

EU Council Regulation 199/2008

of 25 February 2008

**Concerning the establishment of a community framework for the collection,
management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support
for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy**

Workshop on Aquaculture Data Collection

**Lisbon, Portugal
5 – 8 November, 2012**

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1. Executive summary

The *Workshop on aquaculture data collection* was held in the Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning, Lisbon, Portugal, from 5th to 8th November, 2012. The Directorate General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services hosted the workshop. The terms of reference for the meeting are given below. Twenty (20) experts from 12 Member States attended the meeting, together with two representatives of the European Commission, DG-MARE and Joint Research Centre.

This workshop aimed to exchange experience and discuss a number of economic variables not clearly specified by the DCF.

A key topic for the meeting was the discussion on the future DCF 2014-2020, in particular the segmentation used for data collection and the revision of the list of variables required by the current DCF.

The terms of reference were drafted by EWG 11-18 and these were reviewed by the PGECON meeting (Salerno, Italy, 16th-19th April, 2012) and by the EWG 12-13 (Ispra, Italy, 24th – 28th September, 2012). The provisional outcomes of the EWG 12-15 (Brussels, Belgium, 1st – 5th, October, 2012), were taken into consideration, namely the ones related with the list of economic variables for aquaculture and the need to expand aquaculture data collection to cover freshwater production.

The Terms of Reference (ToRs) of the Workshop (WS) were as follows:

1. Present and discuss MS experiences in DCF for aquaculture sector: main critical aspects.
2. Future DCF 2014-2020:
 - 2.1) suggest appropriate segmentation for the collection of economic data
 - 2.2) review the list of variables required by the current DCF.
3. Methodology for estimation of imputed value of unpaid labour according peculiarity of main European segments.
4. Propose best practice to be followed by MS in estimating FTE.
5. Integration of the Glossary of Economic Terms.
6. Possible future extensions of the current obligations on data collection for aquaculture under the DCF in terms of costs and feasibility of data collection.
7. Annual Report Guidelines and Evaluation Templates: updated

The main conclusions and recommendations convened at the WS, by each ToR., are detailed in the next section.

2. Conclusions and Recommendations

ToR 1:

Present and discuss MS experiences in DCF for aquaculture sector: main critical aspects

In line with the main objectives of the WS, each MS was asked to prepare clear identification of the main critical aspects regarding the implementation of DCF on aquaculture sector and provide an overview of their experience.

Information on critical aspects with respect to DCF implementation was provided by Portugal, France and Ireland. This mainly related to financial variables and particular those segments mainly represented by small private businesses (i.e. Clam and Oyster Bottom Culture).

ToR 2:

Future DCF 2014-2020

2.1) suggest appropriate segmentation for the collection of economic data

The WS reviewed the segmentation used by DCF and EUROSTAT and agreed that DCF segmentation by technique is more precise in case of shellfish, while EUROSTAT is more precise defining the fish farming techniques. EUROSTAT is also more precise, defining the fish species produced (Scientific name), while DCF segmentation is using more general names and species groupings, e.g. carps, Sea Bass & Sea Bream, trout, salmon, etc.

The WS agreed that more precise segmentation might lead to the confidentiality problems increasing the number of segments with fewer than 3 enterprises and making the publishing of economic data by segment impossible.

It was **concluded/recommended**, that the fish species list should remain the same as in the current DCF, however techniques might be reviewed in order to harmonize them with the EUROSTAT's collection and needs of end users.

Marine aquaculture production techniques were reasonably well represented in the current DCF. However those for fresh water aquaculture are quite general (on growing and combined), compared with those used by EUROSTAT.

It was noted that collection of data for freshwater aquaculture was not obligatory at the moment, however some MS were already collecting the full set of economic indicators for freshwater species (Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, Ireland and Italy), while others might face problems collecting this data where the sector comprised numerous small enterprises (Poland, Germany, France and UK).

It was **concluded/recommended** that the collection of economic data for freshwater aquaculture sector should be well justified and costs of this type of data collection should be assessed prior to the final decision.

2.2) review the list of variables required by the current DCF

The WS evaluated and commented on the list of variables provided by the provisional outcomes of the EWG 12-15 (Brussels, Belgium, 1st – 5th, October, 2012).

Comments were made for those variables for which the Group considered that a position should be taken.

The WS was aware that some of the variables could be difficult to obtain (estimate), especially the financial variables. It was considered to be especially problematic for some segments (i.e Clam and oyster bottom culture) to estimate debt, depreciation of capital, financial costs, net, extraordinary costs,

net; total value of assets and net investment. This is due to units representing those segments comprising mostly “family units”, where those variables are difficult to separate from other activities of the family units.

The Group considered that social variables, such as: number of persons employed by region, by age and by education level, were not of sufficient importance for the evaluation of the aquaculture sector to merit their inclusion.

The recommendations are:

1 – For the referred financial variables the Group recommended the following:

- MS should have the possibility of being exempted from collection for some segments, describing them instead in their Annual or Multiannual Programs along with the justification why they can't collect them.

2 – For the referred social-economic variables the Group recommended the following:

- Should be ranked as “C” = Variable should be nice to have, but costs and other burdens would exceed benefits. MS should have the possibility to be exempted for collecting these variables, describing them in their Annual or Multiannual Programs, along with the justification why they can't collect them.

3 - Taking into account the discussion in the group regarding segmentation by technique and by species, the WS proposed to change the “Description” (column 3 of the Table – 1) to the following:

- “Species/Species group as for current DCF, and production methods should be coherent with Eurostat regulation (EC Regulation n.º762/2008).

ToR 3:

Methodology for estimation of imputed value of unpaid labour according peculiarity of main European segments.

The Group, with one exception, Ireland, favoured adoption of the suggestion of best practice, made by the Naples WS and by the EWG 11-18, which was:

1. Estimation of paid and unpaid FTE;
2. Definition of an average remuneration per paid FTE (e.g. average wage by fleet segment/company, national average wage, minimum national wage, etc.). The group considered that it is premature to decide, at the moment, which is the better average wage to use);
3. Calculation of imputed value of unpaid labour = unpaid FTE * (average remuneration per paid FTE).

Notwithstanding Ireland's position, the Aquaculture WS as a whole, **recommended** adoption of the suggested best practice.

ToR 4:

Propose the best practices to be followed by MS estimating FTE

All participants of the WS were in **agreement** with the following definition:

“Figures for the number of persons less than the standard working time of a full-year full-time worker, should be converted into full time equivalents, with regard to the working time of a full-time full-year employee in the unit. Included in this category are people working less than a standard working day, less than the standard number of working days in the week, or less than the standard number of weeks/months in the year. The conversion should be carried out on the basis of the number of hours, days, weeks or months worked.”

ToR 5:

Integration of the Glossary of Economic Terms

The working group analysed the suggestions from the STECF-EWG 11-18 Salerno – October 2011 regarding the compilation of a glossary of economic terms used in the DCF and concluded that this document is very important to improve harmonization of economic indicators for the fisheries sector (fisheries, aquaculture and processing).

The WS **propose/recommended** that the Commission should create a small experts group, in order to compile the glossary for all the 3 subsectors. The work should be done before the approval of the DCMAP.

ToR 6:

Possible future extensions of the current obligations on data collection for aquaculture under the DCF, in terms of costs and feasibility of data collection

STECF-EWG 12-15 concluded that the current list of economic variables remains relevant. The Working Group observed that no clear arguments had been presented for the extension of data collection to include more variables and in particular those classed as socio-economic. Coherence with FADN and EAA principles was considered to be important. It was also considered that the Commission would review their aquaculture data collections as a whole to ensure that end user needs were being met and data collections were consistent.

Extension of data collection to freshwater aquaculture was considered under ToR 2. The collection of data for freshwater aquaculture is not obligatory at the moment, however some MS already collect the complete set of economic indicators for freshwater species (Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, Ireland and Italy), while others might face problems collecting this data, as freshwater sector is represented by numerous small enterprises (Poland, Germany, France and UK). It was suggested that application of a size threshold for aquaculture data collection could mitigate increased costs (as for the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)), but an appropriate level would have to be determined to ensure that around 90% of standard output (by value) was covered. Further work by experts to investigate coherence with Eurostat data collections - Economic Accounts and FADN was warranted. It was suggested that Member States be allowed a transitional period to implement any changes in order to assess the MSs' ability to gather such data and associated costs.

In line with ToR 5 the Group **recommended** that the Commission should convene small experts group to review existing variables and possible additions in line with other economic data collections and data collection on aquaculture.

ToR 7:

Annual Report Guidelines and Evaluation Templates: updated

Having in mind the suggestions made by the STECF Expert Working Group EWG-12-13, Ispra, 24-28 September, 2012, namely the following:

“For this work the remarks and suggestion in chapter 10 of the EWG 12-08 report should be taken into account. The update should also take into account the amendment of some methodological issues as proposed in chapter 10 of EWG 12-08 report”,

the Group analysed the suggestions, remarks and recommendations in chapter 10 of the EWG 12-08, and agrees with the proposed changes.

As a **general conclusion/recommendation**, the Group strongly supported the final comment of the STECF/EWG 12-13 when reviewing the ToRs of this WS, which was:

“As a final comment it is important to highlight that the need for more information should take into consideration that it is affordable, reliable, meaningful and useful, based on policy and costs of collecting the data should not exceed the benefit.”.

3. Introduction

The *Workshop on aquaculture data collection* was held in the Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning, Lisbon, Portugal, from 5th to 8th November, 2012. The Directorate General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services hosted the workshop. The workshop costs were eligible under DCF funding, 20 experts from 12 Member States attended the meeting, together with two representatives of the European Commission, DG-MARE and Joint Research Centre. Spain didn't attend the WS, but provided their contribution, for ToR 3.

3.1 Background

Having in mind the suggestion made by the EWG 11-14 on “Economic Performance of the Aquaculture Sector”, which proposed a workshop for 2012, the EWG 11-18 agreed and suggested possible ToRs. In March 2012, PGECON meeting reviewed the ToRs suggested. In presence of the last developments related with the proposed new DCF 2014-2020, the EWG 12-13, September 2012, analysed the ToRs, and suggested/recommended some changes to the ToRs..

3.2 Terms of Reference

The terms of reference (ToRs) of the *Workshop on aquaculture data collection* were as follows:

1. Present and discuss MS experiences in DCF for aquaculture sector: main critical aspects.
2. Future DCF 2014-2020:
 - 2.1) suggest appropriate segmentation for the collection of economic data
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3. Methodology for estimation of imputed value of unpaid labour according peculiarity of main European segments
4. Propose best practices to be followed by MS in estimating FTE
5. Integration of the Glossary of Economic terms
6. Possible future extensions of the current obligations on data collection for aquaculture under the DCF, in terms of costs and feasibility of data collection.
7. Annual Report Guidelines and Evaluation Templates: updated.

The agenda of the workshop is presented in section 12.

3.3 Participants

The workshop was attended by 20 participants. Delegates from 12 Member States were present. The list of participants at the WS is presented in section 11.

Leonor Elias chaired the meeting.

4. ToR 1: Present and discuss MS experiences in DCF for aquaculture sector: main critical aspects.

Each MS, represented during the meeting, made presentation (see Annex).

A brief illustration of the current status of the aquaculture sector at national level is given below in alphabetical order.

DENMARK

In 2009, the total population of aquaculture farms was 272. The farms were distributed on 160 enterprises. The total volume of sales from the aquaculture sector was 45,900 tons, corresponding to a total turnover of 135 million Euro.

The main species produced is rainbow trout, which makes up for 90% of the total volume of production.

The techniques used for production on the farms are primarily ponds, tanks, raceways and recirculation systems. The larger size trout and trout eggs are produced in sea cage farms. Denmark also has a minor production of European eel in land based recirculating farms and blue mussel produced on long lines.

The Danish Directorate of Fisheries collects yearly data on all farms including: value and volume of production, type of farm and employment.

The data for the Danish Account Statistics for Aquaculture is collected by Statistics Denmark. Economic data related with costs and earnings and balance sheets are delivered by the accountants to the Statistics Denmark in a special form where the account information is harmonized for statistical use.

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

No problems encountered in dealing with the provisions of the DCF.

FINLAND

There are 259 aquaculture companies in operation in 2009.

Finnish aquaculture consists of food fish production and the production of juveniles. Food fish is produced mostly on saltwater farms (cages) but also in the inland. The four main aquaculture segments are combined production of juveniles and food fish (including natural food ponds) The main aquaculture segments are combined production of juveniles and food fish, marine aquaculture (cages), hatcheries and nurseries and food fish production inland (on growing).

Data on aquaculture industry is collected by registered survey, combining data from several sources.

The main data sources are the Business Register in Statistics Finland and data on aquaculture in the Finnish Game and Fisheries research Institute (FGFRI).

FGFRI carries out a survey to investigate the volume of production by services and other additional information. Economic data is gathered from financial statements collected by Statistics Finland.

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

No problems encountered in dealing with the provisions of the DCF.

FRANCE

In France bivalve mollusc farming is the main aquaculture sector. The majority of this is devoted to the production of oysters (50% of the whole aquaculture production by volume and value). There are about 3298 enterprises, mainly “family units”.

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

3 main problems for the data collection :

- A problem to classify firms into segments : We have chosen as a criterion the weight of the shellfish turnover in total turnover (70 % in 2010, 60% in 2011). But more 200 firms are producing both oysters and mussels. We put these firms into “other shellfish” segment but this classification is not satisfactory.
- It is difficult to segment companies based on techniques used: for example, long-line and bottom are used both by the mussel farmers; long-line and raft are used both by the oyster farmers. These techniques are complementary for shellfish producers.
- In 2010, the sample of oyster farmers was insufficient due to missing an important number of small companies. Data are not always available.

For freshwater and marine fish farming (~300 firms), data were directly collected from the firms in 2011. In 2012, part of the data collected is directly from companies (60% of the sample), the other ones from the AGC (40%).

There are 2 main problems related with sources for the data collection:

- The direct questioning poses problems of data validity: insufficient participation of producers; over-representation of large firms; insufficient data quality;
- There are very large companies that are unique. To keep the statistical confidentiality, these companies are mixed with others. The interpretation of data is difficult.

IRELAND

The structure of the Irish aquaculture sector is characterized by having **280** companies and sole traders, 303 production units (basic statistical unit) not including non commercial units. Majority of operations by entity number are small, family run, one production unit, entities. Licences are granted to operators for a 10 year period.

Volume and value varied between 45000 and 47,000 tonnes, with values between 93 million and 128 million euro, over the period 2088-2011. Unit value overall has increased due to the Organic salmon and gigas oyster sectors.

Main Species/Culture: Salmon Cages, Rainbow Trout, Oyster trestles, suspended and bottom mussels.

Native oysters, clam, scallop, urchins abalone perch and char also farmed.

Primarily Marine based with trout, perch, char and smolt hatcheries making up Irish freshwater Aquaculture.

Problems and possible solutions: The majority of current licence holders operate within Natura 2000 sites, therefore licencing issues curtail development.

Offshore licences for Salmon held primarily by the aquaculture agency BIM and sublet to a suitable company, resulting in speedier process and greater compliance of licence conditions may lead to a future licencing template?

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

Difficulties encountered in gathering operational costs data, in appointing small diverse operations to homogenous segments and to separating out financial variable data of some multi method or multi species companies to species level.

ITALY

Total number of aquaculture firms for 2009 is 726, 381 of which (51,4 % of the total) for fish production, 8 (1.1 %) for crustacean production and 352 (47.5 %) for molluscs production. 997 farms correspond to this firms. (877 active and 120 non active). 491 farms (48,7% of the total), are dedicated to fish production. Among active farms 323 utilize freshwater and 111 salt. 510 farms (50,5%) produce molluscs (447 are active and 63 non active).

Total national production for 2009 is 148,066.1 tons, 52,222.7 t fishes, 95,832.9 t molluscs and 10,5 t crustaceans..

According to the origin of the water utilized, 38,208.2 t come from freshwater and 109,857.9 t from salt water.

Molluscs culture is mainly mussels culture (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) (60,982.5 t, 63.6%), then clams (*Ruditapes decussatus*, *R. philippinarum*) (34,812,6 t, 36.3%) and oysters (*Crassostrea spp.*), with very low quantities. Among fishes main species is trout (36,059.5 tt, that is 69% of the total) particularly rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). Then follow the two main species in the Mediterranean, sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*), 6,342,0 t and 12.1%, and sea bream (*Sparus aurata*), 6,178.5t, 11.8%.

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

- Difficulty in classifying the Aquaculture firms, according to Eurostat, in the production segments provided for in Reg. 199/2008, of 25 February;
- Difficulty in finding all economic data required because of poor collaboration of producers;
- Difficulty in cross-checking economic parameters required by Reg. 199/2008, of 25 February with budget provided for by aquaculture firms;
- Presence of firms which diversify production and by consequence it is not easy to classify them in the production segments;

- Territorial scatter of firms in the national territory which negatively affects data collection at the sample firms, as concerns times and procedure.

LATVIA

The DCF includes economically active freshwater fish farms and nurseries where Atlantic salmon, Sea trout smolt, and fry, as well as other fish species fry and fingerlings are bred and reared for Restocking Programme of Ministry of Agriculture.

In 2011 there were 55 economically active aquaculture companies (including 15 agriculture farms) using 728 ponds with a total area of 5.707 ha, 1.270 tanks with a capacity of 17.051 m³ and 13 recirculation systems with a capacity of 1184 m³ for aquaculture production.

In 2011, 341 workers were employed in the aquaculture, including 114 women and 227 men.

Dominant market fish was carp – 449,7 tons (82,4% of total production). Sturgeon, pike, bream, trout and tench together accounted for 11% of the total market production. Other fish – pike, rainbow trout, grass carp, perch, tilapia, ide, and other species as a whole was 7%. Overall, in the period from 2004 to 2011 there was an increasing trend in aquaculture areas.

In 2011 the total aquaculture production value amounted to 1 265,893 euros.

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

No problems encountered in dealing with the provisions of the DCF.

POLAND

In Poland, the DCF includes only farms that breed and rear Atlantic salmon fry and cooperate with the Panel for Restocking appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to stocking Polish marine areas.

In 2010-2011 there were 5 such fish farms.

Total production fish farms that breed and rear Atlantic salmon fry, in 2009, was 1.1 thousand tones of fish, 360,931 smolts items and 707,460 salmon fry tems and also more than 1 million trout and whitefish stocking items. The turnover⁴ amounted to 2.88 million Euros but the share of Atlantic salmon fry was only 8,4%.

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

No problems encountered in dealing with the provisions of the DCF.

PORTUGAL

In 2010 there were 1,467 active companies (including “family units”) aquaculture, 94% of which were bottom culture, 4% were ponds and tanks and 2% were floating structures.

The aquaculture companies are mostly small familial units, under extensive exploration and producing shellfish. Concerning the production of finfish, semi-intensive and intensive farms are dominant.

The Portuguese aquaculture sector employs directly about 2319 persons, of which 1889 are male and 430 female.

In 2010, the aquaculture production was 8,013 tons, representing an estimated total value of more than 46 million euros. Total sales amount to 6,508 tons with a total income of 42 million euros.

The production in marine and brackish waters remains the most important, accounting for about 88% of total production.

The production of finfish in brackish and marine waters represents 46% of the aquaculture production (98% of which consists of “sea bream” and “turbot”).

The shellfish accounted for approximately 48% of the total production, with the clam species being the most widely produced, with the Algarve region having the largest weight (45%).

For fish the most relevant segments is sea-bass and sea-bream.

Farmed shellfish production is dominated by clams in bottom culture.

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

Concerning the Clam bottom culture segment, where most of the aquaculture establishments are, so called “family units” which don’t have business accounting. Because of that it is difficult/impossible to determine some indicators like the financial ones.

SLOVENIA

Aquaculture in Slovenia comprises freshwater aquaculture (cold-water fish farming of salmonids, warm-water fish farming of cyprinids) and mariculture (fish and shellfish farming). Warm-water and cold-water fish farming has been practiced since the end of nineteenth century, while mariculture has a shorter history: it started at the end of the twentieth century. The major species contributing most of the production value in freshwater fish farming are rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), whilst in mariculture it is Mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) and European seabass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*).

The total amount of income generated by the Slovenian aquaculture sector in 2010 was €3,25 million. This consisted of €0,31 million in turnover, €0,45 million in subsidies and €2,49 million in other income.

The total income of the Slovenian aquaculture sector increased by 18 % between 2008 and 2010, while turnover decreased by 40 % in the same period.

The total sales volume decreased by 67 % from 2009 to 2010 and it was 380,11 tons in 2009 and 124,68 tons in 2010.

Economic data on the aquaculture sector refers only the marine fish species, and were collected from accounting records – AJPES and through questionnaires. The national program for collection of economic data for the aquaculture sector refers only the marine fish species. The data combines information from three main resources:

1. Questionnaire information returned from the aquaculture sector on a voluntary basis,
2. Data base: ‘The central register of aquaculture and commercial ponds’ from MAFF,
3. The annual accounts of business enterprises.

The main segments in the Slovenia aquaculture sector are Sea bass & Sea bream and Mussel rafts.

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

No problems encountered in dealing with the provisions of the DCF.

SWEDEN

In 2010, there were 175 firms and 399 employees. The production amount for 11 700 tonnes with a turnover of 41,2 million euros. Freshwater aquaculture is dominating (artic char, rainbow trout). From 1998-2010, production levels have been steadily increasing while the number of firms have decreased.

The data sources to implement DCF

A): Income tax declarations from Statistics Sweden: has a register of all income tax declarations for all businesses in Sweden, (SRU register N≈500, n=175).

(B): A questionnaire concerning farming techniques, investments, production value and volume was sent to (n=175) aquaculture farms.

(C): Cost allocation key (survey, n= 46 (RR: 65%), after 2012 n=175)

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF:

No problems encountered in dealing with the provisions of the DCF.

UNITED-KINGDOM

Total industry turnover in 2010 of some €590m and production around 200,000 tonnes.

Farmed fish production dominated by farmed salmon (155 kt) and rainbow trout (14 kt).

Farmed shellfish production is dominated by mussels (24 kt) then Pacific Oysters (1.5 kt).

