age of all fishing vessels was 29 years.

The Slovene fishing fleet was dominated by the vessels up to 11.9 m of length. Their share reached 85.0% of all vessels.

Regarding the registered main fishing gear on fishing vessels in 2005, the vessels with gillnets and entangling nets (92) dominated, followed by the bottom trawls vessels (16). The biggest vessels used the midwater trawls.

The facilities for fish farming were the same as in 2004, while the areas for shell farming were enlarged by 50.9%.

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 - Urednica podzbirke Barbara Kutin Slatnar - Slovensko besedilo jezikovno uredila Ivanka Zobec - Angleško besedilo jezikovno uredil Boris Panič - Naklada 80 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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