The data sources to implement DCF are:

- **Production data collected by species** through the separate fish health inspection regimes in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- **Census survey** covering 90% of production (postal in NI & S)
- Data on numbers employed (but not costs) is also collected.
- **Volume of sales** available as recorded production.
- **Turnover** calculated as production volume multiplied by estimated farm-gate unit price.
- **Numbers employed** classified by gender and full/part-time.
- **Number of enterprises** derived from the numbers surveyed

Main critical aspects in implementing DCF

- Costs and other financial data were intended to be derived from the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) survey
- Currently only limited subset of data available:
 - Turnover
 - Wages and salaries
 - Volume of sales
 - Employment
 - Number of enterprises

European Commission Joint Research Centre

After MS presentations, representative of JRC data collection team made a short presentation of the DCF economic data call 2012 on aquaculture sector coverage report, showing the overall results of data call and main critical points (countries, which had problems with provision of some economic variables) and FAO and DCF differences. Afterwards MS been asked to comment on the reasons of difference between different data sources. During short discussion, experts agreed that FAO and EUROSTAT data has to be identical; the only difference is reporting time and the fact, that FAO data might be updated, when compilation for EUROSTAT is finished in the end of the year. On the other hand there is difference between DCF and EUROSTAT methodology, which might be explained by:

- Nurseries, which are covered by DCF, but EUROSTAT/FAO covers it only through the number of juveniles produced and this data is not included in the overall aquaculture statistics.
- Data, published by FAO usually is provisional and might be changed by the end of the year when data is finalized for DCF and EUROSTAT.

- There is difference in definition of population. EUROSTAT/FAO covers all enterprises involved in aquaculture, while DCF defines the population as enterprise, which main activity is aquaculture.
- EUROSTAT/FAO are also accounting only fish or shellfish for human consumption, while DCF is also covering the sales of juveniles or adults, which might be used for further production of fish or shellfish, or sales of fish which might be used for feeding of other predatory fish species.

However for some countries, as UK and Ireland the population and production are the same for all data sources.

5. ToR 2: Future DCF 2014-2020

2.1) suggest appropriate segmentation for the collection of economic data

In line with the outcomes of the PGECON meeting, the Group discussed the issue of the segmentation for the collection of economic data in order to harmonize it with Eurostat.

The WS reviewed the segmentation used by DCF and EUROSTAT and agreed, that DCF segmentation by technique is more precise in case of shellfish, while EUROSTAT is more precise defining the fish farming techniques. EUROSTAT is also more precise, defining the fish species produced (Scientific name), while DCF segmentation is using more general names, e.g. carps, Sea Bass & Sea Bream, trout, salmon and etc.

The WS agreed that more precise segmentation might lead to the confidentiality problems increasing the number of segment with less than 3 enterprises and making the publishing of economic data per segment impossible.

It was concluded, that the fish species list should remain the same as in the current DCF, however technique might be reviewed in order to harmonize it with the EUROSTAT and needs of end users.

The techniques, identified in the current DCF are quite well representing the salt water aquaculture, however for the fresh water aquaculture the technique is quite general (on growing and combined), comparing with EUROSTAT.

The collection of data for freshwater aquaculture is not obligatory at the moment, however some MS are already collecting the full sets of economic indicators for freshwater species (Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, Ireland and Italy), while others might face problems collecting this data, as freshwater aquaculture sector is represented by numerous small enterprises (Poland, Germany, France, UK).

It was concluded that the collection of economic data for freshwater aquaculture sector should be well justified and costs of this type of data collection should be assessed prior the final decision.

2.2) review the list of variables required by the current DCF

The presentation of the list of economic and social variables was discussed. The results are presented in the Table 1, which is based on the draft report of the STECF/EWG 12-15 “Review of proposed DCF 2014-2020-Part 2” (October 2012, Brussels): Identification of New and Redundant Economic and Social Parameters.

The WS was aware that some of the variables could be difficult to obtain (estimate), especially the financial variables. It was considered to be especially problematic for some segments (i.e Clam and oyster bottom culture) to estimate debt, depreciation of capital, financial costs, net, extraordinary costs, net; total value of assets and net investment. This is due to units representing those segments

comprising mostly “family units”, where those variables are difficult to separate from other activities of the family units.

The Group considered that social variables, such as: number of persons employed by region, by age and by education level, were not of sufficient importance for the evaluation of the aquaculture sector to merit their inclusion.

The recommendations are:

1 – For the referred financial variables the Group recommended the following:

- MS should have the possibility of being exempted from collection for some segments, describing them instead in their Annual or Multiannual Programs along with the justification why they can't collect them.

2 – For the referred social-economic variables the Group recommended the following:

- Should be ranked as “C” = Variable should be nice to have, but costs and other burdens would exceed benefits. MS should have the possibility to be exempted for collecting these variables, describing them on their Annual or Multiannual Programs, along with the justification why they can't collect them.

3 - Taking into account the discussion in the group regarding segmentation by technique and by species, the WS proposed/recommended to change the “Description” (column 3 of the Table – 1) to the following:

- “Species/Species group as for current DCF, and production methods should be coherent with Eurostat regulation (EC Regulation n.º762/2008).

TABLE - 1

Variable Group	Variable	Description	Rationale/Cost/Benefits	Assessment A/B/C and End-User
1	2	3	4	5
Income	Turnover	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series needed to calculate GVA, EBIT, running cost to turnover ratio, EBIT to turnover ratio	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Income	Direct subsidies	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series, GVA and EBIT	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Income	Other income	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series, GVA and EBIT	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others

Personnel costs	Wages and salaries	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series, for EBIT and running cost to turnover ratio	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Personnel costs	Imputed value of unpaid labour	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series, for EBIT	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Energy costs	Energy Costs	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series, for GVA, EBIT & ROI	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Raw material costs	Livestock costs	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series, for GVA, EBIT & ROI	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Raw material costs	Feed costs	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series, for GVA, EBIT & ROI	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Repair and maintenance costs	Repair and maintenance	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series, for GVA, EBIT, ROI & running cost to turnover ratio.	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Other operational costs	Other operational costs	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	performance; Needed to maintain time series, for EBIT & ROI	EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Capital costs	Depreciation of capital	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series and for EBIT and ROI. For some segments it's very difficult to obtain this variable.	B EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Capital costs	Financial costs, net	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series. For some segments it's very difficult to obtain this variable.	B EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Extraordinary costs, net	Extraordinary costs, net	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series. STECF 12-07 questions if this variable should be collected. For some segments it's very	B EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others

			difficult to obtain this variable.	
Capital value	Total value of assets	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series and for ROI. For some segments it's very difficult to obtain this variable.	B EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Investments	Net investment	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series and Future Expectations of the Industry indicator (FEI). For some segments it's very difficult to obtain this variable.	B EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Debt	Debt	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series. For some segments it's very difficult to obtain this variable.	B EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Raw material volume	Livestock	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Raw material volume	Fish feed	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Volume of sales	Volume of sales	Per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Employment	Number of persons employed	By gender and per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Employment	<u>Number of persons employed</u>	By age* (Three categories, to be defined and consistent with EUROSTAT methodology) and per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Demographic data indicating attractiveness of sector to new/young; necessary for impact assessments and LTMPs	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists;
Employment	<u>Number of persons employed</u>	By region*. Three categories suggested: - National;	Indicates place of origin which shows migration patterns; necessary for	C EC; STECF;

		- EU national - Non EU and per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	impact assessments and LTMPs	Fisheries scientists; Others
Employment	<u>Number of persons employed</u>	By employment status: - Full time - Part time and per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Indicator of dependence of individuals on the sector; necessary for impact assessments and LTMPs	B EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Employment	<u>Number of persons employed</u>	By education level*: - Primary - Secondary - Upper (List can be changed to comply with international standards, eg. ISCED) and per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Indicator of commitment to industry/possibilities of employment elsewhere/dependence on sector; necessary for impact assessments and LTMPs	B EU, Regional, MS, local (e.g. FLAG applications)
Employment	<u>Number of unpaid labour</u>	Number of unpaid laborers used to calculate the “imputed value of unpaid labor” variable per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Necessary for impact assessments and LTMPs	B EU, Regional, MS, local (e.g. FLAG applications)
Employment	FTE National	By gender and per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others
Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	By size category where the number of persons employed is: 1. ≤ 5 2. 6-10 3. > 10 and per species and technique. The technique used should be the same as used by Eurostat, Regulation EC 762/2008, Annex II	Assessment of economic performance; Needed to maintain time series	A EC; STECF; Fisheries scientists; Others

* Social data may not be collected every year

NB: A = absolutely necessary; B = lack of variable has more disadvantages than advantages; C = variable would be nice to have, but costs and other burdens would exceed benefits.

The methodology for calculation of GVA, OFC, Profit/loss is based on the Economic Performance of the EU Aquaculture report (STECF OWP 12-03)

6. ToR 3: Methodology for estimation of imputed value of unpaid labour according peculiarity of main European segment

On this subject, having in mind the discussion that took place on the “*Workshop on calculating capital value using PIM and definition of DCF variables, Naples, 13-17, June, 2011*”, MS presented an overview of their methods and experiences.

MS were also requested to give their opinion regarding the best practice for the estimation of the imputed value of the unpaid labour agreed at the Naples Workshop, Table – 2.

The WS recommended the adoption of the best practices as suggested at Naples WS and EWG 11-18.

Ireland feels however that it would be unable to obtain data of any quality for unpaid FTE, as a first step, thereby yielding a value for the variable, less reliable than from the method currently used by the MS. The MS currently derives a value for the variable when the estimated ‘wages and salary’ value for a given segment is less than the minimum expected value (segment FTE*national minimum wage per 1 FTE unit). Unpaid FTE can then be obtained by dividing the difference value, obtained above, by the national minimum wage per 1 FTE unit.

The MS therefore requires derogation from adopting the suggested practice of EWG 11-18.

Table - 2

Variable group	Variables (as listed in Appendix X)	Definition STECF-EWG 11-18 and Workshop_Naples_June 2011, suggestions
Personnel costs	Imputed value of unpaid labour	Unpaid workers normally refers to persons who live with the proprietor of the unit and work regularly for the unit, but do not have a contract of service and do not receive a fixed sum for the work they perform. This is limited to persons who are not included on the payroll of another unit as their principal occupation. Thus, imputed value of unpaid labour estimates the value of the salaries that these unpaid workers would have received if their work was remunerated. <u>SUGGESTION of best practices</u> EWG 11-18 agreed on suggesting best practice for the estimation of the imputed value of the unpaid labour for all three economic modules of the DCF (fleet, processing and aquaculture). This best practice can be summarized by the following three steps: 1. estimation of paid and unpaid FTE; 2. definition of an average remuneration per paid FTE (e.g. average wage by fleet segment/company, national average wage, minimum national wage, etc...) 3. calculation of imputed value of unpaid labour =: unpaid FTE * (average remuneration per paid FTE).

7. ToR 4: Propose best practices to be followed by MS in estimating FTE

Some Member States have submitted their methodologies to estimate the full-time equivalent (see Annex). Generally, they exhibit similarities and fall within the definition of Structural Business Statistics (SBS), as is defined in Table - 3.

Table - 3

Variable group	Variables (as listed in Appendix X)	Guideline (document)	Definition STECF-EWG 11-18 and Workshop_Naples_June 2011, suggestions
Employment	FTE National	SBS (16 14 0)	Figures for the number of persons working less than the standard working time of a full-year full-time worker, should be converted into full time equivalents, with regard to the working time of a full-time full-year employee in the unit. Included in this category are people working less than a standard working day, less than the standard number of working days in the week, or less than the standard number of weeks/months in the year. The conversion should be carried out on the basis of the number of hours, days, weeks or months worked.

8. ToR 5: Integration of the Glossary of Economic terms

Based on the preliminary list of glossary for economic terms related to aquaculture sector, prepared by the EWG 11-18, the Group considered that the detailed analysis of this issue requires a technical approach, where the knowledge of statistics may help to draw up a document, solid and comprehensive and consistent with the three sub-sectors: fleet, aquaculture and processing industry.

The Group gives their agreement, of what was recommended by STECF at its plenary meeting in November 2011: “the Commission should establish a comprehensive glossary of terms for collected economic data in order to avoid misinterpretations and incorrect use when data are used in specific situations. The glossary should be established based on the principles stated in Section 9 of the EWG 11-18 report, for instance by contracting a small group of experts using ad-hoc contracts.”

Moreover, the Group call the attention for the fact that a new version of the European System of Accounts is about to come forward in the coming year, or at least in 2014.

9. ToR 6: Possible future extensions of the current obligations on data collection for aquaculture under the DCF, in terms of costs and feasibility of data collection

STECF-EWG 12-15 concluded that the current list of economic variables remained relevant. The Working Group observed that no clear arguments had been presented for the extension of data collection to include more variables, and in particular those classed as socio-economic. Coherence with

FADN and EAA principles was considered. It was also considered that the Commission would review their aquaculture data collections as a whole to ensure that end user needs were being met and data collections were consistent. Extension of data collection to freshwater aquaculture was considered under ToR 2. It was suggested that application of a size threshold for aquaculture data collection could mitigate increased costs (as for the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)), but an appropriate level would have to be determined to ensure that around 90% of standard output (by value) was covered. Further work by experts to investigate coherence with Eurostat data collections - Economic Accounts and FADN was warranted. It was suggested that Member States be allowed a transitional period to implement any changes in order to assess the MSs' ability to gather such data and associated costs.

10. ToR 7: Annual Report Guidelines and Evaluation Templates: updated

Having in mind the suggestions made by the STECF Expert Working Group EWG-12-13, Ispra, 24-28 September, 2012, namely the following:

“For this work the remarks and suggestion in chapter 10 of the EWG 12-08 report should be taken into account. The update should also take into account the amendment of some methodological issues as proposed in chapter 10 of EWG 12-08 report”, the Group agreed with the remarks made by the EWG 12-08, namely what is said, on page 22: “P in row J is a mistake. According to the guidelines text, division for achieved sample has to be made by frame population, and not by P (planned sample number).”.

11. Workshop on Data Collection _ List of Participants

WORKSHOP ON AQUACULTURE DATA COLLECTION - 2012

List of Participants

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12. Agenda of Workshop on Data Collection

EU DATA COLLECTION FRAMEWORK (DCF),
REG. 199/2008, 665/2008 AND DECISION 93/2010/EU

Workshop on Aquaculture Data Collection
Lisbon, Portugal, 5–8 November, 2012

Agenda

Monday, 5th November (15.00 – 18.00)

Welcome and Adoption of the Agenda:

Welcome, introduction of the participants, organization, adoption of the agenda and appointment of rapporteurs

ToR 1: Present and discuss MS experiences in DCF for aquaculture sector: main critical aspects

In line with the main objectives of the workshop, what is asked to MS is a clear identification of the main critical aspects regarding the implementation of DCF on aquaculture sector. Each MS shall give an overview of their experience.

16.45 - 17.00: *Coffee break*

Tuesday, 6th November (9.30 – 17.30)

TOR 2 :Future DCF 2014-2020: suggest appropriate segmentation for the collection of economic data and review the list of variables required by the current DCF

2.1) suggest appropriate segmentation for the collection of economic data

MS should agree and propose DCF segmentation as close as possible the one used by EUROSTAT.

2.2) review the list of variables required by the current DCF

MS should agree and propose a list of variables that are feasible, reliable and affordable

ToR 3 :Methodology for estimation of imputed value of unpaid labour according peculiarity of main European segments and

ToR 4 :Propose best practices to be followed by MS in estimating FTE

On this subject, having in mind the discussion that took place on the “Workshop on calculating capital value using PIM and definition of DCF variables”, Naples, 13-17, June, 2011, MS are requested to give their opinion and contribute for the definition of guidelines.

It is expected that MS presents an overview of their methods and experiences.

Annex: Document related with the suggestion of the EWG 12-13

Annex: Evaluation of MS Annual reports for 2011 of the DCF (STECF-OWP-12-05,EWG-12-08)

Annex: Workshop on calculating capital value using PIM and definition of DCF variables, Naples, 13-17, June, 2011

10.45 – 11:00 *Coffee break*

13.00 – 14.30: *Lunch*

16.00 – 16.20: *Coffee break*

Wednesday, 7th November (9.30 – 17.30)

ToR 3: Methodology for estimation of imputed value of unpaid labour according peculiarity of main European segments and

ToR 4: Propose best practices to be followed by MS in estimating FTE
(Cont.)

ToR 5: Integration of the Glossary of Economic Terms

10.45 – 11:00 *Coffee break*

13.00 – 14.30: *Lunch*

16.00 – 16.20: *Coffee break*

Thursday, 9th November (9.30 – 13.00)

ToR 6 - Possible future extensions of the current obligations on data collection for aquaculture under the DCF, in terms of costs and feasibility of data collection

In line with the Commission request MS are asked to give their opinion on the possible future extensions of the current DCF obligations in terms of cost and feasibility of data collection.

ToR 7: Annual Report Guidelines and Evaluation Templates: updated

Having in mind the suggestions made by the STECF Expert Working Group EWG-12-13, Ispra, 24-28 September, 2012, namely the following:

“For this work the remarks and suggestion in chapter 10 of the EWG 12-08 report should be taken into account. The update should also take into account the amendment of some methodological issues as proposed in chapter 10 of EWG 12-08 report”

MS are requested to contribute for the updated of the Annual report Guidelines.

10.45 – 11:00 *Coffee break*

Adoption of the recommendations / End of the meeting

Statistics Denmark Sejrøgade 11, 2100 København Ø Telefon 39 17 33 03 el. 39 17 33 25 www.dst.dk Additional material: www.dst.dk/Indberetning_akvakultur		The completed accounting form to be sent to Statistics Denmark akva@dst.dk Accounting form version 2.10 Last updated 25.10.2012	
Accounting form aquaculture 2011			
Name of the fish farm Road and no. Local name/PO box Postal code and city	 	Farm no. 1.1	
Firm/Owner Road and no. Local name/PO box Postal code and city	 	CVR-no. 1.2 CPR-no. 1.3	
Type of ownership: Personal=1, private ltd. comp.=2, Ltd.=3, partnership=4, found.=5, ass.=6, other=7		1.4	
Accounting firm number, cf. Statistics Denmark's list of accounting firms for aquaculture		1.5	
Dato for regnskabsafslutning (datoformat: ddmmåååå f.eks. 31122011)		1.6	
Accounting firm Road and no. Local name/PO box Postal code and city Phone Fax : E-mail:	 		
Accountant Direct phone Direct e-mail	 		

Table 2**Production**

Line no.			Art 2		Art 3		
Farm type (code 1-8)	2.01						
Fish species (code 1-19)	2.02						
Fish sales	Line no.	kg	kr	kg	kr	kg	kr
Consumption	2.03						
Fry and fingerlings	2.04						
Fry and fingerlings for sea farms	2.05						
Release into streams and lakes	2.06						
Release (Put & take)	2.07						
Dead, discarded and escaped	2.08						
Other (please specify in table 7B)	2.09						
Regulation of fish stock	2.11						
Total sales and regulation (kg)	2.20	0		0		0	
Spawn sales		volume	kr	volume	kr	volume	kr
Spawn (volume in kg)	2.21						
Eyed eggs (volume in 1.000 pcs.)	2.22						
Value of sales and regulation (kr)	2.30		0		0		0
Total production value						2.40	0
Other aquaculture income							
Sales regarding put and take (fishing licences etc.)	2.41						
Direct sales (farm shop etc.)	2.42						
Other sales	2.43						
Income regarding production from previous years	2.44						
Subsidies regarding operations (please specify in table 7B)	2.45						
Other income (please specify in table 7B)	2.46						
Regulation of stocks regarding sales in lines no. 2.41-2.46	2.47						
Total other aquaculture income (2.41+...+2.47)	2.50						0
Total income (2.40+2.50)	2.60						0

Table 3
Operating costs

	Line no.	Kr.
Sales and distribution costs		
Sales freight	3.01	
Slaughter and freezing costs	3.02	
Other sales and distribution costs	3.03	
Costs of fish		
Purchase of eyed eggs 1.000 pcs.	3.04	
Purchase of fry and fingerlings kg	3.05	
Costs of fish feed		
Purchase of feed kg	3.06	
Regulation of feed stock kg	3.07	
Feed duty / Variable payment to production fund	3.08	
Other variable costs		
Electricity kWh	3.09	
Oxygen	3.11	
Water, in pipes from waterworks	3.12	
Oil and gas	3.13	
Veterinarian costs, medicine, vaccination etc.	3.14	
Other purchases (please specify in table 7B)	3.15	
Managing and maintenance of plant and machinery		
Insurance of fish stock	3.16	
Environmental analysis and control	3.17	
Miljøkontrol, miljøafgift, restkoncentrationsafgift	3.18	
Removal of dead fish	3.19	
Maintenance of operating assets	3.21	
Stores, various articles for consumption	3.22	
Leasing of operating assets	3.23	
Other costs for plant and machinery	3.24	
Operating, maintenance and insurance of vehicles	3.25	
Operating, maintenance and insurance of boats	3.26	
Managing and maintenance of property and buildings		
Property taxes	3.27	
Property insurance	3.28	
Maintenance costs of operating buildings	3.29	
Maintenance costs of staff housings	3.31	
Costs for leasing and rent	3.32	
Maintenance costs of ground/area	3.33	
Other property costs (consumption taxes on electricity, water, oil and gas etc.)	3.34	
Administrative expences		
Office supplies etc.	3.35	
Legal and accounting assistance	3.36	
Consultancy feesHonorarer til konsulenter	3.37	
Other administrative expences (quotas and insurances)	3.38	
Staff costs		
Salary to owner	3.39	
Salary to manager	3.42	
Salary to other employees	3.43	
Holiday pay adjustment and salary refund	3.44	
Pensions and social expences	3.45	
Staff insurance	3.46	
Other staf costs (clothing, courses etc.)	3.47	
Total operating costs excluding depreciations (3.01+...+3.47)	3.50	0

Table 4A
Interest

Financial income	Line no.	Kr.
Interest income, profits etc.	4.01	
Dividend and financial discount	4.02	
Financial costs		
Interest, mortgages	4.03	
Interest, bank loans	4.04	
Interest, other liabilities	4.05	
Loan expenses	4.06	
Exchange gain or loss (+/-)	4.07	
Interest, net	4.20	0

Table 4B
External capital

Appropriated liabilities		Line no.	Primo	Ultimo	
Provisions, contingency tax		4.21			
Liabilities			1	2	3
Mortgage credit			Primo	Ultimo	Regulation
Mortgage loans		4.22			
Former Fishery bank loans		4.23			
Banks					
Bank loans		4.26			
Other debts					
Suppl. of goods and services		4.27			
Leasing		4.28			
Other liabilities		4.29			
Total liabilities		4.30	0	0	0

Table 5**Assets**

		Regulations and quotation changes	Investments purchase/sales (cash value)	Depreciations	Ultimo
Column	Primo	2	3	4	5
Fixed assets					
Immaterial fixed assets					
Purchased goodwill	Line no. 5.01				0
Material Fixed assets					
Property/buildings	5.02				0
Plant and machinery	5.03				0
Other operating material	5.04				0
Plant and buildings under construction	5.05				0
Financial fixed assets					
Shares in associated companies	5.06				0
Total fixed assets	5.10	0	0	0	0
Current assets					
Stocks					
Stock of fish (selling price)	5.11	0			0
Stock of feed (purchase price)	5.12	0			0
Other stocks (please specify in table 7B)	5.13	0			0
Total stocks	5.20	0	0		0
Regulation of fish and feed stocks is entered in table 2 and 3					
Financial current assets					
Outstanding debt					
Amount owed from sales and services	5.21				
Other outstanding debt	5.22				
Bonds and capital shares					
Bonds and capital shares	5.23				
Liquid assets					
Bank accounts	5.24				
Cash balance	5.25				
Total financial current assets	5.30	0	0		0
Total current assets (5.20+5.30)	5.40	0	0		0
Total assets (5.10+5.40)	5.50	0	0	0	0

Table 6
Income statement and calculation of net capital

	Line no.	Kr.	Total
Income statement			
Total income (from line 2.60)	A		0
Total operating costs excluding depreciations (from line 3.50)	B		0
Operating profit before depreciations	C		0
Depreciations on fixed assets (from line 5.10)	D		0
Share of depreciation on private car in operative use	6.01		
Operating profit before interest (before financing)	E		0
Net interest (from line 4.20)	F		0
Operating profit before taxation (and one-off entries)	G		0
One-off subsidies, one-off entries (please specify in table 7B)	6.02		
This years net corporate tax, expenses with negative sign (+/-)	6.03		
Net profit for the year	H		0
Calculated owner remuneration			
Calculated owner remuneration (353.846 kr. per full time employee in 2011)	I	0	
- Paid salary to owner (from line 3.39)	J	0	
Calculated net result after owner remuneration	K		0
Calculation of net capital			
Total assets, beginning of year (from line 5.50, col. 1)	L		0
Total liabilities, beginning of year (from line 4.30, col. 1)	M		0
Net capital, beginning of year	N		0
Net profit for the year (from line 6.H)	O		0
Regulation and quotation changes, assets (line 5.10 and 5.30, col. 2)	P	0	
Regulation and quotation changes, liabilities (from line 4.30, col. 3)	Q	0	
Remission of debt	6.04		
Private withdrawals, investments, dividends, other capital changes (+/-)	6.05		
Other one-off entries (+/-) (please specify in table 7B)	6.06		
Total capital changes	R		0
Net capital, end of year	S		0

Table 7A
Specification of labour input

	Line no.	Number of persons (conv. to FTE)	Total number of working days during the year	Average number of working hours per day*	Total surveillance time in man days per year	Total working time without surveillance
Owners and family members	7.01					
Manager	7.03					
Other employees	7.04					
Total	7.10					0

* without surveillance

Support table for evaluation paid wages and labour input
(paid salaries in table 3 compared to labour input in table 7A)

Calculated average day and hourly wage		Number of persons	Avg. daily wage per person	Avg. hourly wage per person	As owners and family members can take out salaries as dividends, the calculated day and hourly wage may be less for this group than for the other two groups of employees.
		1	2	3	
Owners and family members	A				
Manager	B				
Other employees	C				

Table 7B
Bemærkninger

Balancing		0	
Income statement		BALANCE SHEET	
Income statement		Primo	Ultimo
Total production value (2.40)		Assets	
Total other aquaculture income (2.50)		Fixed assets	0
Total income(2.60)		Current assets	0
0		Total assets	0
Operating costs		Liabilities	
Sales and distribution costs (3.01-3.03)		Net capital	0
Costs of fish (3.04-3.05)		Appropriated liabilities	0
Costs of fish feed (3.06-3.08)		Mortgage loans	0
Other variable costs (3.09-3.15)		Bank loans and other debts	0
Man. & maint. of plant and machinery (3.16-3.26)		Total liabilities	0
Man. & maint. of prop. and build. (3.27-3.34)			
Administrative expences (3.35-3.38)			
Staff costs (3.39-3.47)			
Total operating costs (3.50)			
0			
Depriciations (5.10 and 6.01)			
0			
Operating profit before financing			
0			
Interest, net (4.20)			
0			
Operating profit before taxation			
0			
Net corporate tax and one-off entries (6.02-6.03)			
0			
Net profit for the year			
0			

Oversigt over regnskaber, der er gemt på lagerarket.

Anlæg nr.	Akvakulturvirksomhed	Produktion ekskl. æg og rogn (kg)	Brutto-indtægt	Drifts-omkostninger	Afskrivninger	Resultat før skat	Årets resultat	Egenkapital ultimo	TEST antal bem.
6103	Company 1	208.758	10.469.919	8.369.179	24.065	1.878.447	1.878.447	2.557.733	0
6109	Company 2	670.886	34.129.047	27.131.884	370.324	5.816.924	5.816.924	8.744.298	1
6110	Company 3	345.325	16.729.247	13.170.937	0	3.272.217	3.272.217	4.853.021	0
6111	Company 4	268.443	13.004.704	10.238.604	0	2.573.077	2.573.077	4.389.436	0
6112	Comoany 5	433.074	20.980.192	16.517.707	586.847	3.160.871	3.160.871	2.757.821	0
6113	Company 6	200.358	9.706.342	7.641.803	0	1.899.062	1.899.062	2.826.534	0

Note: Tallet i søjlen "TEST" angiver antallet af fejl eller mangler jf testrutinen.
Hvis tallet er 99 er regnskabet ikke testet. Hent da regnskabet til skabelonen ved Ctrl+h,
og gennemfør testet ved Ctrl+t. Bemærk anmærkningerne og ret evt. fejl inden regnskabet
igen overføres til lageret ved Ctrl+g.

Experiences in DCF aquaculture sector, Finland



**ANSSI AHVONEN
SIMO TIKAKOSKI**

**FINNISH GAME AND FISHERIES
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

5.11.2012

**EU DATA COLLECTION FRAMEWORK (DCF),
REG. 199/2008, 665/2008 AND DECISION 93/2010/EU**

**WORKSHOP ON AQUACULTURE DATA COLLECTION
LISBON, PORTUGAL, 5-8 NOVEMBER, 2012**

Background



- FGFRI has a long tradition to compile production statistics of aquaculture
 - to official national statistics, FAO, Eurostat
- Economic data is a combination of information from various sources:
 - Target population #1: aquaculture register (all production units/plants)
 - Target population #2: business register of Statistics Finland (SF)
 - Data #1 production+value+employment survey by FGFRI (electronic reply option)
 - Data #2.1 Account statistics by SF, business register by SF,
 - Data #2.2 Detailed account survey by FGFRI
 - Data #2.3 Fodder use data from Ministry of Environment
 - Data #2.4 Subsidies data from Ministry of Agr&Forest
- FGFRI combines data and estimates results
 - Hierarchical multi-stage approach.
 - Model-assisted estimation
 - ✦ SAS PROC SURVEYREG, SAS PROC SURVEYMEANS

Critical aspects



- *RESPONSE RATE*
 - *max 3 contacts*
 - *unit non-response, item non-response*
- *THE IDENTIFICATION PRODUCERS IN SENSE OF MAIN ACTIVITY*
- *TO SOME EXTEND A CHALLENGE TO PRODUCE CONSISTENT INFORMATION FOR VARIOUS TASKS (DCF, EUROSTAT, ...)*

The estimation of imputed value of unpaid labour



**FINNISH GAME AND FISHERIES
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**SIMO TIKAKOSKI
ANSSI AHVONEN**

6.11.2012

A) Statistics Finland collects annually the database of company accounts



- 1. BY USING THE REGISTER OF COMPANY TAXATION, WHICH CONTAINS FINANCIAL FACTS*
- 2. BY USING ITS OWN SURVEYS*
- 3. BY USING ITS COMPANY REGISTER CONTAINING FOR EXAMPLE CODES AND THE AMOUNTS OF THE PERSONNEL*

B.) Statistics Finland estimates annually the imputed value of unpaid labour included into the database of company accounts



1. *BY USING THE COLLECTED COMPANY ACCOUNT DATA CONTAINING PAID SALARIES*
2. *THE AVERAGE SALARY CAN BE CALCULATED, WHEN THE AMOUNT OF EMPLOYED WORKERS (FTE) IS KNOWN*
3. *IF A COMPANY HAS NO EMPLOYED WORKERS, THEN THE AVERAGE SALARY OF THE SECTOR IS APPLIED*
4. *THE AMOUNT OF UNPAID LABOUR (FTE) IS TAKEN FROM COMPANY REGISTER*
5. *A RETIREMENT PAYMENT OF THE ENTREPRENEUR DEPENDS ON THE "SALARY"*
6. *BY USING THE DATA OF RETIREMENT PAYMENTS OF ENTREPRENEURS THE VALUE ESTIMATES OF UNPAID LABOUR CAN BE CALCULATED*

C.) Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute and aquacultural calculations



1. *RESEARCHERS HAVE THE COMPANY LISTS OF AQUACULTURE COMPANIES*
2. *RESEARCHERS COLLECT PRODUCTION DATA AND SUPPLEMENTAL ECONOMIC DATA FROM AQUACULTURE COMPANIES*
3. *RESEARCH DATA AND STATISTICAL DATA(STATISTICS FINLAND) ARE UNIFIED BY USING CODES AND MODELS*
4. *FINAL RESULTS CONTAIN ALSO THE IMPUTED VALUE OF UNPAID LABOUR*

The estimation of FTE (Full-Time Equivalent)



**FINNISH GAME AND FISHERIES
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

**SIMO TIKAKOSKI
ANSSI AHVONEN**

6.11.2012

A) Statistics Finland calculates annually the FTEs of companies



1. *EMPLOYED WORKERS: PART-TIME WORKERS ARE OBSERVED AND CONVERTED TO FTE ACCORDING TO WORK HOURS*
2. *IF WORK HOURS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, THE CONVERSION IS MADE ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF ANNUAL PAID HOURS, WHICH IS DIVIDED BY THE AVERAGE PAID HOURS OF FULL-TIME WORKERS*
3. *THE ENTREPRENEUR OR ENTREPRENEURS ARE CALCULATED INTO FTE ACCORDING TO THEIR HOURS WORKED. IF AN ENTREPRENEUR TAKES SALARY MORE THAN 50% OF HIS/HER INCOME, HE/SHE IS CODED AS SALARIED PERSON*
4. *SO FTE INCLUDES BOTH ENTREPRENEURS AND WORKERS*

C.) Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute and FTE in aquacultural calculations



- 1. RESEARCH DATA OF SURVEYS AND STATISTICAL (STATISTICS FINLAND) DATA ARE UNIFIED BY USING CODES AND MODELS*
- 2. FINAL RESULTS CONTAIN FTE*

DCF AQUACULTURE
Lisbon 5-8 November 2012
France

TOR 1

France Experience

- Total output of the French aquaculture sector in 2010 : 313,300 tonnes - 882,5 million €
- Total population of aquaculture farms : 3298.
- The French aquaculture sector : dominated by bivalve molluscs farming : ~3000 farms - 270,000 tonnes - 703,1 millions € of turnover.

- Oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*, *Ostrea edulis* for 3% in value) :
 - ✓ ~ 50% of the whole aquaculture production (volume and value)
 - ✓ produced in intertidal areas by elevated cultivation systems (bags on trestles).
 - ✓ Turnover of the oyster bottom segment : 401 thousand € - 123,800 tonnes.
 - ✓ In the Mediterranean : culture on rope hung under tables in lagoons - production of 13,400 millions € and 5,700 tonnes.

- Mussel (*Mytilus edulis* and *Mytilus galloprovincialis*)
 - ✓ 30% in volume, 20% in value of the whole aquaculture production.
 - ✓ Predominant cultivation system : fixed wooden poles (so-called “bouchot” technique)
 - ✓ Turnover : 120,900 € - 66,800 tonnes
 - ✓ In the Mediterranean : raft corresponding
 - ✓ Long line technique : on open sea areas (Atlantic and Mediterranean). => complementary to the "bouchot" technique for some producers

- In freshwater fish farming
 - ✓ Main production : rainbow trout for (95%)
 - ✓ sold volume : 39,900 tonnes - turnover (125,5 million €)
 - ✓ The trout on-growing : 89% of the whole trout aquaculture in volume and 86 % in value.
 - ✓ The trout combined activities complete the global trout production.

- Saltwater fish farming : small sector in France.
 - ✓ Sea bass and sea bream : 2,300 tons – turnover 30 million €
 - ✓ Production volume and value sharing between hatcheries and nurseries, cages.
 - ✓ Sea bass and bream in land-based facilities, other marine fish: 3,600 tons – turnover 24 million €

Two types of support are used in France to collect all the data :

1. Three surveys (shellfish, freshwater and marine fish farming) designed to meet the regulations and requirements of EUROSTAT and for the needs of France for statistics aquaculture. The data from these surveys are used to determine the DCF segmentation and stratification of companies established in France (to get a better representation of French aquaculture enterprises).

The information requested relates to the production by species, the number of jobs, the legal status of companies, areas used for production, the number and size of tanks

These questionnaires are mailed to all firms. The average response rate is 62%.

2. An economic Data collection : 2 types of data collection

- a. For shellfish farming (~ 3000 firms), data are obtained through 2 enterprises of management and accounting (AGC) which collect economic data from their members.

3 main problems for the data collection :

- A problem to classify firms into segments : We have chosen as a criterion the weight of the shellfish turnover in total turnover (70 % in 2010, 60% in 2011). But more 200 firms are producing oyster and mussel both. We put these firms into “others shellfish” segment but this classification is not satisfactory.
- It is difficult to segment companies based techniques used : for example, long-line and bottom are used both by the mussel farmers ; long-line et raft are used both by the oyster farmers. These techniques are complementary for shellfish producers.
- In 2010, the sample of oyster farmers was insufficient due to a important number of small companies. Data are not always available.

b. For freshwater and marine fish farming (~300 firms), data were directly collected from the firms in 2011. In 2012, part of the data collected is directly from companies (60% of the sample), the other ones from the AGC (40%).

2 main problems for the data collection :

- The direct questioning poses problems of data validity: insufficient participation of producers; overrepresentation of large firms; insufficient data quality
- There are very large companies that are unique. To keep the statistical confidentiality, these companies are mixed with others. The interpretation of data is difficult.

TOR 3-4

The estimation of FTE

1) For business owner and the permanent person in the farm, the number of persons and the time is declared by each firm. FTE is calculated as :

full time : 1 FTE

More half time : 0,75 FTE

Half time : 0,5 FTE

less half time : 0,25 FTE

2) For the seasonal or occasional employees, the number of employees and the number of the total work days are fulfilled :

the standard number of workdays in the year : 228 days

the standard number of hour per week : 35 hours

example :

4 employees x 5 weeks (=1,5 days) = $4 \times 5 \times 1,5 = 30$ days $\Rightarrow 30 / 228 = 0,132$
FTE

4 employees x 1000 hours = 4000 hours $\Rightarrow 4000 / 35 = 114,28$ days / 228 $\Rightarrow 0,5$
FTE

Unpaid labor

The average amount of « unpaid labour costs » is not available for the different segments or for sector.

2 methodologies are applied :

- 1) For the shellfish sector, decision to apply a fixed remuneration for the business owner (family unit)
=> 2000 €/month

According to a discussion with accounting centers, this amount is considered as necessary to insure the viability of a family.

- 2) For the fish marine and freshwater sector : the amount of unpaid labor for each firm is calculated as :

Profit for the year + compensation to the business owner (if already deducted from the result) + social charges) / total unpaid FTE

☞ **Un exemplaire de ce questionnaire doit être renvoyé sous quinzaine**
en utilisant l'enveloppe T jointe qu'il est inutile d'affranchir.

☞ **CESSATION D'ACTIVITÉ** voir 4^{ème} page

ENQUÊTE STATISTIQUE N° DPMA :

AQUACULTURE votre activité en 2009 ^S

Raison sociale :

Nom du chef d'entreprise :

ou gérant

Adresse :

Code postal, commune :

SIREN :

votre SIREN (RCS) :

⇒ En cas d'erreur ou d'omission dans les noms d'entreprise ou de gestionnaire, d'adresse, de SIREN, annoncés à droite, merci de corriger ou ajouter dans la partie gauche ci-dessus (inutile de recopier les informations exactes).

Si souhaité, @dresse électr. :

1.1. Statut - votre entreprise est une :

Téléphone - Fax

⇒ Si le statut juridique mentionné ci-dessus est inexact ou absent, veuillez cocher une des cases ci-dessous :

- Personne physique en exploitation individuelle
ou en co-exploitation, en société de fait ☐ 1
- Personne morale :
- GAEC ☐ 2
- EARL ☐ 3
- société civile (SCEA, GFA...), divers (GIE, SCA...), coopérative ☐ 4
- société commerciale (SARL, SA, SAS, EURL...) ☐ 5
- non commerciale (lycée prof., pisci. Fédérale, AAPPMA...) ☐ 6
- autres cas à préciser : ☐ 7

Tél.

Tél.

Fax.

Tél.

Tél ☐ Fax ☐

⇒ Si un n° de téléphone est inexact ou absent, merci de rayer le n° invalide et/ou d'ajouter les n° corrects dans les cases ci-dessus.

1.2. Gestion, commercialisation

Quel enregistrement comptable est utilisé sur l'entreprise ?

- Compte d'exploitation et bilan ☐ 2
- Enregistrement des recettes et dépenses ☐ 1
- aucun enregistrement ☐ 0

L'entreprise adhère-t-elle à un centre de gestion ?

- Oui, centre agréé ☐ 2
- Oui, centre non agréé ☐ 1
- Non ☐ 0

Vente de poissons à la consommation, vers le repeuplement ou la pêche de loisir : quel part du tonnage vendu a subi au moins la phase finale d'élevage / grossissement dans votre entreprise ou vos étangs ?

- Aucune vente vers ces destinations ☐ 9
- moins de 20% ☐ 0
- 20% à moins de 50% ☐ 1
- 50% et plus ☐ 2

Vu l'avis favorable du Conseil National de l'Information Statistique, cette enquête, reconnue d'intérêt général et de qualité statistique, est obligatoire.

Visa n° 2010A095AG du Ministre de l'Alimentation, de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche et du Ministre de l'Économie, de l'Industrie et de l'emploi, valable pour l'année 2010.

Aux termes de l'article 6 de la loi n° 51-711 du 7 juin 1951 modifiée sur l'obligation, la coordination et le secret en matière de statistique, les renseignements transmis en réponse au présent questionnaire ne sauraient en aucun cas être utilisés à des fins de contrôle fiscal ou de répression économique.

L'article 7 de la loi précitée stipule d'autre part que tout défaut de réponse ou une réponse sciemment inexacte peut entraîner l'application d'une amende administrative.

Questionnaire confidentiel destiné uniquement aux services de statistique du Ministère de l'Alimentation, de l'agriculture et de la pêche.

La loi n° 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 modifiée, relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés, s'applique aux réponses faites à la présente enquête aux entreprises individuelles. Elle leur garantit un droit d'accès et de rectification pour les données les concernant. Ce droit peut être exercé auprès de la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3 place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris. Numéro d'enregistrement 503286 par la Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés.

La valeur des résultats de l'enquête dépend de l'exactitude de votre déclaration.

La Direction des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture vous remercie du soin que vous avez pris à rédiger votre réponse.

2. Commercialisation lors du dernier exercice ➤

vos ventes en 2009 ^S

Les produits de pur négoce sont à exclure.

2.1. Date de fin d'exercice comptable (jour/mois/an) ➔ ____/____/20____

retenez l'exercice dont vous connaissez les résultats.

Avez-vous vendu des produits pendant cet exercice ? oui ☐ 1, non ☐ 0 si vous avez répondu "non", passez au point 3 page suivante.

2.2. Poissons vendus ayant la taille adulte

en tonnes à gauche du signe T, les centaines kg à sa droite

		Vers autre pisciculture *1	Vers société pour repeuplement *2	Vers pêche de loisir / sportive *3	Ventes à la consommation *4	Valeur HT en milliers d'euros
		tonne, quintal	tonne, quintal	tonne, quintal	tonne, quintal	mille€,
Truite Arc-En-Ciel 61						
170 - 230 g	62	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
230 - 350 g	63	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
350 - 800 g	64	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
800 - 2000 g	65	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
>= 2000 g	66	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
Truite Fario 67						
portion (230-350 g)	68	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
autres tailles	69	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
Autres salmonidés 71		_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
Tous les salmonidés 79	destination sans objectif connu (export, intermédiaire...)				_____T_____	_____,

en tonnes à gauche du signe T, les centaines kg à sa droite

		Vers autre pisciculture *1	Pour le repeuplement *2	Vers pêche de loisir / sportive *3	Ventes à la consommation *4	Valeur HT en milliers d'euros
		tonne, quintal	tonne, quintal	tonne, quintal	tonne, quintal	mille€,
Carpe 81		_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
Gardon, rotengle 82		_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
Tanche 83		_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
Brochet 84		_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
Esturgeon 86		_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
Autres poissons 88		_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____T_____	_____,
Tous ces poissons 89	destination sans objectif connu (export, intermédiaire...)				_____T_____	_____,

*1 Vente pour grossissement / finition à une autre pisciculture.

*3 Vente à centre de pêche sportive ou de loisir ; sortie d'élevage pour alimenter votre propre site de pêche.

*2 Vente pour le repeuplement à société / fédération de pêche, pour le repeuplement d'eaux libres hors de centres de pêche.

*4 Retenir tous les circuits (grossiste, centrale d'achat, poissonnier, restaurateur, transformateur...) sans omettre les ventes directes aux consommateurs. Indiquez le poids brut des poissons entiers (avant transformation dans un atelier interne, le cas échéant).

2.3. Vente d'œufs non embryonnés pour la consommation

Ventes en verrines : ne comptez que les œufs produits par votre entreprise, ne prenez pas les éventuelles quantités achetées en gros à un autre producteur.

		Ventes en gros		En verrines de votre production	
		Quantité en kg	Valeur HT (milliers d'euros)	Quantité en kg	Valeur HT (milliers d'euros)
Oeufs à caviar d'esturgeon 91		_____	_____,	_____	_____,
Oeufs non embryonnés de truite 92		_____	_____,	_____	_____,

2.4. Production des écloséries et nurseries

Ne comptabilisez que les œufs embryonnés et les alevins viables qui ont été vendus ou utilisés pour les besoins de votre élevage. Si vous avez acheté des œufs, seule la production d'alevins est à noter. Si vous produisez vous-même œufs et alevins, renseignez les productions aux deux stades.

Suite en haut de page suivante

Oeufs embryonnés

Alevins (moins de 50g)

	Quantité produite (milliers)	Dont quantité vendue (milliers)	Pour une valeur HT de (milliers d'euros)	Quantité produite (milliers)	Dont quantité vendue (milliers)	Pour une valeur HT de (milliers d'euros)
Tr.Arc-En-Ciel 61						
Truite Fario 67						
Autres salmon. 71						
Carpe 81						
Brochet 84						
Sandre 85						
Esturgeon 86						
Autres 88						

3. Dirigeants d'entreprise et main-d'œuvre

Emploi de l'élevage à la vente des produits, incluant les tâches de **direction et comptabilité** faites en interne à l'entreprise. Tenez compte de toutes les personnes ayant travaillé lors de l'exercice comptable concerné, qu'elles soient salariées ou non, que ce soit à temps complet, à temps partiel ou de manière saisonnière ou occasionnelle.

Pour une **société**, les mots "chef d'entreprise" et "associés" désignent aussi bien le **gérant** et **co-gérants**.

3.1. Dirigeants de l'entreprise

● **Chef d'entreprise ou premier associé** : Sexe : Masc. ☐ 1, Fém. ☐ 2 Naissance : 1 9

Pour une entreprise à **un seul dirigeant**, complétez seulement A ci-dessous :



A) Chef d'entreprise unique :

avec un statut de Salarié ☐ 1, Non salarié ☐ 0

travail à temps Complet ☐ 1, ou Partiel



moins de ☐ 2 ½ temps à mi-temps ☐ 3 plus de ☐ 4 ½ temps

Si un conjoint au sens large, incluant concubin et "pacsé", travaille dans l'entreprise, merci de le compter parmi les autres emplois ci-dessous.



Si l'entreprise est en **co-direction**, complétez seulement le tableau B ici :



B) Ensemble des dirigeants ou associés :

Un conjoint d'associé travaillant dans l'entreprise est compté ci-dessous s'il est lui-même un associé.

P e r m a n e n t s			
à temps complet Nb de person.	à temps partiel Nb de person.		
	moins de ½ temps	à mi-temps	plus de ½ temps

Salariés de l'entreprise

Hommes				
Femmes				

Non Salariés de l'entreprise

Hommes				
Femmes				



3.2. Autres personnes travaillant dans l'entreprise

Prenez en compte un éventuel conjoint et les membres de la famille, qu'ils soient salariés ou non, saufs'ils sont associés de l'entreprise (voir B ci-dessus). Prenez aussi en compte les autres salariés de l'entreprise.

Salariés de l'entreprise

permanents				saisonniers et occasionnels	
à temps complet	à temps partiel Nb de person.				
Nb de person.	moins de ½ temps	à mi-temps	plus de ½ temps	Nb de person.	Total des jours/année

Hommes					
Femmes					

Non salariés de l'entreprise

permanents				saisonniers et occasionnels	
à temps complet	à temps partiel Nb de person.				
Nb de person.	moins de ½ temps	à mi-temps	plus de ½ temps	Nb de person.	Total des jours/année

Saisonniers et occasionnels : additionnez le nombre de jours pleins travaillés dans l'année par chacune des personnes.

4. Volumes et surfaces exploités

Espèce		Bassins (en m³)	Bassins avec recirculation *1 (en m³)	Cages (en m³)	Étangs (en hectares)
Truites et autres salmonidés	79				
Esturgeon	86				
Poissons d'étangs	89				

*1 : recirculation permanente avec traitements intermédiaires, au minimum une filtration mécanique.

Note : si vous ne connaissez que la surface de vos bassins, multiplier cette surface en m² par la hauteur moyenne estimée en mètre des bassins.

5. Cessation d'activité

Si vous n'êtes plus en activité maintenant, **Date de cessation d'activité** (jour/mois/an) ➔ / / 20

Cette enquête concerne bien votre activité en 2009. Merci de nous indiquer les ventes en page 2, l'emploi en page 3 concernant cette année, même si elle est d'activité incomplète. Si vous avez confié la gestion de votre entreprise à un membre de votre famille, merci de lui transmettre cette fiche avec vos propres résultats afin qu'il nous transmette l'ensemble des données pour cette année.

Qu'est devenue votre **entreprise** après sa cessation d'activité ?

- entreprise définitivement arrêtée ☐ 0
- recherche de repreneur en cours ☐ 1
- reprise par l'entreprise précisée ci-dessous ☐ 2



Repreneur

Raison sociale :

Chef d'entreprise :

Adresse postale :

Code postal, commune : Tél.

*Inscrivez ici les difficultés rencontrées pour remplir ce questionnaire.
Si vous n'avez aucune vente, merci d'en précisez succinctement les raisons.*

☎ En cas de difficulté vous pouvez contacter IPSOS :

Tél : 01 71 25 04 10
mèl : enquete_aquaculture_2009@ipsos.com

✉ Si vous avez égaré l'enveloppe T de réponse prépayée, ce questionnaire est à retourner sous enveloppe timbrée à l'adresse suivante :

IPSOS OBSERVER
Enquête Aquaculture 2009
35, rue du Val de Marne
75628 PARIS Cedex 13

 **Un exemplaire de ce questionnaire doit être renvoyé sous quinzaine**
en utilisant l'enveloppe T jointe qu'il est inutile d'affranchir.

 **CESSATION D'ACTIVITÉ** voir 4^{ème} page

ENQUÊTE STATISTIQUE N° DPMA :

AQUACULTURE votre activité en 2009 ^M

Raison sociale :

.....

Nom du chef d'entreprise :

ou gérant

Adresse :

.....

Code postal, commune :

.....

SIREN :

votre SIREN (RCS) :

⇒ En cas d'erreur ou d'omission dans les noms d'entreprise ou de gestionnaire, d'adresse, de SIREN, annoncés à droite, merci de corriger ou ajouter dans la partie gauche ci-dessus (inutile de recopier les informations exactes).

Si souhaité, @dresse électr. :

1.1. Statut - votre entreprise est une :

Téléphone - Fax

⇒ Si le statut juridique mentionné ci-dessus est inexact ou absent, veuillez cocher une des cases ci-dessous :

Personne physique en exploitation individuelle
ou en co-exploitation, en société de fait ☐ 1

Personne morale :

GAEC ☐ 2

EARL ☐ 3

société civile (SCEA, GFA...), divers (GIE, SCA...), coopérative ☐ 4

société commerciale (SARL, SA, SAS, EURL...) ☐ 5

non commerciale (lycée prof., see recherche, assoc. non lucratif...) ☐ 6

autres cas à préciser : ☐ 7

Tél.

Tél.

Fax.

Tél.

Tél ☐ Fax ☐

⇒ Si un n° de téléphone est inexact ou absent, merci de rayer le n° invalide et/ou d'ajouter les n° corrects dans les cases ci-dessus.

1.2. Gestion, commercialisation

Quel enregistrement comptable est utilisé sur l'entreprise ?

Compte d'exploitation et bilan ☐ 2

Enregistrement des recettes et dépenses ☐ 1

aucun enregistrement ☐ 0

L'entreprise adhère-t-elle à un centre de gestion ?

Oui, centre agréé ☐ 2

Oui, centre non agréé ☐ 1

Non ☐ 0

Vu l'avis favorable du Conseil National de l'Information Statistique, cette enquête, reconnue d'**intérêt général et de qualité statistique, est obligatoire.**

Visa n° 2010A095AG du Ministre de l'Alimentation, de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche et du Ministre de l'Économie, de l'Industrie et de l'emploi, valable pour l'année 2010.

Aux termes de l'article 6 de la loi n° 51-711 du 7 juin 1951 modifiée sur l'obligation, la coordination et le secret en matière de statistique, les renseignements transmis en réponse au présent questionnaire ne sauraient **en aucun cas être utilisés à des fins de contrôle fiscal ou de répression économique.**

L'article 7 de la loi précitée stipule d'autre part que tout défaut de réponse ou une réponse sciemment inexacte peut entraîner l'application d'une amende administrative.

Questionnaire confidentiel destiné uniquement aux services de statistique du Ministère de l'Alimentation, de l'agriculture et de la pêche.

La loi n° 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 modifiée, relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés, s'applique aux réponses faites à la présente enquête aux entreprises individuelles. Elle leur garantit un droit d'accès et de rectification pour les données les concernant. Ce droit peut être exercé auprès de la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3 place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris. Numéro d'enregistrement 503286 par la Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés.

La valeur des résultats de l'enquête dépend de l'exactitude de votre déclaration.

La Direction des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture vous remercie du soin que vous avez pris à rédiger votre réponse.

2. Commercialisation lors du dernier exercice ➤

vosre activité en 2009 ^M

Les produits de pur négoce sont à exclure.

2.1. Date de fin d'exercice comptable (jour/mois/an) ➔ ____/____/20____

retenez l'exercice dont vous connaissez les résultats.

Avez-vous vendu des produits pendant cet exercice ? oui ☐ 1, non ☐ 0 si vous avez répondu "non",
 passez au point 3 page suivante.

2.2. Poissons vendus ayant la taille adulte

indiquez les poids en tonne à gauche du signe T, arrondi à la centaine de kg à sa droite

		Vente vers une autre pisciculture *1	Ventes à la consommation y compris ventes directes *2	
		Poids en tonne tonne, quintal	Poids en tonne tonne, quintal	Valeur HT en milliers d'euros mille€,
Poissons d'élevage	Bar ou Loup 200 - 300 g ¹¹ 12	____T____	____T____	____,____
	300 - 400 g 13	____T____	____T____	____,____
	400 - 600 g 14	____T____	____T____	____,____
	600 - 800 g 15	____T____	____T____	____,____
	800 g - 1 kg 16	____T____	____T____	____,____
	plus de 1 kg 17	____T____	____T____	____,____
Daurade royale	200 - 300 g ²¹ 22	____T____	____T____	____,____
	300 - 400 g 23	____T____	____T____	____,____
	400 - 600 g 24	____T____	____T____	____,____
	600 - 800 g 25	____T____	____T____	____,____
	800 g - 1 kg 26	____T____	____T____	____,____
	plus de 1 kg 27	____T____	____T____	____,____
Turbot	200 - 500 g ³¹ 32	____T____	____T____	____,____
	500 - 1 kg 33	____T____	____T____	____,____
	1 kg - 2 kg 34	____T____	____T____	____,____
	plus de 2 kg 35	____T____	____T____	____,____
Maigre 40		____T____	____T____	____,____
Saumon de l'Atlantique 41		____T____	____T____	____,____
Tr. de mer Arc-en-ciel 42		____T____	____T____	____,____
Tr. de mer Fario 43		____T____	____T____	____,____
Autres poissons marins 48		____T____	____T____	____,____

*1 Vente pour grossissement / finition à une autre pisciculture.

*2 Retenir tous les circuits (grossiste, centrale d'achat, poissonnier, restaurateur, transformateur...) sans omettre les ventes directes aux consommateurs. Indiquez le poids brut des produits entiers (avant transformation dans votre atelier interne, le cas échéant).

2.3. Production des écloseries et nurseries

vosre activité en 2009 M

Ne comptabilisez que les œufs embryonnés et les alevins viables qui ont été vendus ou utilisés pour les besoins de votre élevage. Si vous avez acheté des œufs, seule la production d'alevins est à noter. Si vous produisez vous-même œufs et alevins, renseignez les productions aux deux stades.

		Oeufs embryonnés			Alevins		
		Quantité produite (milliers)	Dont quantité vendue (milliers)	Pour une valeur HT de (milliers d’euros)	Quantité produite (milliers)	Dont quantité vendue (milliers)	Pour une valeur HT de (milliers d’euros)
Bar ou loup	11						
Daurade royale	21						
Turbot	31						
Maigre	40						
Autres poissons	48						

3. Dirigeants d'entreprise et main-d'œuvre

Emploi de l'élevage à la vente des produits, incluant les tâches de **direction et comptabilité** faites en interne à l'entreprise. Tenez compte de toutes les personnes ayant travaillé lors de l'exercice comptable concerné, qu'elles soient salariées ou non, que ce soit à temps complet, à temps partiel ou de manière saisonnière ou occasionnelle. Pour une **société**, les mots "chef d'entreprise" et "associés" désignent aussi bien le **gérant** et **co-gérants**.

3.1. Dirigeants de l'entreprise

● **Chef d'entreprise ou premier associé** : Sexe : Masc. ☐ 1, Fém. ☐ 2 Naissance : 1 9

Si l'entreprise n'a **qu'un seul dirigeant**, complétez seulement A ci-dessous :

A) Chef d'entreprise unique :

avec un statut de ☐ Salarié 1, ☐ Non salarié 0

travail à temps ☐ Complet 1, ou ☐ Partiel

☐ moins de 2 1/2 temps ☐ à mi-temps 3 ☐ plus de 4 1/2 temps

Si un conjoint au sens large, incluant concubin et "pacsé", travaille dans l'entreprise, merci de le compter parmi les autres emplois ci-dessous.

Si l'entreprise est en **co-direction**, complétez seulement le tableau B ici :

B) Ensemble des dirigeants ou associés :

Un conjoint d'associé travaillant dans l'entreprise est compté ci-dessous s'il est lui-même un associé.

P e r m a n e n t s			
à temps complet	à temps partiel		
Nb de person.	Nb de person.		
	moins de 1/2 temps	à mi-temps	plus de 1/2 temps

Salariés de l'entreprise

Hommes				
Femmes				

Non Salariés de l'entreprise

Hommes				
Femmes				

3.2. Autres personnes travaillant dans l'entreprise

Prenez en compte un éventuel conjoint et les membres de la famille, qu'ils soient salariés ou non, sauf s'ils sont associés de l'entreprise (voir B ci-dessus). Prenez aussi en compte les autres salariés de l'entreprise.

Salariés de l'entreprise						Non salariés de l'entreprise					
permanents						permanents					
à temps complet	à temps partiel			saisonniers et occasionnels		à temps complet	à temps partiel			saisonniers et occasionnels	
Nb de person.	moins de 1/2 temps	à mi-temps	plus de 1/2 temps	Nb de person.	Total des jours/année	Nb de person.	moins de 1/2 temps	à mi-temps	plus de 1/2 temps	Nb de person.	Total des jours/année
Hommes											
Femmes											

Saisonniers et occasionnels : additionnez le nombre de jours pleins travaillés dans l'année par chacune des personnes.

6. Volumes exploités en eau salée

Espèce		Bassins (en m ³)	Bassins avec recirculation *1 (en m ³)	Cages (en m ³)
Bar ou loup	11	m ³	m ³	m ³
Daurade royale	21	m ³	m ³	m ³
Turbot	31	m ³	m ³	m ³
Maigre	40	m ³	m ³	m ³
Saumon Atlantique	41	m ³	m ³	m ³
Tr. de mer Arc-en-ciel	42	m ³	m ³	m ³
Tr. de mer Fario	43	m ³	m ³	m ³
Autres poissons	48	m ³	m ³	m ³

*1 : recirculation permanente avec traitements intermédiaires, au minimum une filtration mécanique.

Note : si vous ne connaissez que la surface de vos bassins, multiplier cette surface en m² par la hauteur moyenne estimée en mètre des bassins.

 **Un exemplaire de ce questionnaire doit être renvoyé sous quinzaine**
en utilisant l'enveloppe T jointe qu'il est inutile d'affranchir.

 **CESSATION D'ACTIVITÉ** voir 4^{ème} page

ENQUÊTE STATISTIQUE N° DPMA :

AQUACULTURE votre activité en 2010 ^c

Raison sociale :

Nom du chef d'entreprise :

ou gérant

Adresse :

Code postal, commune :

SIREN :

votre SIREN (RCS) :

⇒ En cas d'erreur ou d'omission dans les noms d'entreprise ou de gestionnaire, d'adresse, de SIREN, annoncés à droite, merci de corriger ou ajouter dans la partie gauche ci-dessus (inutile de recopier les informations exactes).

Si souhaité, @dresse élect. :

1.1. Statut - votre entreprise est une :

Téléphone - Fax

⇒ Si le statut juridique mentionné ci-dessus est inexact ou absent, veuillez cocher une des cases ci-dessous :

- Personne physique en exploitation individuelle
ou en co-exploitation, en société de fait ☐ 1
- Personne morale :
- GAEC ☐ 2
- EARL ☐ 3
- société civile (SCEA, GFA...), divers (GIE, SCA...), coopérative ☐ 4
- société commerciale (SARL, SA, SAS, EURL...) ☐ 5
- non commerciale (lycée prof., sce recherche, assoc. non lucratif...) ☐ 6
- autres cas à préciser : ☐ 7

Tél.

Tél.

Fax.

Tél.

Tél ☐ Fax ☐

⇒ Si un n° de téléphone est inexact ou absent, merci de rayer le n° invalide et/ou d'ajouter les n° corrects dans les cases ci-dessus.

1.2. Gestion, commercialisation

Quel enregistrement comptable est utilisé sur l'entreprise ?

Compte d'exploitation et bilan ☐ 2

Enregistrement des recettes et dépenses ☐ 1

aucun enregistrement ☐ 0

L'entreprise adhère-t-elle à un centre de gestion ?

Oui, centre agréé ☐ 2

Oui, centre non agréé ☐ 1

Non ☐ 0

Vente de coquillages à la consommation : quel part du tonnage vendu a subi au moins la phase finale d'élevage dans votre entreprise ?
(affinage inclus mais stockage court ou purification exclus)

Aucune vente à la consommation ☐ 9

moins de 20% ☐ 0

20% à moins de 50% ☐ 1

50% et plus ☐ 2

Vu l'avis favorable du Conseil National de l'Information Statistique, cette enquête, reconnue d'intérêt général et de qualité statistique, est obligatoire.

Visa n° 2011A106AG du Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Alimentation, de la Pêche, de la Ruralité et de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Ministre de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie, valable pour l'année 2011.

Aux termes de l'article 6 de la loi n° 51-711 du 7 juin 1951 modifiée sur l'obligation, la coordination et le secret en matière de statistique, les renseignements transmis en réponse au présent questionnaire ne sauraient en aucun cas être utilisés à des fins de contrôle fiscal ou de répression économique.

L'article 7 de la loi précitée stipule d'autre part que tout défaut de réponse ou une réponse sciemment inexacte peut entraîner l'application d'une amende administrative.

Questionnaire confidentiel destiné uniquement aux services de statistique du Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Alimentation, de la Pêche, de la Ruralité et de l'Aménagement du Territoire.

La loi n° 78-17 du 6 janvier 1978 modifiée, relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés, s'applique aux réponses faites à la présente enquête aux entreprises individuelles. Elle leur garantit un droit d'accès et de rectification pour les données les concernant. Ce droit peut être exercé auprès de la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3 place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris. Numéro d'enregistrement 503286 par la Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés.

La valeur des résultats de l'enquête dépend de l'exactitude de votre déclaration.

La Direction des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture vous remercie du soin que vous avez pris à rédiger votre réponse.

2. Commercialisation lors du dernier exercice ➤

vosre activité en 2010 ^C

Les produits de la pêche sans aucune phase d'élevage sont à exclure.

2.1. Date de fin d'exercice comptable (jour/mois/an) ☐ ____/____/20____

retenez l'exercice dont vous connaissez les résultats.

Avez-vous vendu des produits pendant cet exercice ? oui ☐ 1, non ☐ 0 si vous avez répondu "non", passez au point 3 page suivante.

2.2. Production des écloseries et nurseries, captage de naissain

Coquillages	Écloseries et nurseries			Captage de naissain en milieu naturel			
	Type de produit	Quantité produite en milliers	Valeur HT en milliers d'euros	Unité	Quantité captée	dont quantité vendue	pour une valeur HT en milliers d'euros
Huître creuse	1 larve œil.			millier			
	2 naissain			kg			
Huître plate	3 larve œil.			millier			
	4 naissain			kg			
Moule <i>edulis</i>	5 naissain			mètre			
	6			kg			
<i>M. galloprovincialis</i>	7 naissain			mètre			
	8			kg			
Coque	9			kg			
Palourdes <i>Ruditapes</i>	10 naissain			kg			
Autres coquillages	11 naissain			kg			

2.3. Coquillages vendus ayant la taille adulte

indiquez les poids en tonne à gauche du signe T, arrondi à la centaine de kg à sa droite

Coquillages d'élevage		Ventes d'adultes à autre conchyliculteur ou expéditeur *1		Ventes d'adultes à la consommation y compris ventes directes *2	
		Poids en tonnes	Valeur HT en milliers d'euros	Poids en tonnes	Valeur HT en milliers d'euros
		tonne, quintal	mille€,	tonne, quintal	mille€,
Huîtres					
Huître creuse (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>)	1				
Huître plate (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	2				
Moules (<i>Mytilus</i>)					
<i>M. edulis</i> , élevée sur Bouchot	3				
<i>M. edulis</i> , autre technique	4				
<i>M. galloprovinc.</i> , sur Bouchot	5				
<i>M. galloprovinc.</i> , autre techn	6				
Autres coquillages					
Coque (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>)	7				
Palourdes (<i>Ruditapes philipp. et decussatus</i>)	8				
autres espèces issues d'élevage	9				

Avez-vous vendu plus de 2 tonnes de demi-élevage ? non ☐ 0, oui, huîtres ☐ 1, oui, moules ☐ 2, oui, autres ☐ 3

*1 Retenir les coquillages vendus au stade d'adultes, en vrac et sans marquage sanitaire, à d'autres conchyliculteurs ou expéditeurs.

*2 Retenir les coquillages étiquetés pour le marquage sanitaire, conditionnés sur l'exploitation et expédiés pour la consommation, y compris ceux achetés en vrac, élevés par un autre producteur.
Retenir tous les circuits (grossiste, centrale d'achat, poissonnier, restaurateur...) sans omettre les ventes directes aux consommateurs. Indiquez le poids des produits entiers.

2.4. Autres produits vendus

votre activité en 2010 ^C

indiquez les poids en tonne à gauche du signe T, arrondi à la centaine de kg à sa droite

Ventes d'adultes à la consommation ou algues à la transformation *3

Poissons d'élevage

tous les poissons

49

Poids en tonnes

Valeur HT en milliers d'euros

Crustacés d'élevage

Crevette pénée

50

Poids en tonnes

Valeur HT en milliers d'euros

Algues (si autre, rayez et précisez)

Undaria

51

Poids en tonnes

Valeur HT en milliers d'euros

Asparagopsis

52

Poids en tonnes

Valeur HT en milliers d'euros

53

Poids en tonnes

Valeur HT en milliers d'euros

54

*3 Retenir tous les circuits sans omettre les ventes directes aux consommateurs. Indiquez le poids des produits entiers, y compris pour les crustacés et les poissons, le poids humide pour les algues.

3. Dirigeants d'entreprise et main-d'œuvre

Emploi de l'élevage à la vente des produits, incluant les tâches de **direction et comptabilité** faites en interne à l'entreprise. Tenez compte de toutes les personnes ayant travaillé lors de l'exercice comptable concerné, qu'elles soient salariées ou non, que ce soit à temps complet, à temps partiel ou de manière saisonnière ou occasionnelle. Pour une **société**, les mots "chef d'entreprise" et "associés" désignent aussi bien le **gérant** et **co-gérants**.

3.1. Dirigeants de l'entreprise

1 **Chef d'entreprise ou premier associé** : Sexe : Masc. ☐ 1, Fém. ☐ 2

Naissance : 19

Pour une entreprise à **un seul dirigeant**, complétez seulement A ci-dessous :

Si l'entreprise est en **co-direction**, complétez seulement le tableau B ici :

A) Chef d'entreprise unique :

avec un statut de Salarié ☐ 1, Non salarié ☐ 0

travail à temps Complet ☐ 1, ou Partiel

moins de ☐ 2 à mi-temps ☐ 3 plus de ☐ 4
½ temps ½ temps

Si un conjoint au sens large, incluant concubin et "pacsé", travaille dans l'entreprise, merci de le compter parmi les autres emplois ci-dessous.

B) Ensemble des dirigeants ou associés :

Un conjoint d'associé travaillant dans l'entreprise est compté ci-dessous s'il est lui-même un associé.

P e r m a n e n t s			
à temps complet	à temps partiel		
Nb de person.	Nb de person.		
	moins de ½ temps	à mi-temps	plus de ½ temps

Salariés de l'entreprise

Hommes				
Femmes				

Non Salariés de l'entreprise

Hommes				
Femmes				

3.2. Autres personnes travaillant dans l'entreprise

Prenez en compte un éventuel conjoint et les membres de la famille, qu'ils soient salariés ou non, sauf s'ils sont associés de l'entreprise (voir B ci-dessus). Prenez aussi en compte les autres salariés de l'entreprise.

Salariés de l'entreprise					
permanents				saisonniers et occasionnels	
à temps complet	à temps partiel				
Nb de person.	moins de ½ temps	à mi-temps	plus de ½ temps	Nb de person.	Total des jours/année
Hommes					
Femmes					

Non salariés de l'entreprise					
permanents				saisonniers et occasionnels	
à temps complet	à temps partiel				
Nb de person.	moins de ½ temps	à mi-temps	plus de ½ temps	Nb de person.	Total des jours/année

Saisonniers et occasionnels : additionnez le nombre de jours pleins travaillés dans l'année par chacune des personnes.

4. Concessionnaires du domaine public maritime intervenant dans l'entreprise :

⇒ En cas d'erreur ou d'omission dans les concessionnaires du domaine public maritime intervenant dans l'entreprise, veuillez rayer les noms ci-dessus et/ou compléter le cadre ci-dessous.

Nom

Prénoms

N° concessionnaire
des Affaires Maritimes

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

Si vous bénéficiez d'une part de concession détenue par une coopérative, indiquez cette dernière et non pas votre numéro de membre dans la coopérative

5. Cessation d'activité

Si vous n'êtes plus en activité maintenant, **Date de cessation d'activité** (jour/mois/an) →

..	..	/	..	..	/	20	..	..
----	----	---	----	----	---	----	----	----

Cette enquête concerne bien votre activité en 2010. Merci de nous indiquer les ventes en page 2, l'emploi en page 3 concernant cette année, même si elle est d'activité incomplète. Si vous avez confié la gestion de votre entreprise à un membre de votre famille, merci de lui transmettre cette fiche avec vos propres résultats afin qu'il nous transmette l'ensemble des données pour cette année.

Qu'est devenue votre **entreprise** après sa cessation d'activité ?

- ☐ 0 entreprise définitivement arrêtée
- ☐ 1 recherche de repreneur en cours
- ☐ 2 reprise par l'entreprise précisée ci-dessous



Repreneur

Que sont devenues vos **concessions** du domaine public maritime ?

- ☐ 0 concessions conservées
- ☐ 1 en cours de cession à autrui ou de remise aux Affaires Maritimes
- ☐ 2 gestion par l'entreprise reprenante

Raison sociale :

Chef d'entreprise :

Adresse postale :

Code postal, commune : Tél.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

*Inscrivez ici les difficultés rencontrées pour remplir ce questionnaire.
Si vous n'avez aucune vente, merci d'en précisez succinctement les raisons.*

☎ En cas de difficulté vous pouvez contacter IPSOS :

Tél : 01 71 25 04 12
mèl : enquete_aquaculture_2010@ipsos.com

✉ Si vous avez égaré l'enveloppe T de réponse prépayée, ce questionnaire est à retourner sous enveloppe timbrée à l'adresse suivante :

IPSOS OBSERVER
Enquête Aquaculture 2010
35, rue du Val de Marne
75628 PARIS Cedex 13

6. Surfaces et longueurs exploitées en domaine public maritime et domaine privé

Si vous avez des surfaces utilisées suivant plusieurs techniques ou modes, merci de **cocher une seule case** en indiquant le mode principal, celui qui **contribue le plus à votre activité** économique, à votre chiffre d'affaires.

		Surfaces en hectares				Longueurs en km	
Coquillages		En eau profonde	Mode d'élevage principal	Sur estran, en claires ou en lagune	Mode d'élevage principal	Bouchot	Filières
Huîtres							
	1			_____ en claires			
Huître creuse (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>)	2	_____	surélevé ☐ 1 à plat ☐ 2	_____ estran, lagune _____ à plat ☐ 2 s/s table ☐ 3			_____
Huître plate (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	3	_____	surélevé ☐ 1 à plat ☐ 2	_____ surélevé ☐ 1 _____ à plat ☐ 2 s/s table ☐ 3			_____
Moules (Mytilus)		Eau profonde		Estran, claires, lagunes		Bouchot	Filières
<i>M. edulis</i>	4	_____		_____ surélevé ☐ 1 _____ à plat ☐ 2		_____	_____
<i>M. galloprovincialis</i>	5	_____		_____ surélevé ☐ 1 _____ à plat ☐ 2 s/s table ☐ 3		_____	_____
Autres coquillages		Eau profonde		Estran, claires, lagunes			
Coque (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>)	6	_____		_____			
Palourdes (<i>Ruditapes</i>) *1	7	_____		_____			
Autres coquillages *2	8	_____		_____			

*1 : *Ruditapes philippinarum* et *decussatus*
claires : bassin ou ancien marais salant.

*2 : St-Jacques, pétoncles, praires, ormeau essentiellement
lagune, par exemple : étang de Thau, étang de Leucate...

Modes d'élevage :

- 1 surélevé : au-dessus du fond en poches ou en casiers
- 1 à plat : sur le fond, en eau profonde ou sur estran, en claires, en lagune
- 1 s/s table : en suspension sous table ou sous cadre

Autres produits	Surface en hectares	Mode d'élevage principal
Crustacés		
Crevette pénéide 10	_____	Marais, lagunes ☐ 1, Bassins ☐ 2
Algues		
Undaria 11	_____	
Asparagopsis 12	_____	
Autre : 13	_____	

Irish Aquaculture 2008 to 2011

- Structure: 280 companies and sole traders, 303 production units (basic statistical unit) not including non commercial units. Majority of operations by entity number are small, family run, one production unit, entities. Licences are granted to operators for a 10 year period.
- Volume and Value: varied between 45000 and 47,000 tonnes, with values between 93 million and 128 million euro, over the period. Unit value overall has increased due to the Organic salmon and gigas oyster sectors.
- Main Species/Culture: Salmon Cages, Rainbow Trout, Oyster trestles, suspended and bottom mussels.
- Native oysters, clam, scallop, urchins abalone perch and char also farmed.
- Primarily Marine based with trout, perch, char and smolt hatcheries making up Irish freshwater Aquaculture.
- Employment: Primary production employment has steadily increased from a total of 1965, and FTE of 1250 in 2008 to a total of 1713, with an FTE of 962 persons.
- Future Trends: Production volume is expected to fall overall, due to input stock shortages in three of the largest sectors.
- **Problems and possible solutions**
- The majority of current licence holders operate within Natura 2000 sites, therefore licencing issues curtail development.
- Offshore licences for Salmon held primarily by the aquaculture agency BIM and sublet to a suitable company, resulting in speedier process and greater compliance of licence conditions may lead to a future licencing template?

Irish Aquaculture Production 2002-2011 VOLUME (tonnes)											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Rope Mussel	7699	9313	8754.6	8755	9660	14065	10067	9281	9065.5	10147.21	96807.31
Relaid Rope Mussel Seed	-	-	-	2788.4	4300						7088.4
Bottom Mussel	24000	29976	28560	29510	23583	18770	16993	17521	13168	12524	214605
Pacific Oyster	5444	4830	5103	5811	6511	7661	6188	6488	7051	7665.05	62752.05
Native/Edulis Oyster	280	325	389.75	342	360.3	382	389	358	218.5	272	3316.55
Clam	214	154	181	161	245	330	187	162	180.2	150.2	1964.4
Scallop	67	80	103.033	87	37.15	58	59	55	58.5	50.135	654.818
Shellfish Other*	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.275	1.9	2.023	8.198
			43091.38					33865.27		30810.61	387196.7
Shellfish	37704	44678	3	47454.4	44696.45	41266	33887	5	29743.6	8	3

Irish Aquaculture Survey Experience

- Survey is collected on a voluntary basis and therefore relies heavily on goodwill. Historically by post, more recently by combination of post, email and online services
- Previous to DCF, production and employment data had been gathered by census for national purposes. The national format was compatible with Eurostat and FAO requirements.
- Census returns historically over 80% of the total population by entity number give basic production data. Non returnees thus far have received no sanction other than withholding of grants. Data obtained from local area officer or indirectly from other agencies
- **The challenge of collecting for DCF:** 'Financial' variables. Oh No! not another survey. Who wants this and why? The majority of Irish operators are small, access to accounts and cost is a significant factor.
- **Year 1** 2011 collecting 2008 and 2009 data..two survey forms. Communications problems, ignorance of DCF and its structures, procedures, economics, statistics, best practice etc. Returns for variables peculiar to DCF (sample survey), varied from 6% to 14 % of frame population in 2008, 9 to 15% in 2009

Table 1: Summary of data for the 2009 survey															
Variable	Total Values	Unit	Year	Sample	Population	Achieved sample rate	Sampling strategy	Precision level	CV	Comments	Entity A	Entity B	Entity C	Sum of returns per variable & Segment	Segment 100% Estimation
Turnover		EURO	2009	303	303	82	census	NR							
% of Nat. Turnover											n%	o%	p%	n%+o%+p%	(A+B+C values)/(n%+o%+p%)*100
Subsidies		EURO	2009	74	303	15	census	NR							
Other income		EURO	2009	74	303	15	census	NR							
Total income		EURO	2009	74	303	15	census	NR							
Wages and salaries		EURO	2009	74	303	15	census	NR							
Imputed value of unpaid labour		EURO	2009	74	303		census	NR							p7 - (minimum wage cost per 1 FTE unit *p28)
Energy costs		EURO	2009	74	303	14.3	census	NR							
Raw material costs: Livestock costs		EURO	2009	74	303	13.9	census	NR							
Raw material costs: Feed costs		EURO	2009	74	303	13.9	census	NR							

ANNUAL ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF IRISH AQUACULTURE (EU REG. 199/2008) FOR THE

PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER

- **ATLANTIC SALMON – CONTACT DETAILS, PRODUCTION & EMPLOYMENT**
- Please complete and return by **30th April 2012** to: John Dennis, BIM, Clogheen, Clonakilty, Co. Cork
- **All information is private and confidential** (see cover letter for details).
- **A. CONTACT DETAILS** Farm ID (Office Use Only) Name of Company / Individual Address
- Tel / Fax E-mail Name of Respondent completing form Position
- If listed as a Company please fill in the following details:
- **Contact Persons and Directors** Other Trade Names / Entities Subsidiaries & Parent Body
- **B. Employment Details**
- **Employed:**
- **Full Time**
- **Part Time** Casual Male Female
- (*Full Time Staff: >30 hours / week throughout the year or > 40 weeks / year; Part Time Staff: between 10 & 30 hours / week throughout the year or between 13 & 39 weeks of working 40 hours / week; Casual Staff: < 10 hours / week throughout the year or < 13 weeks of working 40 hours / week.*).
- **C. PRODUCTION DETAILS**
- **1 Production Unit: Farm or Production Bay DETAILS** 1.1 LICENCE FILE REFs
- 1.2 HOLDING CAPACITY (m³) 1.3 NUMBER AND TYPE OF CAGES 1.4 LENGTH OF FALLOW PERIOD (WEEKS) 2
- **PRODUCTION: Input DETAILS**
- *S ½'s (2010 hatch) S 1's (2009 hatch) S 1 ½'s (2008 hatch)* 2.1 Smolt VOLUME (No) 0 2.2 MONTH(S) OF INPUT 2.3 STRAIN/ SOURCE 2.4 AVERAGE WEIGHT (g) 2.5 TOTAL COST OF SMOLT INPUT 2.6 TOTAL VOLUME (TONNES) OF FEED INPUT 2.7 TOTAL COST OF FEED INPUT 2.8 No of BROODSTOCK PRODUCED 2010 2.9 No of BROODSTOCK STRIPPED 3 SALES* & MARKET DETAILS 2011
- 3.1 TOTAL VOLUME (tonnes) 3.2 No. OF FISH 3.3 VALUE (€) 3.4 MAIN PERIODS OF HARVEST (MONTH(S))
- 3.5 EXPORTS VOLUME
- 3.6 EXPORTS VALUE
- 4 OTHER SPECIES FARMED* Ex Farm & Whole Fish Equivalent (WFE), ex-farm price.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF IRISH AQUACULTURE (EU REG. 199/2008)
FOR THE YEAR 2011

- iNCOMETurnover (see Above 3.2)SubsidiesOther IncomeTotal IncomeOPERATIONAL COSTSWages and Salaries(including Directors & social security costs)Energy Costs (Heat & light, fuel etc)Repair and MaintenanceOther Operational Costs
- Comment/Clarification
- **Thank you for your participation in this survey**

Year	Spp	fulltime	parttime	casual	male	female	NonEEA	Total	MFE	FTE	TotalFTE	Totaltonnage	Totalvalue(€)	Energy<=5	Energy6-10	Energy>10	Population	StockinputVol	StockinputCost	FedinputVol	FedinputCost	Capacity/Are/Vol	Capacity/numbers	Capacityexpression
------	-----	----------	----------	--------	------	--------	--------	-------	-----	-----	----------	--------------	---------------	-----------	------------	-----------	------------	---------------	----------------	-------------	--------------	------------------	------------------	--------------------

2011	Abalone	5	3	1	8	1	1	9	5.667	1	6.667	0.523	2090	1	1	0	2	0.0056	2640	35.7	520	64.3		Hectares
2011	Urchin	2	0	0	2	0	0	2		2	0	2	1.500	1	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	107.5	2000	Hectares&nos
2011	Novel Shellfish Total	7	3	1	0	1	1	1	7.667	1	8.667	2.023	3590	2	1	0	3	0.0056	2640	53.7	520	50	2000	tonnes&Nos
2011	Bottom Mussel	119	39	23	156	25	0	181	11.88	24.5	14.334	12524	106930	233	10	3	36	7954.8	11700	0	0	1844.9	97	hectares
2011	Clam	10	9	1	25	5	0	300	14.034	834	16.337	150.2	90300	3	3	0	6	0.43	11700	0	0	16.4		hectares
2011	Gigas Oyster	236	170	217	569	53	7	623	33.7684	801	35.739	76.055	28395	97	9	15	121	135.0848	41973	0	0	955		hectares
20				2	2		2		548		586		1294					280				17		

Ireland Calculations 2008-2010

- **Method for calculating 'FTE':**

- Full time part time casual
- N + $N*0.5$ + $N*0.1667$
- Full Time: >30 Hrs > 40 weeks
- Part Time: 10-30 Hrs or 13-39 weeks * 40 Hrs
- Casual: > 10 Hrs or < 13 weeks * 40 Hrs

- **'Imputed value of unpaid labour':**

- This is done by segment.
- Minimum expected value for 'wages and salaries' for the segment is calculated by :
- Segment FTE * national minimum wage
- Actual 'wages and salaries' value for the segment is obtained by survey.
- The two values are compared
- If 'Actual value' >= minimum expected then no unpaid labour value
- If 'Actual value' < minimum expected then the difference = 'imputed value'

Irish Aquaculture 2008 to 2011

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Scallop	67	80	103,033	87	37,15	58	59	55	58,5	50,135	654,818
Shellfish Other*	-	-	-	-	-		4	0,275	1,9	2,023	8,198
Shellfish	37704	44678	43091,38	47454,4	44696,45	41266	33887	33865,28	29743,6	30810,62	387196,7
Salmon ova/smolt	-	-	-	-	-		136	196	358,6	489,15	1179,75
Salmon Volume	21423	16347	14067	13764	11174	9923	9217,49	12210	15690,8	12195,47	136011,8
Sea reared Trout	888	370	282	717	546	507	930	478	434,4	600	5752,4
Freshwater Trout	915	1081	889	897	970	760	799	896	668	601	8476
Others**	54	40	25	6	36	48	36,4	62	64	55,95	427,35
Finfish	23280	17838	15263	15384	12726	11238	11118,89	13842	17215,8	13941,57	151847,3
Aquaculture Volume (t)	60984	62516	58354,38	62838,4	57422,45	52504	45005,89	47707,28	46959,4	44752,19	539044

Irish Aquaculture Production 2002-2011 VALUE (€'000)

Species	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Rope Mussel	5489	7568	6871	6579	7177	13679	6418	4873	6617	5536,921	70807,92
Avg			0,784845	0,751456	0,742961	0,972556	0,637529	0,525051	0,72991	0,545659	
Bottom Mussel	16896	21653	21014	25718	35789	23756	17294	13213	9192	10691,03	195216
Avg			0,735784	0,871501	1,517576	1,265637	1,017713	0,754124	0,698056	0,853643	
Pacific Oyster	11912	9920	12204	12089	14622,54	17666	12470	13685	20579	28390,54	153538,1
Native Oyster	1157	1324	1636	1708	1941	1630	1322	1455	877	1294	14344
Clam	1421	795	711	849	1382	1198	1189	1093	1155	903	10696
Scallop	333	380	437	425	200	339	339	386	347,2	315,246	3501,446
Shellfish Other	684	142	727	380	201	1004	156	29	28	35,9	3386,9
Shellfish Value (€'000)	37892	41782	43601,52	47749,62	61314,8	59274,24	39189,66	34735,28	38796,63	47168,03	404335,7
Salmon ova/smolts**	4848	2000	2337	2500	3378	2869	1152	1874	2012	3468,174	26438,17
Salmon	77731	54198	51289	55042	52711	51294	47117	65368	77609	73323,95	605683
Sea reared Trout	2108	1200	860	1568	2444	1932	3675	1667	1933	2000	19387
Freshwater Trout**	2557	2318	2116	2379	2658	2027	2223	2579	1960	1933,549	22750,55
Others**	82	350	300	62	221	317	538	506	460	399,1	3235,1
Finfish Value (€'000)	87326	60066	56902	61551	61412	58439	54705	71994	83974	81124,78	677493,8
Aquaculture Value (€'000)	125218	101848	100503,5	109300,6	122726,8	117713,2	93894,66	106729,3	122770,6	128292,8	1128998

**Includes additional value from sales of smolts and juveniles etc.

Shellfish 5 Year Production

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume To	41266	33887	33865,28	29743,6	30810,62
Value € ('0	59274,24	39189,66	34575,28	38577,63	40667,13

Aquaculture 5 Year Production

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume To	52504	45005,89	47707,28	46959,4	44752,19
Value € ('0	117713,2	93894,66	106729,3	122770,6	128292,8

Finfish 5 Year Production

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume To	11238	11118,89	13842	17215,8	13941,57
Value € ('0	58439	54705	71994	83974	81124,78

Irish Aquaculture Survey Experience

Survey is collected on a voluntary basis and therefore relies heavily on goodwill. Historically by post, more recently by combination of post, email and online services

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Census returns historically over 80% of the total population by entity number give basic production data. Non returnees thus far have received no sanction other than withholding of grants. Data obtained from local area officer or indirectly from other agencies

The challenge of collecting for DCF: 'Financial' variables. Oh No! not another survey. Who wants this and why? The majority of Irish operators are small, access to accounts and cost is a significant factor.

Year 1 2011 collecting 2008 and 2009 data..two survey forms. Communications problems, ignorance of DCF and its structures, procedures, economics, statistics, best practice etc. Returns for variables peculiar to DCF (sample survey), varied from 6% to 14 % of frame population in 2008, 9 to 15% in 2009

Solution Year 2 2012: One data collection effort but consisting of two components

Census survey - Form A.. seeks data for employment and production as before

Sample survey - Form B..seeks operational costs data from a 20% profile of the population

Depreciation, total assets, total debt, etc obtained from downloading abridged accounts online from revenue sourced websites. Advantage of increasing % sample and of using 'Indicator Companies' for a more consistent tracking of sector trends.

2010 returns for sample survey: varied from 13 to 19 % of frame population.

Variable	Total Values	Unit	Year	Sample	Population	Achieved sample rat	Sampling strategy	Precision level
Turnover		EURO		2009	303	303	82 census	NR
% of Nat. Turnover								
Subsidies		EURO		2009	74	303	15 census	NR
Other income		EURO		2009	74	303	15 census	NR
Total income		EURO		2009	74	303	15 census	NR
Wages and salaries		EURO		2009	74	303	15 census	NR
Imputed value of unpaid labour		EURO		2009	74	303	census	NR
Energy costs		EURO		2009	74	303	14,3 census	NR
Raw material costs: Livestock costs		EURO		2009	74	303	13,9 census	NR
Raw material costs: Feed costs		EURO		2009	21	48	33 census	NR
Repair and maintenance		EURO		2009	74	303	13 census	NR
Other operational costs		EURO		2009	74	303	15 census	NR
Depreciation of capital		EURO		2009	74	303	11,3 census	NR
Financial costs, net		EURO		2009	74	303	15 census	NR
Extraordinary costs, net		EURO		2009	74	303	15 census	NR
Total value of assets		EURO		2009	74	303	14,3 census	NR
Net Investments		EURO		2009	74	303	14,6 census	NR
Debt		EURO		2009	74	303	14,3 census	NR
Raw material volume: Livestock		Tonne		2009	155	303	46,9 census	Level 4
Raw material volume: Feed		Tonne		2009	21	48	27 census	Level 4
Total sales volume		Tonne		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4
Male employees		Number		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4
Female employees		Number		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4
Total employees		Number		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4
Male FTE		Number		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4
Female FTE		Number		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4
FTE		Number		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4
Number of enterprises <=5 employees		Number		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4
Number of enterprises 6-10 employees		Number		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4
Number of enterprises >10 employees		Number		2009	303	303	82 census	Level 4

Data collection plan: by census
20% sample
>= 20% sample, direct and online methods
Derived values

CV	Comments	Entity A	Entity B	Entity C	Sum of returns per v Segment 100% Estimation	
		n%	o%	p%	n%+o%+p%	(A+B+C values)/(n%+o%+p%)*100

p7 - (minimum wage cost per 1 FTE unit *p28)



ANNUAL ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF IRISH AQUACULTURE (EU REG. 199/2008) FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 2011

ATLANTIC SALMON – CONTACT DETAILS, PRODUCTION & EMPLOYMENT

Please complete and return by **30th April 2012** to: John Dennis, BIM, Clogheen, Clonakilty, Co. Cork

All information is private and confidential (see cover letter for details).

A. CONTACT DETAILS

Farm ID (Office Use Only)

Name of Company / Individual

Address

Tel /Fax

Name of

E-mail

Position

If listed as a Company please fill in the following details:

Contact Persons and Directors

Other Trade Names / Entities

Subsidiaries & Parent Body

B. Employment Details

Employed: Full Time ☐ Part Time ☐ Casual ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐

(Full Time Staff: >30 hours / week throughout the year or > 40 weeks / year; Part Time Staff: between 10 & 30 hours / week throughout the year or between 13 & 39 weeks of working 40 hours / week; Casual Staff: < 10 hours / week throughout the year or < 13 weeks of working 40 hours / week.).

C. PRODUCTION DETAILS

1 Production Unit: Farm or Production Bay DETAILS

1.1 LICENCE FILE REFs

1.2 HOLDING CAPACITY (m³)

1.3 NUMBER AND TYPE OF CAGES

1.4 LENGTH OF FALLOW PERIOD

2 PRODUCTION: Input DETAILS

S ½'s (2010 hatch)

S 1's (2009 hatch)

S 1 ½'s (2008 hatch)

2.1 Smolt VOLUME (No)

2.2 MONTH(S) OF INPUT

2.3 STRAIN/ SOURCE

2.4 AVERAGE WEIGHT (g)

2.5 TOTAL COST OF SMOLT INPUT

2.6 TOTAL VOLUME (TONNES) OF
FEED INPUT

2.7 TOTAL COST OF FEED INPUT

2.8 No of BROODSTOCK PRODUCED
2010

2.9 No OF BROODSTOCK STRIPPED

3 SALES* & MARKET DETAILS 2011

3.1 TOTAL VOLUME (tonnes)

3.2 No. OF FISH

3.3 VALUE (€)

3.4 MAIN PERIODS OF HARVEST
(MONTH(S))

3.5 EXPORTS VOLUME

3.6 EXPORTS VALUE

* Ex Farm & Whole Fish Equivalent (WFE), ex-farm price.



**ANNUAL ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF IRISH AQUACULTURE (EU REG. 199/2008)
FOR THE YEAR 2011**

	iNCOME	
	Turnover (see Above 3.2)	
	Subsidies	
	Other Income	
	Total Income	
	OPERATIONAL COSTS	
	Wages and Salaries (including Directors & social security costs)	
	Energy Costs (Heat & light, fuel etc)	
	Repair and Maintenance	
	Other Operational Costs	

Comment/Clarification

Thank you for your participation in this survey

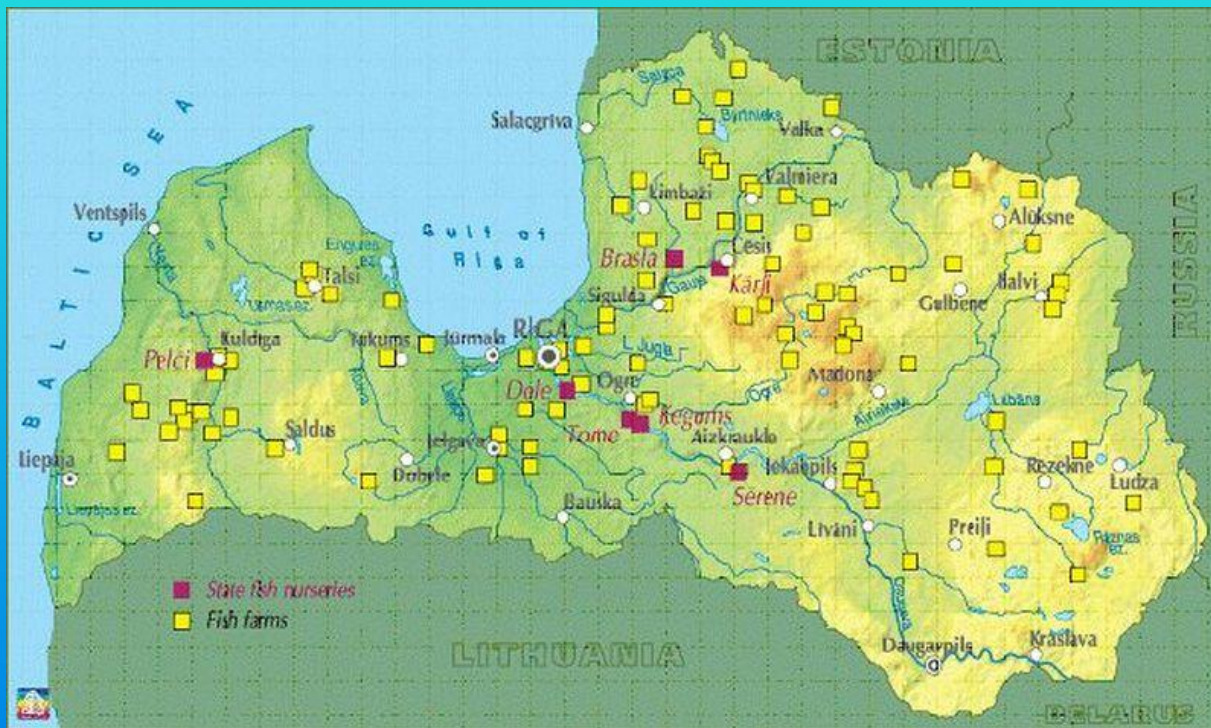
Year	Spp	fulltime	parttime	casual	male	female	Non EEA	Total	MFTE	FFTE	Total FTE	T.tonnage	T. value (€	E<=5	E6-10
2011	Abalone	5	3	1	8	1	1	9	5,667	1	6,667	0,523	20900	1	1
2011	Urchin	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	1,5	15000	1	0
2011	Novel Shel	7	3	1	10	1	1	11	7,667	1	8,667	2,023	35900	2	1
2011	Bottom Mu	119	39	23	156	25	0	181	118,668	24,5	142,3341	12524	10691030	23	10
2011	Clam	10	9	11	25	5	0	30	14,5034	1,8334	16,3337	150,2	903000	3	3
2011	Gigas Oyst	236	170	217	569	53	7	623	332,7684	24,8001	357,1739	7665,05	28390535	97	9
2011	Native Oys	14	17	217	239	9	0	248	54,8734	3,8	58,6739	272	1294000	2	1
2011	Rope Muss	92	92	116	276	24	0	258	143,4954	15,3334	157,3372	10147,21	5536921	44	14
2011	Scallop	5	8	98	104	6	0	110	23,336	2,0001	25,3366	50,135	315246	6	1
2011	Total Shell	483	338	683	1379	123	8	1461	695,3116	73,267	765,8561	30810,62	47166632	177	39
2011	Total Seaw	0	0	6	3	3	0	6	0,5	0,5	1,0002	3	3000	2	0
2011	Freshwater	17	3	3	20	3	0	24	16,5001	2,5	19,0001	601	1933549	4	2
2011	Sea Reare	6	1	5	10	1	0	11	6,3334	1	7,3335	600	2000000	1	1
2011	Salmon	83	53	0	131	5	0	136	102,5	2,5	109,5	12195,47	73323954	4	7
2011	Smolt	38	9	10	48	8	0	56	38,1668	4,6667	44,167	489,15	3468174	13	2
2011	Novel Finfi	12	6	1	17	2	0	19	15	0,1667	15,1667	55,95	399100	6	0
2011	Total Finfis	156	72	19	226	19	0	246	178,5003	10,8334	195,1673	13941,57	81124777	28	12
2011	Char	3	0	1	3	1	0	4	3	0,1667	3,1667	40	280000	1	0
2011	Perch	5	6	0	10	1	0	11	8	0	8	15,95	119100	4	0
2011	Turbot	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	1	0
2011	Total Aqua	639	410	708	1608	145	8	1713	874,3119	84,6004	962,0236	44755,19	1,28E+08	207	51

Table of National Employment and Production in Aquaculture for 2011

E>10	Population	StockInput	StockInput	Feed Input	Feed Input	Capacity/A	Capacity/n	Capacity expression
0	2	0,0056	26400	35,7	5200	64,3		Hectares
0	1	0	0	18	0	107,5	2000000	Hectares&nos
0	3	0,0056	26400	53,7	5200	50	2000000	tonnes&Nos
3	36	7954,8	117000	0	0	1844,997		hectares
0	6	0,43	117000	0	0	16,4		hectares
15	121	135,0848	4169973	0	0	955		hectares
3	6	28,01406	0	0	0	1753,5		hectares
4	62	5425,1	83600	0	0	589		hectares
1	8	0,500375	30770	0	0	240		hectares
26	242	13543,93	4544743	53,7	5200			
0	2	0	0	0	0	68,4		hectares
0	6	2,80872	71428,57	721,2	1061872	27750		vol(m3)
0	2	32,5	250000	720	410000	68,6		Hectares
4	15	328,8785	160000	14634,57	1100000	1483,4		Hectares
0	15	275,4796	241400	586,98	679500	39728,25	11485000	M3&Nos
0	6	0,0256	73600	67,14	7000	47,5		
4	44	639,6924	796428,6	16729,89	3258372			
0	1	0,0256	25600	48	0	0,3		Hectares
0	4	0	48000	19,14	7000	40		Hectares
0	1	0	0	0	0	7,2		Hectares
30	288	14183,63	5341171	16783,59	3263572			

Aquaculture in Latvia

Ruta Medne



Ponds farm



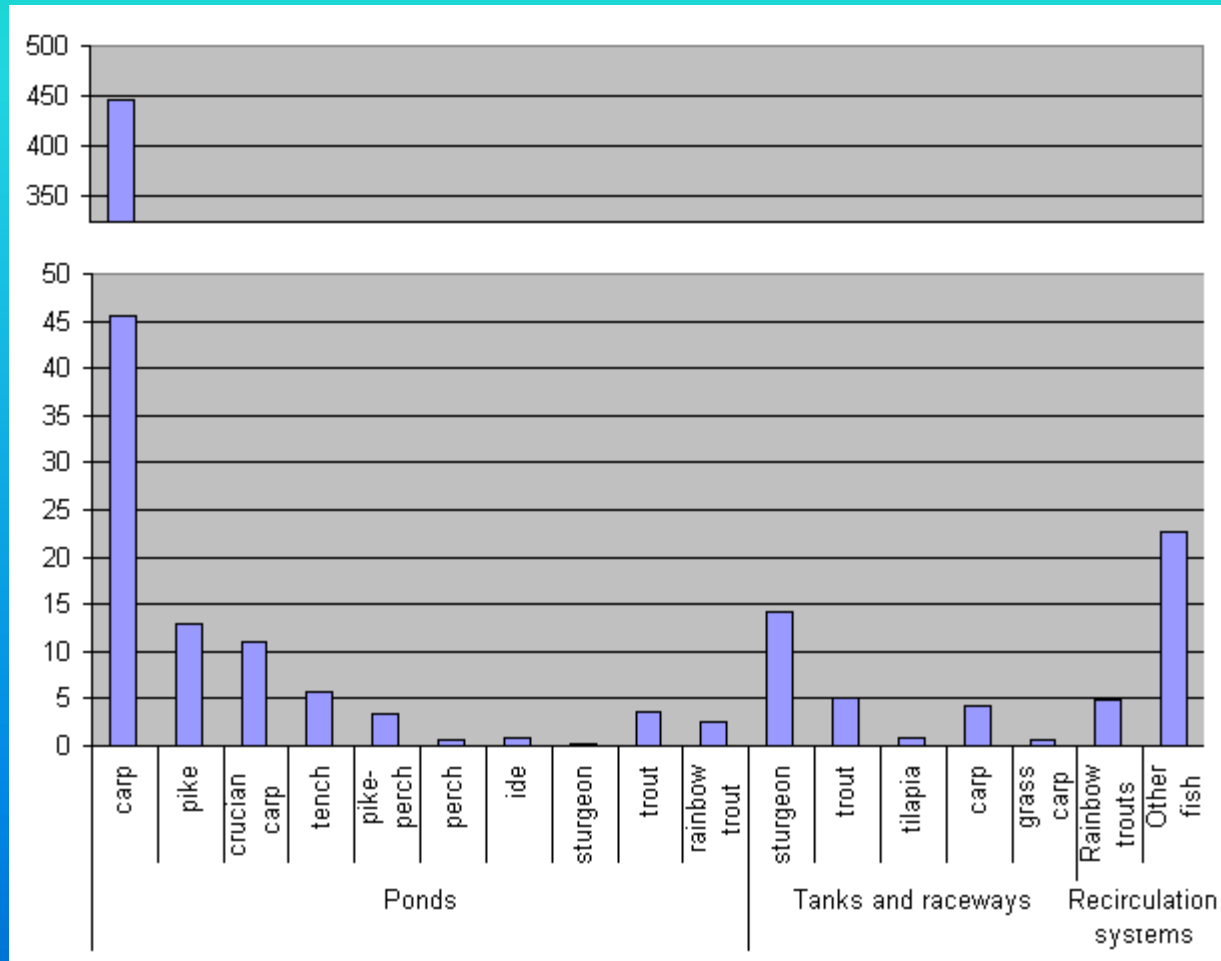
Nursery Tome







Fish production (t)



METHODOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR AQUACULTURE STATISTICS - 2011

Organization of the national system for aquaculture statistics

- According to the *State Statistical Information Program* and statistical questionnaire form “1-aquaculture” approved on 06.11.2006 by the Cabinet of Ministers *Regulation No 922 on the national statistics accounts and questionnaires forms for the sample validation rules*, the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (further - CSB) in 2011 obtained general information on aquaculture sector by collecting basic annual data such as:
 - production of marketed species by volume and value;
 - production of hatcheries/ nurseries by species, volume and intended uses (stocking, further breeding etc.);
 - total number and area of fish ponds, volume of rearing tanks and recirculation systems;
 - number, gender and working hours of employment.

- The CSB collected data from all economic active enterprises/entrepreneurs (according to the Eurostat definition under the NACE Rev. 2 code 03.2 "Aquaculture" and "List of proved aquaculture animal farms" provided by the Food and Veterinary Service) using questionnaire form "1-aquaculture".

- The Department of Fishery of the Ministry of Agriculture (further - DF) ensured the consistency of Common Fisheries Policy and National Fisheries Policy. According to the CSB and the Ministry of Agriculture inter-institutional agreement on information exchange, the CSB submitted the Ministry of Agriculture reports on accumulated aquaculture data within the agreed time schedule. The DF was responsible for coordinating, proceeding and submitting official information of the national aquaculture statistics to international organizations and the European Commission (in particular to the Eurostat).

Method of collecting, processing and compiling the aquaculture data

- There was a single data source for collecting and obtaining official aquaculture statistic data and all requested information according to Council Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 was covered within questionnaire form “1-aquaculture”.
- Using above mentioned questionnaire respondents submitted to the CSB their annual data by post, fax or e-mail. The deadline for submitting these annual data was the 105 days after the respecting reporting period (year).

- The CSB Unit of the Agriculture Statistic carried out primary data arithmetic and logic control, data analysis and input into CSB database as well as distribution of respective information. All the primary data collected by the CSB are stored in secured databases and protected by law.
- According to the CSB and the Ministry of Agriculture mutual institutional agreement on information exchange, the CSB submitted aquaculture annual summary information to the Ministry of Agriculture in the 145 days after the respecting reporting period (year).

***Thank you
for your attention!***

Workshop on Aquaculture data collection

POLAND

Lisbon, 5 – 8 November 2012

Methodology of data collection

- In accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV, Part A, point of 2.2. Commission decision of 6 November 2008 (2008/949/WE) collecting data for freshwater species is not mandatory.
- Aquaculture in Poland consists only of land-based freshwater farms.
- According to the data submitted by Poland to FAO FishStat Plus the total volume of aquaculture production of fish for human consumption was 30.7 thousand tons in 2010 and the turnover amounted to 67.5 million Euros
- In Poland, the DCF includes only farms that breed and rear Atlantic salmon fry and cooperate with the Panel for Restocking appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to stocking Polish marine areas.
- In 2010-2011 there were 5 such fish farms.
- A questionnaire is used to collect all data.

English version of the questionnaire

National Marine Fisheries Research Institute ul. Kołłątaja 1 81-332 Gdynia Fax: 58 73 56 110		Questionnaire Economic performance of aquaculture in 2011	
A. Full name of the fish plant		Postal code	Locality
		Post	Street
B. REGION (tax number)		C. Funded in	D. Legal form
			E. PKD

1a. Fish farming techniques (mark [X] correct form)

☐	Hatcheries and Nurseries ^{1/}
☐	On growing
☐	Combined ^{2/}
☐	Cages ^{3/}

^{1/} Hatcheries and nurseries are defined as places for the artificial breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of aquatic animals. For statistical purposes hatcheries are limited to the production of fertilized eggs. Further juvenile stages of aquatic animals are considered being produced in nurseries. When hatcheries and nurseries are closely associated, statistics shall refer only to the latest juvenile stage produced.

^{2/} Combined is defined as enterprises using hatcheries, nurseries and on growing techniques.

^{3/} Cages are defined as open or covered enclosed structures constructed with net, mesh or any porous material allowing natural water interchange. These structures may be floating, suspended or fixed to the substrate but still permitting water interchange from below.

1b. Raw material volume

No	Item	Volume (Tons)
1a.1.	Livestock	
1a.2.	Fish feed	

2a. Aquaculture income

No	Species	Volume (Tons)	Value (in PLN)
2a.1.	Salmon		
2a.2.	Other freshwater fish		
Total:			

2b. Other income

No	Type of income	Value (in PLN)
2b.1	Subsidies	
2b.2	Financial income	
2b.3	Extraordinary income	
2b.4	Income from the sale of fixed assets	
2b.5	Other income	
Total:		

No	Type of costs	Value (in PLN)
3.1.	Raw material costs, including:	
3.1a.	Livestock	
3.1b.	Fish Feed	
3.2.	Wages and salaries (including social security costs)	
3.3.	Imputed value of unpaid labour*	
3.4.	Energy	
3.5.	Repair and maintenance	
3.6.	Other operational costs (including packaging costs)	
3.7.	Depreciation	
3.8.	Financial costs	
3.9.	Extraordinary costs	
Total:		

* Applies to the owners and their family members who work in the fish farm, but did not receive a salary for this work. Please explain in the comments imputation method for calculating the value of unpaid work.

4. Balance sheet

No	Item	Value (in PLN)
4.1	Fixed assets	
4.2.	Liabilities, including:	
4.2a.	debt	

5. Investment expenses of fixed assets

No	Item	Value (in PLN)
5.1	Total investment expenses	

6. Average number of employees and time worked in the year

No	Item	Full time		Incl. seasonal		Part time		Incl. seasonal	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
6.1.	Number of person employed								
6.2.	Time worked (thousand hours)								

7. Comments

--

.....
/Name of the person who filed the

.....
/Place and date/

.....
/Signature of the person who filed the

Receiver:
**National Marine Fisheries
 Research Institute**
 ul. Kółłataja 1
 81-332 Gdynia
 Fax: 58 73 56 110

Questionnaire

Economic performance of aquaculture in 2011

A. Full name of the fish plant	Postal code	Locality
	Post	Street
B. REGON (tax number)	C. Funded in	D. Legal form E. PKD

1a. Fish farming techniques (mark [X] correct form)

☐	Hatcheries and Nurseries ^{1/}
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1/ Hatcheries and nurseries are defined as places for the artificial breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of aquatic animals. For statistical purposes, hatcheries are limited to the production of fertilised eggs. Further juveniles stages of aquatic animals are considered being produced in nurseries. When hatcheries and nurseries are closely associated, statistics shall refer only to the latest juvenile stage produced

2/ Combined is defined as enterprises using hatcheries, nurseries and on growing techniques..

3/ Cages are defined as open or covered enclosed structures constructed with net, mesh or any porous material allowing natural water interchange. These structures may be floating, suspended or fixed to the substrate but still permitting water interchange from below.

1b. Raw material volume

No	Item	Volume (Tons)
1a.1.	Livestock	
1a.2.	Fish feed	

2a. Aquaculture income

No	Species	Volume (Tons)	Value (in PLN)
2a.1.	Salmon		
2a.2.	Other freshwater fish		
Total:			

2b. Other income

No	Type of income	Value (in PLN)
2b.1	Subsidies	
2b.2	Financial income	
2b.3	Extraordinary income	
2b.4	Income from the sale of fixed assets	
2b.5	Other income	
Total:		

3. Costs

No	Type of costs	Value (in PLN)
3.1.	Raw material costs, including:	
3.1a.	<i>Livestock</i>	
3.1b.	<i>Fish Feed</i>	
3.2.	Wages and salaries (including social security costs)	
3.3.	Imputed value of unpaid labour*	
3.4.	Energy	
3.5.	Repair and maintenance	
3.6.	Other operational costs (including packaging costs)	
3.7.	Depreciation	
3.8.	Financial costs	
3.9.	Extraordinary costs	
Total:		

* Applies to the owners and their family members who work in the fish farm, but did not receive a salary for this work. Please explain in the comments imputation method for calculating the value of unpaid work.

4. Balance sheet

No	Item	Value(in PLN)
4.1	Fixed assets	
4.2.	Liabilities, including:	
4.2a.	<i>debt</i>	

5. Investment expenses of fixed assets

No	Item	Value (in PLN)
5.1	Total investment expenses	

6. Average number of employees and time worked in the year

No	Item	Full time				Part time			
		Men	Women	Incl. seasonal		Men	Women	Incl. seasonal	
				Men	Women			Men	Women
6.1.	Number of person employed								
6.2.	Time worked (thousand hours)								

+ 7. Comments

.....
/Name of the person who filed the
questionnaire/

.....
/Place and date/

.....
/Signature of the person who filed the
questionnaire /

Methodology used to estimate imputed value of unpaid labour and FTE

There is a footnote under the table in the questionnaire and:

Please explain in the comments imputation method for calculating the value of unpaid work.

Methodology used to estimate FTE

- We asked about annual worked time in hours, by gender, to calculate FTE.
- In Poland the full-time basis is regulated in the Labour Law and in general cannot exceed 8 hours per day, which gives an average of 40 hours in a five-day working week. For example in 2012 the work year for one worker occupying a paid full time job, was defined as 2016 hours= 252 working days x 8 hours and consume one FTE. One employees working part-time for 1008 hours consume 0.5 FTE.

Thank you



OVERVIEW OF PORTUGUESE AQUACULTURE

WORKSHOP OF AQUACULTURE - Lisbon, 05-08 November 2012

OVERVIEW OF PORTUGUESE AQUACULTURE

FISH FARMING



MOLLUSCS FARMING



SEAWEEDS FARMING



Types of establishments

Hatcherys

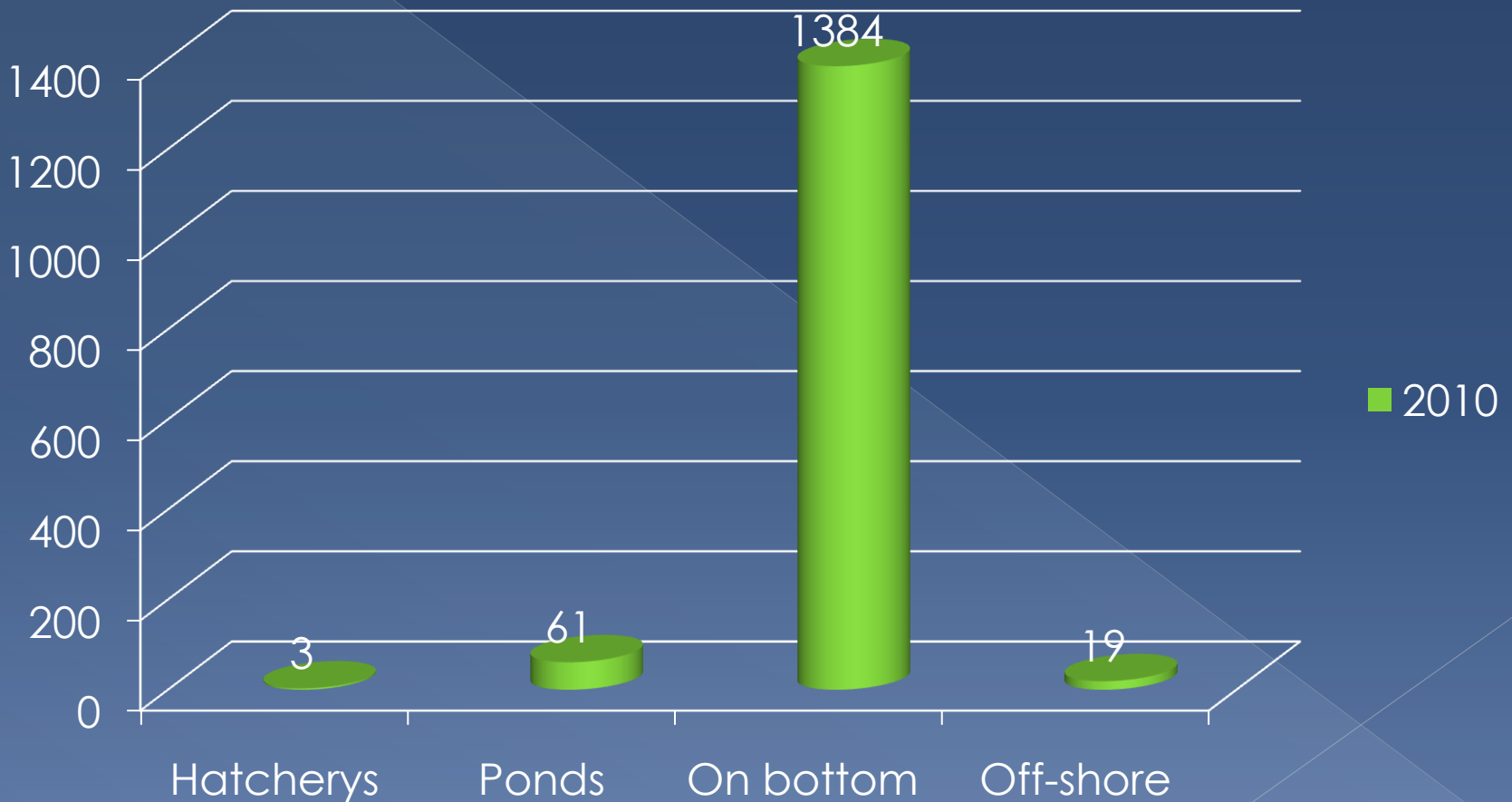
Ongrowing units

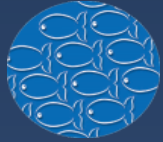
- Ponds and Tanks

- On bottom culture

- Off-shore

Number of establishments





Fish Farming

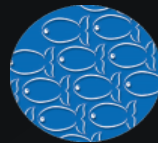
SALTWATER FARMS

- > **HATCHERIES**
- > **ONGROWING UNITS:**
 - PONDS
 - TANKS
 - RAFTS
 - LONGLINES
 - CAGES

FRESHWATER FARMS

- > **HATCHERIES**
- > **ONGROWING UNITS:**
 - TANKS
 - CAGES

FISH FARMING



Production techniques:

- Extensive (ponds, no artificial feed, low densities)
- Semi-intensive (ponds, some artificial feed, low densities)
- Intensive (cages and tanks, exclusively artificial feed, high densities)

Fish farming



● Main Species produced in **Freshwater**

> Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

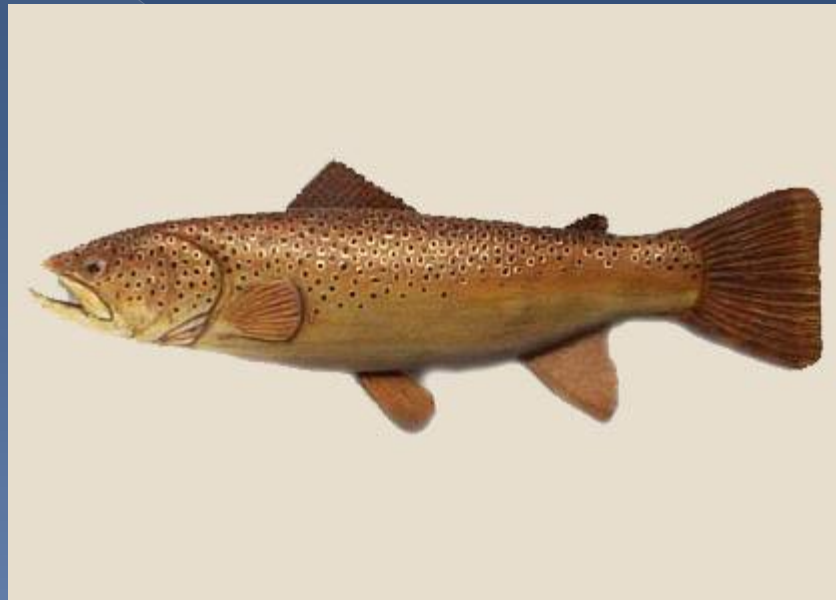


Fish farming



◎ Main Species produced in **Freshwater**

> Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)



Fish farming (freshwater)



Fish farming



● Main Species produced in **Saltwater**

> Turbot (*Psetta maxima*)



Fish farming



● Main Species produced in **Saltwater**

> Seabass (*Disentrarchus labrax*)



Fish farming

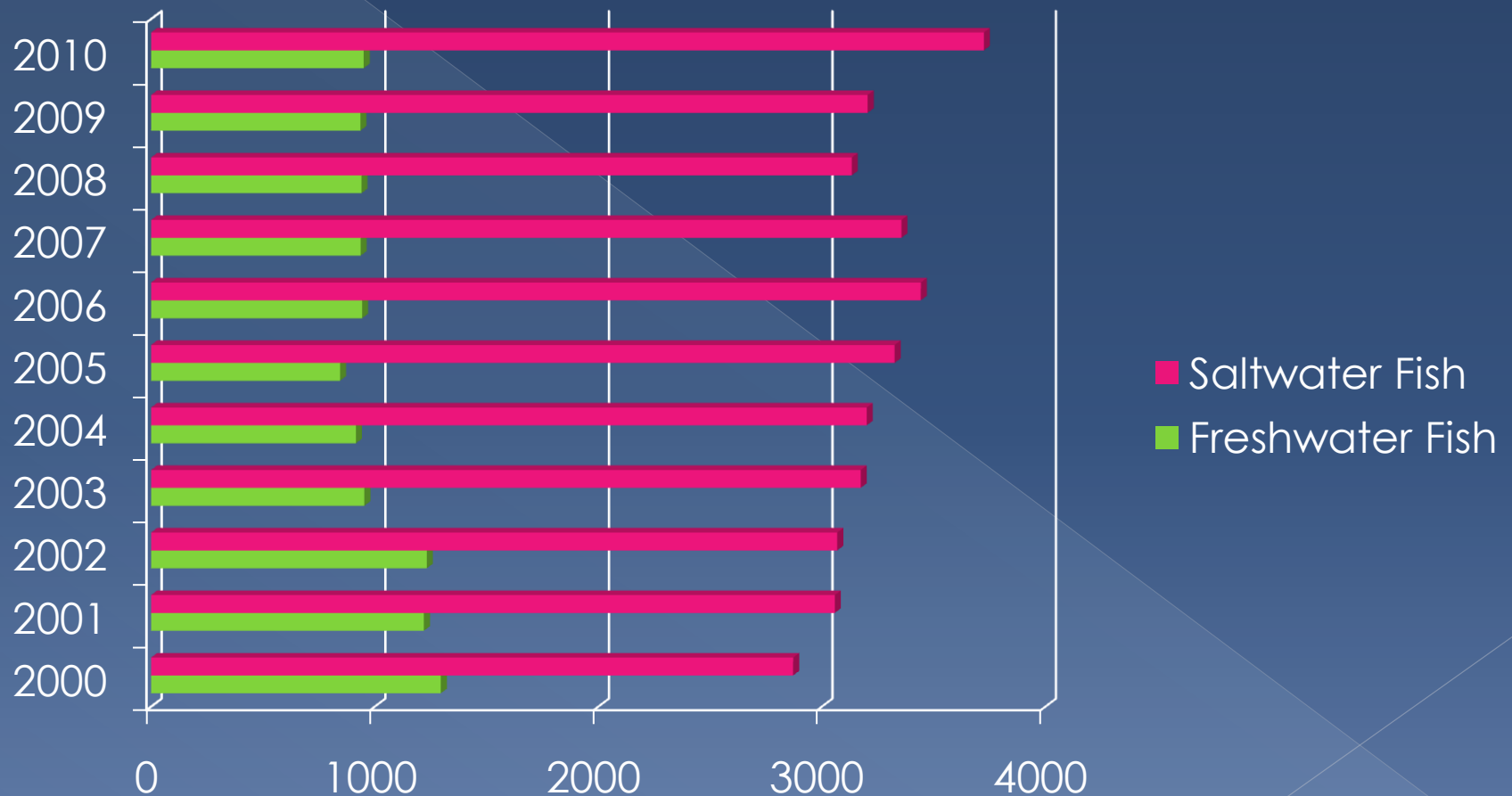


● Main Species produced in **Saltwater**

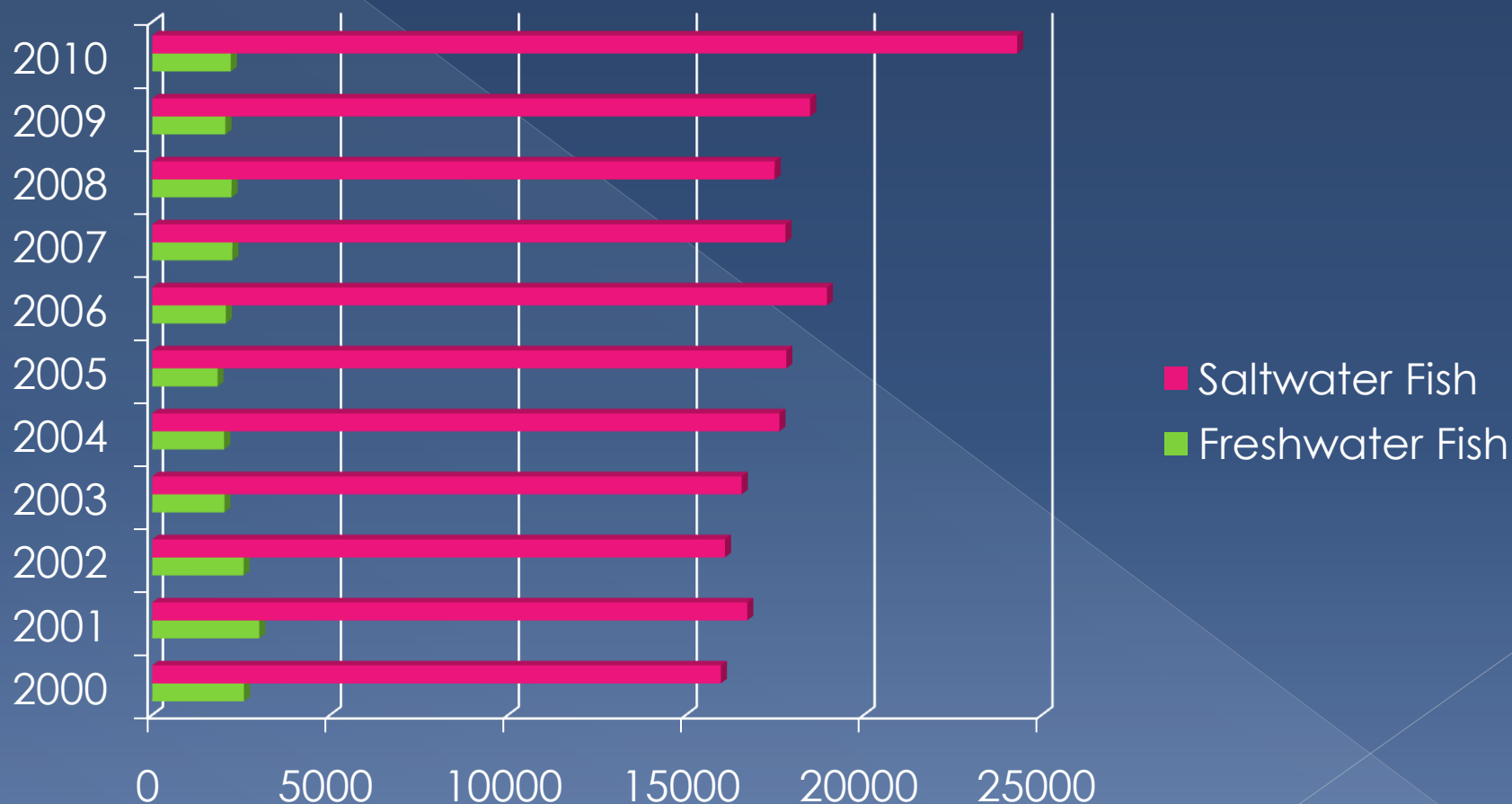
> *Seabream (Sparus aurata)*



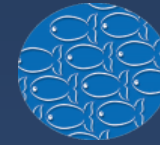
Fish farming production (t)



Fish farming value (1000 euros)



FISH FARMING

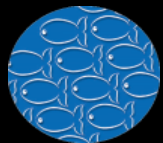


FISH FARMING



FISH FARMING



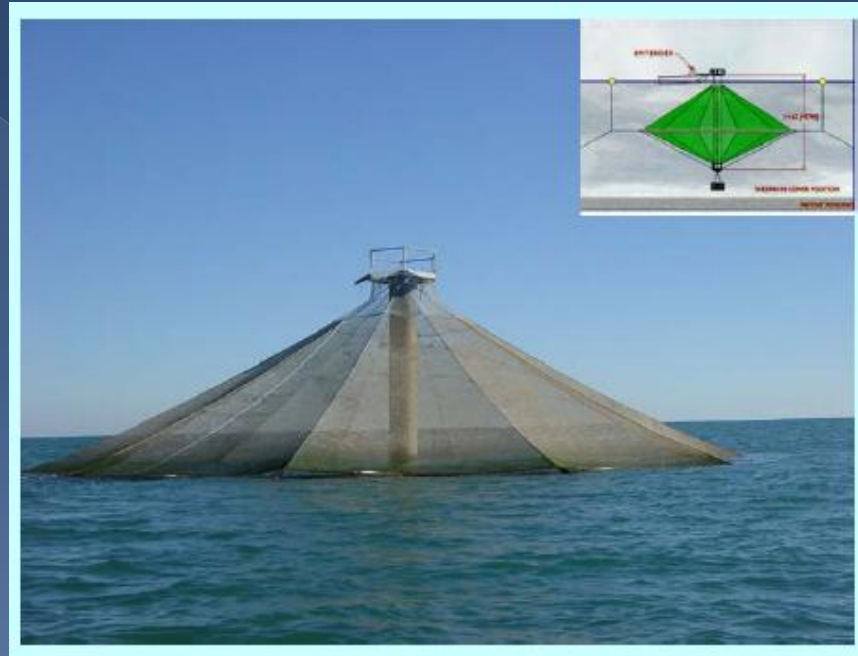


FISH FARMING



Salt Ponds convert in fish ponds

FISH FARMING



MOLLUSCS FARMING



◎ Production techniques:

- Extensive (on bottom, ponds and off-shore)

MOLLUSCS FARMING



- ◎ Main Species produced :
 - Clam (*Ruditapes decussatus*)



MOLLUSCS FARMING



◎ Main Species produced :

- **Mussels (*Mytilus edulis* e *M. galloprovincialis*)**



MOLLUSCS FARMING



◎ Main Species produced:

- Oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*; *Crassostrea Angulata* and *Ostrea edulis*)



MOLLUSCS FARMING



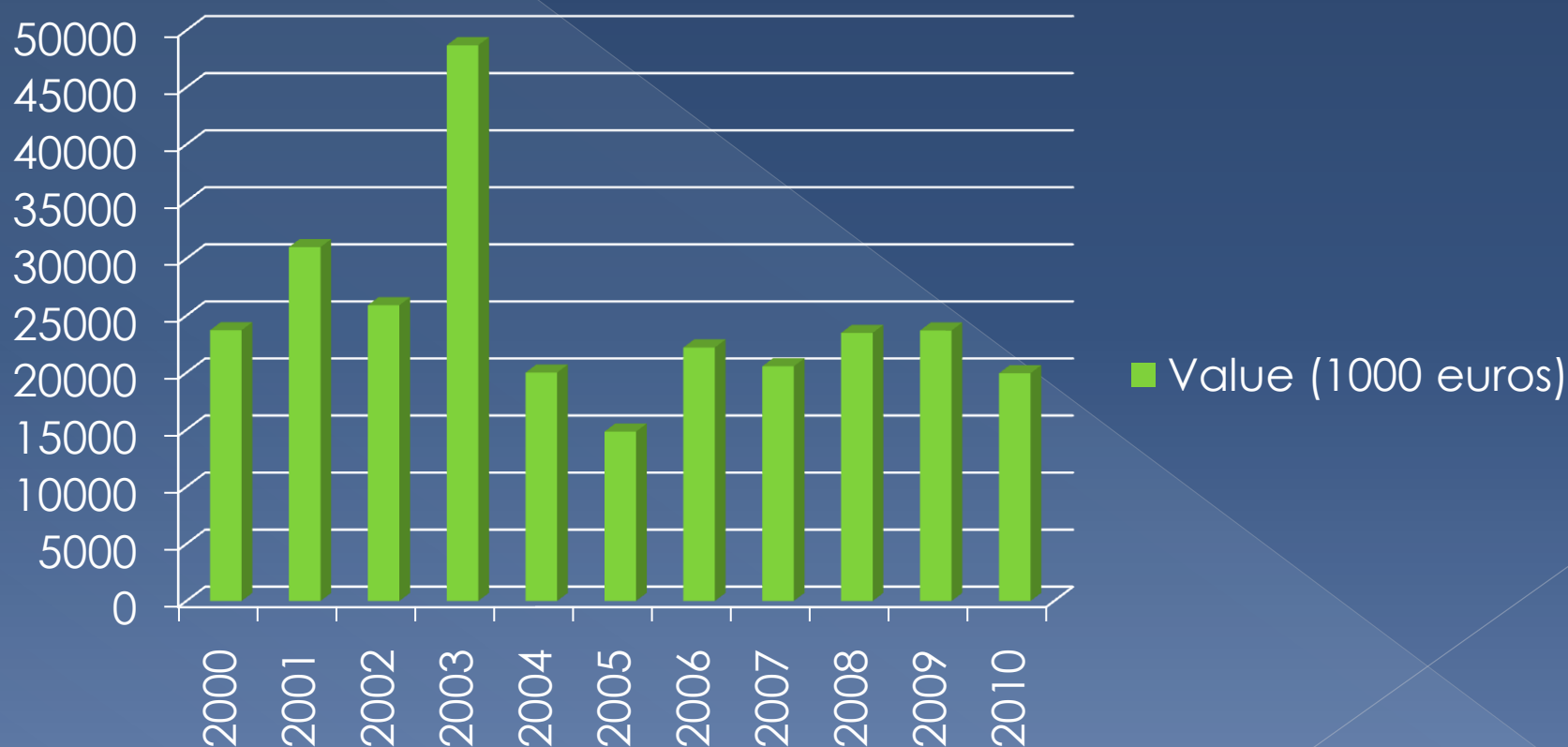
National Production (t)



MOLLUSCS FARMING



National Value (1000 euros)



MOLLUSCS FARMING



MOLLUSCS FARMING



MOLLUSCS FARMING



MOLLUSCS FARMING



Portuguese Aquaculture Finfish and mollucs



SEAWEEDS FARMING



THE END

WORKSHOP OF AQUACULTURE - Lisbon, 05-08 November 2012

Production Map for bottom culture

Workshop Aquaculture Lisbon, 05 a 08
November 2012

Production Map for bottom culture



Ministério da Agricultura,
Mar, Ambiente e
Ordenamento do Território

DGPA
Direcção-Geral
das Pescas e Aquicultura

PRODUCTION MAP OF BIVALVE MOLLUSCS

Year 2012

Info: The results of the surveys at local, regional or national level will be used to provide statistical information to the sector, local and central administration, and the European Community, and the individual confidentiality guaranteed by law.

Name of Establishment:

Location of Establishment:

Area:

Holder of an operating license:

Fiscal Identification Number:

Address:

Zip code:

Phone:

Cellular Phone:

Fax:

Email:

PRODUCTION

Please indicate, for each species produced, the quantity in Kg and the average sales price per Kg

SPECIES	Quantity (Kg)	AVERAGE PRICE Sale (EurosKg)

RESTOCKING

Please indicate, if possible, for each species repopulated, the quantity in units, the quantity in Kg and cost

SPECIES	Quantity (Units)	Quantity (Kg)	Cost (Euro)

Production Map for bottom culture

ACTIVITY

In this group of issues it is necessary to collect data concerning to the people who work in the establishment

Number of persons in the service in 31/12/20.... (Including the owner and family) M/ F:

Number of months of activity in 20...:

Average number of days/month in 20...:

Average number of working hours per day per person:

COSTS

If you haven't had some sort of cost type 0 in the respective column.

If you have experienced any cost but cannot respond, respond NA.

COST TYPE	EUROS
PERSONNEL COSTS	
ENERGY COSTS (fuel, electricity, ...)	
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE COSTS	
OTHER COSTS. Which?	

Production Map for bottom culture

ANNEX TO THE PRODUCTION MAP OF BIVALVE MOLLUSCS

VALUE OF CAPITAL - TOTAL ASSETS

If you haven't had some sort of value type 0 in the respective column.
If you can't respond, respond NA.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	YEAR BUILT OR OF ACQUISITION	Eurós	IES CODES
FACILITES			A5101
MOTOR HOE			
TRANSPORT BOAT			
FREIGHT CAR			
OTHER EQUIPMENT			

CAPITAL COSTS

If you haven't had some sort of cost type 0 in the respective column.
If you have experienced any cost but cannot respond, respond NA.

CAPITAL COSTS	EUROS	IES CODES
AMORTIZATION OF CAPITAL		A5018
FINANCIAL EXPENSES, NET		A5022
NET INVESTMENT		A5101
DEBT		A5115+ A5117+A5152+A5154

DATE: ____ / ____ / ____

Identification of the person responsible for information

Bottom culture segment Constraints

Workshop Aquaculture – Lisbon, 05-08 November 2012

Operational costs structure for the bottom culture segment

- Bottom culture:
- With 1,384 enterprises and a turnover of about 20 million Euros this is one the most relevant segment in Portuguese aquaculture.

Operational costs structure for the bottom culture segment

- Bottom culture:
- Enterprises are mostly small familiar units run by the owner and its relatives.

Operational costs structure for the bottom culture segment

- Bottom culture:

- Bottom culture has a very low level of investments and operational costs are mostly wages and salaries.

Bottom culture segment

● Bottom culture:



Bottom culture segment

● Bottom culture:



Bottom culture segment

Value of Capital – total assets

- ◎ Bottom culture:
- ◎ Facilities
- ◎ Transport Boat
- ◎ Transport Car
- ◎ Other Equipment

Bottom culture segment Capital Costs

- ◎ Bottom culture:
- ◎ Amortization of Capital
- ◎ Financial expenses, net
- ◎ Net investment
- ◎ Debt

WORKSHOP ON AQUACULTURE DATA COLLECTION

Lisbon, 5-8 November 2012

FTE Estimation Procedure - PT

- Estimation is made by gender
- FTW – Monthly average number of full time workers
- PTW – Monthly average number of partial time workers
- M – Number of months of activity
- PH – Average number of working hours per partial time workers

$$\text{FTE} = \text{FTW} \times (\text{M} / 12) + \text{PTW} \times (\text{PH} / 8) \times (\text{M} / 12)$$

Imputed value of unpaid labor - PT

- IVUL – Imputed Value of Unpaid Labor in a segment
- NP_FTE – Average number of unpaid workers FTE in the segment
- P_FTE – Average number of paid workers FTE in the segment
- PCOSTS – Average Costs with personnel in the segment
- N – Number of enterprises in the segment

$$IVUL = N \times PCOSTS \times (NP_FTE / P_FTE)$$

A presentation of SVN experiences in DCF aquaculture sector – the data for 2010

Aquaculture in Slovenia comprises freshwater aquaculture (cold-water fish farming of salmonids, warm-water fish farming of cyprinids) and mariculture (fish and shellfish farming). Warm-water and cold-water fish farming has been practiced since the end of nineteenth century, while mariculture has a shorter history: it started at the end of the twentieth century. The major species contributing most of the production value in freshwater fish farming are rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), whilst in mariculture it is Mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) and European seabass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*).

In 2007, three larger areas were designated for marine aquaculture in Slovenian territorial waters that were subsequently separated into 22 plots, for which concessions were granted for the use of marine water in 2009. It is expected that these plots will not be able to expand, due to the use of Slovenian territorial waters for other purposes. Currently, all the concessions for using marine water for the breeding of marine organisms have been granted, 2 of them for breeding marine fish and 20 for breeding shellfish. The total area for breeding fish at sea (excluding shellfish farming) in 2009 was 5 663 m² (2 plots). The area of the 20 plots at sea that are used for shellfish farming was 45.1 ha.

Due to natural circumstances, the development of marine fish farming in Slovenia is limited. Mariculture takes place in the Bay of Strunjan, the Bay of Debeli rtič (shell-fish farming) and in the Bay of Piran (fish and shell-fish farming).

Regards to the data base ‘‘The central register of aquaculture and commercial ponds’’ from MAFF (The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food of the Republic of Slovenia), in 2010, there were 11 operators in Slovenia dealing with shellfish farming, primarily with mussel farming (Mediterranean mussel). The shellfish are farmed using hanging ropes that are attached to rafts.

In the same year were two subjects that were engaged in breeding of fish. Main spaces for breeding are sea bream and sea bass. Main farming techniques is breeding in cages.

The data for the operators mentioned were collected from multiple sources (AJPES - The Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, questionnaire, MAFF), allowing for cross checking. The accounting data, which are collected by the AJPES public agency, are already checked and verified. The data were collected for all 13 subjects.

Data were collected only for the marine fish species.

In July 2011 the questionnaires for 2010 were sent to all thirteen operators and all of them also returned the questionnaire. Therefore, the response was 100 %.

Economic data on the aquaculture sector were collected from accounting records – AJPES and through questionnaires. The national program for collection of economic data for the aquaculture sector combines information from three main resources:

1. Questionnaire information returned from the aquaculture sector on a voluntary basis,

2. Data base: 'The central register of aquaculture and commercial ponds' from MAFF,
3. The annual accounts of business enterprises.

In 2010 Slovenia had 11 companies with 5 or less employees, one company with 6-10 employees and also 1 company with more than 10 employees. The status in employment reflects the situation in the aquaculture sector whereby the majority of small family farms operates with self employed persons, mostly one employee and some unpaid assistance from family workers.

The total amount of income generated by the Slovenian aquaculture sector in 2010 was €3,25 million. This consisted of €0,31 million in turnover, € 0,45 million in subsidies and €2,49 million in other income (Fig. and table 7.6.2). The total income of the Slovenian aquaculture sector increased by 18 % between 2008 and 2010, while turnover decreased by 40 % in the same period.

All the firms in Slovenian aquaculture sector are registered to practice aquaculture and aquaculture should be their main source of income, however most of the income gain from carrying out other activities, such as Scuba diving, fish market...

In 2009 the turnover was €710.755, 30, in 2010 the turnover has decreased by 56 % and amounted €309.785,00.

Reduction in revenue was the result of prohibiting of the sale of shellfish in Slovenia, most of the year 2010, because of the phytotoxic organisms.

The total sales volume decreased by 67 % from 2009 to 2010 and it was 380,11 tons in 2009 and 124,68 tons in 2010.

In the Slovenian aquaculture sector was 32 FTE employees in 2009 and 28 FTE employees in 2010. Employment was therefore decreased by 14 %. With respect to the gender of those in employment, men are predominated in aquaculture sector. In 2010 only 5 women (16 percent) were involved.

An English version of the questionnaire used for the collection of aquaculture data

SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE - MARINE AQUACULTURE IN SLOVENIA

Name of the company, tax number...

We are sincerely grateful to you for your contribution and cooperation.

1. Please write the quantity (in kilograms) and the purchase price of larval fish and other marine organisms (in € per kg excluding VAT) by type and quantity and price of fish feed (in € per kg excluding VAT) that you used for breeding.

[illegible][illegible]

2. Sales information's. Please fill in:

Species	Selling Price EUR/kg without VAT	quantity goods sold	of	Total revenue

3. Please fill in:

number of employees by gender:	
- male	
- female	
Total number of hours worked by all employees (full-time, seasonal workers, students, etc.).	
Investment in fixed capital (in € without VAT)	
Revenue from sale of fixed assets	
Packaging costs	
Energy costs: - electricity	
- oil products	
- other	
Repair and maintenance costs	

Insurance costs	
Extraordinary costs	
Stock by the end of the year (in kg.)	
- fish	
- shells	
Assessment of utilization of fish or shellfish farm (in %)	

A presentation on the methodology used to estimate imputed value of unpaid labour and FTE

The imputed value of unpaid labor:

This is considered to be work that is not remunerated in the usual sense of the word (non-salaried work) and is therefore regarded as unpaid labor. In this case, the owner does not receive a “salary” in the sense that a hired worker would, but receives an emolument due to the capital invested (in the form of the cages and other physical capital) in addition to the emolument for labor. This income belongs to him in the form of “mixed income” if he is a natural person or registered as a private entrepreneur or in the form of an operating surplus if the owner is registered as a legal person.

Both categories are calculated indirectly by first evaluating the production and then subtracting from it the production costs (intermediate consumption), the depreciation of physical capital (consumption of fixed capital), total employment costs (gross salaries + employer’s contributions), adding subsidies and subtracting taxes. What remains is the income of the owner, who is at the same time the owner of the enterprise, i.e. the mixed income or the operating surplus, depending on how the owner is registered.

Estimation of the FTE

In case of Slovenia the FTE is estimated as follows; we divided actual working hours obtained by questionnaire with the threshold hours.

FTE harmonised is defined as follows (using a threshold of 2,000 hours):

- each employee working annually 2,000 hours or more is counted as one FTE;
- each employee working less than 2,000 hours per year is counted as a percentage of a FTE according to the number of hours worked in relation to the threshold of 2,000 hours;

FTE National is defined as follows (using a threshold of 2,088 hours):

- each employee working annually 2,088 hours or more is counted as one FTE;
- each employee working less than 2,088 hours per year is counted as a percentage of a FTE according to the number of hours worked in relation to the threshold of 2,088 hours.

Methodology for estimating the value of unpaid work

Spain has chosen to measure the hours of unpaid work as the average value of the hours of the salaried employees. To do this, we have proceeded as follows:

- It has been differentiated the paid worker from the unpaid worker, being the latter the owner of the establishment and the family members involved in the aquaculture activity; they are individuals companies, without legal personality.
- Next, we have calculated the hours of work of the two types of workers, paid and unpaid ones.
- Moreover, we know the value of the remuneration of salaried employees, which is a value we have got from the questionnaires and it is reflected in the variable Wages and Salaries.
- Finally, we calculate the average value of the working hours of the salaried employees and this figure is multiplied by the number of hours of unpaid work.

$$\frac{\text{Wages and salaries of the salaried employees}}{\text{Number of worked hours by salaried employees}} \times \text{Number of worked hours by unpaid workers}$$

- This calculation is made from the data obtained with the Economic Survey of Aquaculture and Establishment Survey of Aquaculture, related to the sample differentiated by segments. The population value is obtained by applying the elevation factor.

Swedish data is collected through three sources:

- (A) Income tax declarations from every enterprise whose main source of income (more than 50 %) comes from aquaculture will be compiled, EUROSTAT definition under NACE Code 03.2 “Fish farming”. This is an exhaustive survey.
- (B) A questionnaire about farming techniques, investments, production value and volume will be sent to all aquaculture farms. The questionnaire will give additional information that makes it possible to cluster farming units to enterprises in cases when several farming units are equal to one fiscal enterprise. It will also make it possible to compare information on value of aquaculture production with declared income from income tax declarations. These comparisons are needed to be able to classify the aquaculture farming as main activity of the enterprise or not. This questionnaire is also an exhaustive survey.
- (C) The second questionnaire will be sent to a sample of the aquaculture enterprises in order to create a cost allocation key for costs that are not specified in the income tax declaration. This is a non-probability survey.

Imputed value of unpaid labor

- A questionnaire (C) will be sent to a sample of aquaculture enterprises to create a cost allocation key for costs that are not specified in the income tax declaration. It will be a non-probability sample since the enterprises will be chosen out of information gathered from questionnaire (B) in combination with information from income tax declarations.
- The aim is to cover as large part of the population as possible to reach as many different types of companies as possible. The allocation key for unpaid labor is then given by calculating percentages of estimated costs to total costs. These percentages can then be multiplied by the total variable cost from the tax declarations (A).
- Thus, imputed value of unpaid labour will be calculated based on information on number of hours worked by unpaid labour. Information on energy costs, costs for/value of livestock and feed, repair and maintenance costs, other operational costs and extraordinary costs will also be collected through the same method.

FTE

- According to national standards in Sweden, the national reference level for FTE working hours of one employee will be fixed to a total of 1800 hours.
- Data on working hours will be collected through a questionnaire production survey to all aquaculture farms (B). FTE national is calculated as the total number of working hours divided by the national reference level for FTE.

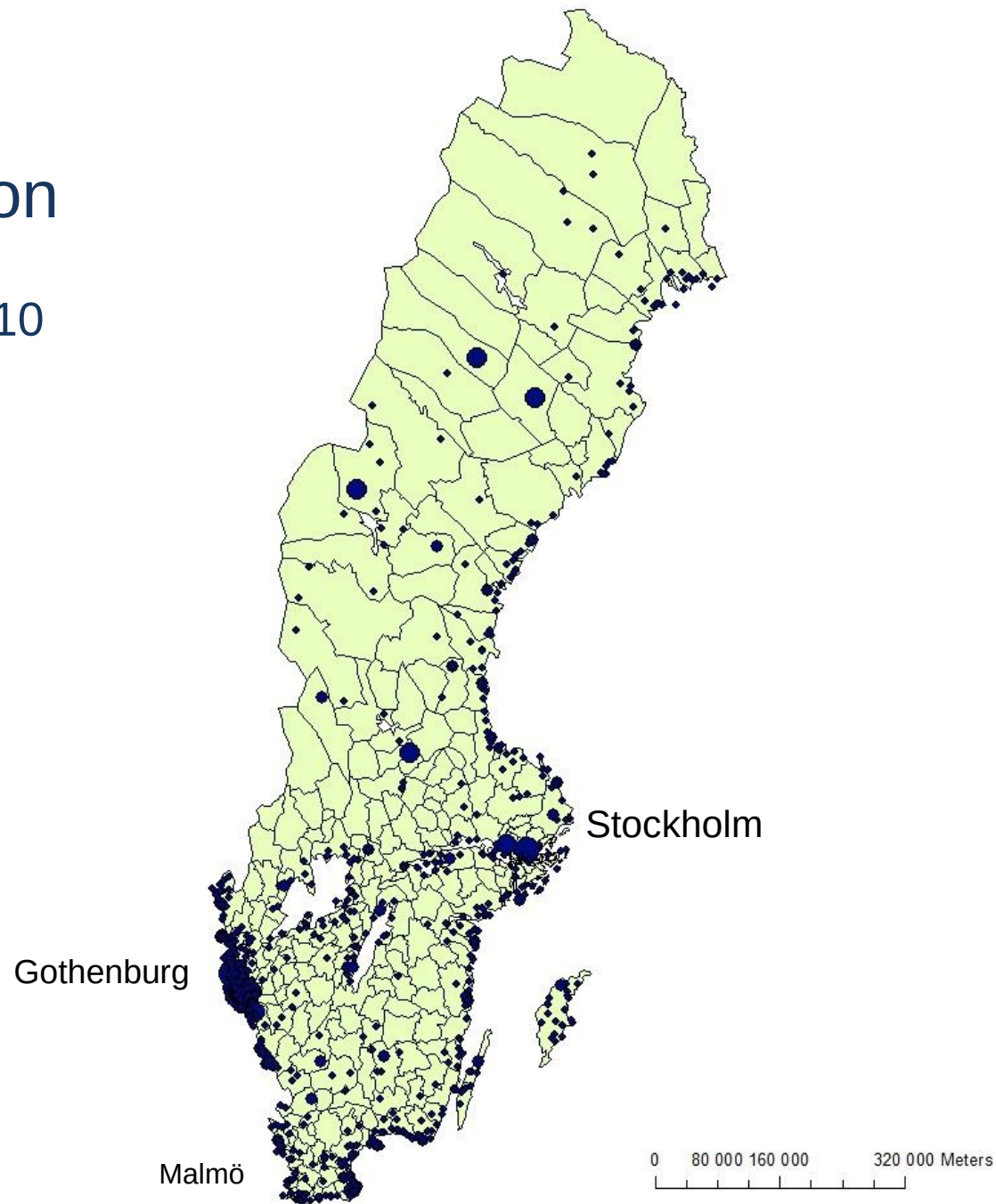
Overview Swedish Aquaculture (2010)

Industry structure

- Small sector, 175 firms, 399 employees, 11 percent female.
- 1 percent of gross domestic product.
- 98 percent defines as microfirms (less than 5 employees).
- Production volume 11 700 tonnes, turnover 41,2 million Euros.
- Freshwater aquaculture is dominating (arctic char, rainbow trout).

Spatial distribution

NACE 0321
Turnover 2010



Main segments ranked by value of production (2010)

- 1) *Freshwater fish grown in cages (Arctic char, Rainbow trout); 9 405 tonnes, 76 percent of aggregate turnover (+)*
- 2) *Freshwater species on growing; (Arctic char, Rainbow trout), 708 tonnes, 19 percent of aggregate turnover (+)*
- 3) *Trout on growing; 225 tonnes, 3 percent of aggregate turnover (-)*
- 4) *Mussels, Oysters, Crayfish; 1 384 tonnes, 2 percent of aggregate turnover (-)*

Trends last decade (1998-2010)

- Production levels have been steadily increasing while the number of firms have decreased (1998-2010).
- Production levels have increased from 5 500 tonnes in 1998 to 11 723 tonnes in 2010.
- Value of total production have increased from 14.5 million euro in 1998 to 41 million euro in 2010.

Data sources dcf

(A): *Income tax declarations from Statistics Sweden*: has a register of all income tax declarations for all businesses in Sweden, (SRU register $N \approx 500$, $n=175$).

(B): A questionnaire concerning farming techniques, investments, production value and volume was sent to ($n=175$) aquaculture farms.

(C): Cost allocation key (survey, $n=46$ (RR: 65%), after 2012 $n=175$)

Cost allocation key survey

1. Total hours worked and cost for labor		
Here we ask you to fill in the total number of hours worked and total cost for employed labor		
	Total number of hours worked	Total cost
Employed labor (including paid familymembers)		kr
Unpaid labor (including familymembers and unpaid practice)		kr

2. Other costs		
Here we ask you to fill in total cost for other posts		
Energy cost (Examples: energy, fuel)		
Repair and maintainance (inventories, buildings)		
Livestockcost in tonnes and kr		
Feedcost in tonnes and kr		
Other operational costs		
Extraordinary costs (Costs associated with unexpected disturbances or accidents)		
Here you have the possibility to give comments and make clarifications to your answers		



DCF AQUACULTURE

Lisbon 5-8 November 2012

UK Experience

UK Aquaculture Industry

- Total industry **turnover** in 2010 of some €590m and **production** around 200,000 tonnes.
- **Farmed fish** production dominated by farmed salmon (155 kt) and rainbow trout (14 kt)
 - Limited production of other species - niche or emerging basis, (tilapia, sea bass, halibut, and turbot).
 - Other species, e.g. various carp, produced more for recreational (restocking) or ornamental markets.
- **Farmed shellfish** production is dominated by mussels (24 kt) then Pacific Oysters (1.5 kt)



UK Aquaculture Industry

- Relative importance of the aquaculture sector varies around the UK.
- Around 400 active fish and shellfish farming businesses 800 sites, directly employing some 1900 people
- Relative importance of the aquaculture sector varies around the UK.
 - nearly all of the UK farmed salmon is produced in Scotland
 - the majority of farmed mussels are produced in Wales.



Data Collection - production

- **Production data collected by species** through the separate fish health inspection regimes in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
 - **Census survey** covering 90% of production (postal in NI & S)
 - Data on numbers employed (but not costs) is also collected.
 - ***Volume of sales*** available as recorded production.
 - ***Turnover*** calculated as production volume multiplied by estimated farm-gate unit price.
 - ***Numbers employed*** classified by gender and full/part-time.
 - ***Number of enterprises*** derived from the numbers surveyed
- 

Economic data

- Costs and other financial data were intended to be derived from the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) survey
- Currently only limited subset of data available:
 - Turnover
 - Wages and salaries
 - Volume of sales
 - Employment
 - Number of enterprises



Future Economic Data Collection

- 2013 - Intend to develop a correspondence link with enterprises held on the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) 'micro-data lab'.
- The practicalities of collection of economic data to be further explored for DCMAP 2014-2020:
 - Pilot study to be conducted by the UK Sea Fish Industry Authority (SEAFISH) with the Fisheries Economics Network (FEN).



Pilot Study

- Aims to examine problems with data collection and advise the most appropriate methods for future data collection including:
 - Problems associated with negative reactions and possible low response rates should be examined.
 - The feasibility/desirability of linking data collection to collection of production data through fish health inspectorates
- Will look at the existing definitions for DCF economic variables
- Will use experience gained from the English Farm Business Survey and from other MSs in collecting data consistent with the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN).





marine
management
organisation

