

PGECON 2018 Report

Ghent, Belgium, 14th-18th May

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1. Introduction

The Planning Group on Economics Issues (PGECON) was established as a subgroup of the Commission Expert Working Group on Data Collection according to Commission Decision C(2016)3301 to assist the Commission in the implementation of the Data Collection Framework (DCF). The PGECON 2018 meeting was held in Ghent, Belgium, during the week of the 14th-18th May 2018 with 36 experts (Annex II) representing 22 Member States and DG MARE. The meeting was opened by the PGECON chairs and was followed by a welcome from ILVO director Bart Sonck.

2. Terms of Reference for PGECON

The ToR for the meeting were drafted in advance of the meeting by the chairs and circulated to the group and DG MARE for comment. The final agreed ToR can be seen in Annex I.

3. List of Recommendations

A summary list of recommendations can be found in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of Recommendations

Reference #	Recommendations/Conclusions
ToR 1 – SIM – Update on capital value estimation methods	
Rec. 1	<p>PGECON 2018 recommends to carry out a Capital Value Workshop with the aim to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Present and discuss MS experiences in approaches and results from estimating fleet capital value and calculation of capital costs through PIM and alternative methods. 2. Compare price per capacity unit applied by different MS and assumptions made on the PIM method (age schedules, depreciation schemes, depreciation rates, etc.). 3. Compare Economic analysis resulting from the use of different assumptions.
ToR 2 – PGECON Governance and Rules of Procedure	
Rec. 2	PGECON recommends that MS should indicate their position regarding the future of PGECON legal status (continuation of PGECON as subgroup of the Commission Expert Working Group on data collection or its evolution into an RCG). MS should discuss these options within their National coordination meetings or in another suitable scenario. Feedback from each MS should be addressed to PGECON chairs before the end of 2018 while the future PGECON Status will be confirmed at the next NC meeting.
Rec. 3	Further consultation with MS needs to take place before a decision can be made on future status of PGECON. For consultation, PGECON 2018 should provide summary of the above options and communicate to every MS National Correspondents regarding the aim and main points of changing status. First information on changing PGECON status should reach MS by SECFISH WP1 questionnaire.
Rec. 4	Regardless of whether PGECON becomes an RCG or remains a subgroup of the Commission Expert Working Group on data collection, it is recommended to develop rules of procedure covering a description of working methods and decision-making

	processes as well as general governance aspects, for example, on the election of chairs and follow up of recommendations.
ToR 3. Presentation and discussion of 2017 PGECON workshops	
Workshop on activity levels	
Rec. 5	PGECON recommends that the minimum wage could be used as a threshold to allow a distinction between active and less active vessels and in case the minimum wage is not available, the theoretical estimated value could be used (see also appendix). Alternatively, the indicator of at-risk-of-poverty can be used as it is available for all MS. In specific cases where a threshold is already used, it could be discussed whether this threshold could be included.
Small Scale Fisheries	
Rec. 6	PGECON recommends that when balance sheets are available, the total value of assets and value of long/short debts have to be split by vessel, according to the capital value of each vessel estimated through the PIM which is used to “weight” the share on the total value.
Rec. 7	In case balance sheets are not available, estimation methodology of value of capital and value of debts have to be in line and derived from the PIM. In particular, the value of long/short term debts can be estimated by multiplying the financial position ratio by the value of assets.
Rec. 8	For the small scale fleet vessels less than 10 meters, it could be assumed that 1 Day at Sea is equivalent to 1 Fishing Day as far as no other data contradicts this hypothesis. Nevertheless, this assumption has to be assessed regionally by fishery, as significant differences can occur between them.
Rec. 9	People working only onshore and paid from vessels should be included if their activity has a direct link with the fishing operations. Employment on shore should include those activities, which directly related to small scale fisheries and mostly carried out by fishermen and their family members, but not entirely related to other economic sectors and specialties.
ToR 4 - New AR Templates	
Conclusion	PGECON has contributed and should continue to have a key role in developing guidance for data quality regarding data collection methodologies. This could be for the basis of a future SIM workshop.
ToR 5. SIM data collection of fish processing	
Rec. 10	For the segments with “main” fish processing activities, “Turnover” variable, should include only Turnover related to the principal fish processing activity.
Rec. 11	Under “Other income” all the other revenues from other activities apart from fish processing should be provided.
Rec. 12	To adapt, as soon as possible, the variables table and the related definition on the DCF website, in order to provide MS with updated guidelines.
Rec. 13	For JRC, in future data calls, to ask MS to include comments when submitting data, to indicate if turnover is TOTAL turnover.
ToR 6 – STECF Updates and SecFish	

Conclusion	<p>Under WP1 - There needs to be an updated the section in the questionnaire on the rules of procedure of PGECON and on the status of PGECON. It was suggested that text, drafted between PGECON chairs, SecFish and DG MARE, should be included which would provide information on the background of the question about converting PGECON into an RCG so that respondents and MS can make a better informed decision when answering the question of PGECON status.</p> <p>Under WP5 - It was concluded that the variables/information presented in the questionnaire should be available at the enterprise level due to the rules and regulations in EU on traceability of fish products all through the value chain. It was also pointed out that even though that all this information is available at the enterprise level it can be difficult to get access to this information and it will probably be very time consuming for the enterprises to report the detailed information. The question of confidentiality was also raised and it should be kept in mind if the data is collected and stored. DG Mare is currently putting forward suggestions to EUROSTAT to expand the Combined Nomenclature regarding fish product on the CN 8 number level, so more species can be identified using this code. The main argument for collecting these data have been that it would enable an assessment of local and regional dependency of the fish processing sector on local and regional fisheries or aquaculture sectors.</p>
Rec. 14	<p>Under WP6 - It was agreed that PGECON should advise JRC on appropriate reporting structure for social data to be included in the data call. PGECON recommends organizing a Workshop to discuss and agree appropriate reporting structure for social data. It was agreed that such a Workshop should take place before data call is issued. Topics to discuss at the Workshop could include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How data is intended to be analyzed and presented. 2. Agreement on methods to raise data from sample to the whole population. <p>Discussion and advice to MARE and JRC in view of preparing the structure for the 2019 data call as regards social data.</p>
Conclusion	<p>Under WP6 - There was also a suggestion put forward that a special session on EU-MAP socio-economic variable data collection could be planned for the EAFE conference 23-25 April 2019. This was agreed by most MS.</p>
ToR 7 – PGECON Calendar 2018-2019	
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PGECON 2019 will be held in Slovenia 13th-17th May of 2019. • PGECON 2019 should include a ToR on Aquaculture with specific reference on the land locked MS and a ToR on recreational catch data. • A Workshop on the Socio-Economic data call structure will be organized before the end of 2018 with JRC in attendance. Provisional time is late November in Athens. • A second workshop to reassess Capital Value estimations and PIM is planned for the first quarter of 2019. The venue is to be decided.

4. ToR 1. Statistical issues and methodologies in data collection of fishing fleet

4.1. Objectives

- To share results from case studies on review and updates on capital value estimation methods and PIM carried out in Finland and Lithuania.
- To present and consider the need for an assessment on the regional approach of capital evaluation.
- For other MS to present and discuss issues they had concerning estimation of capital value.

4.2. Achievements

Finland and Lithuania's studies on the estimation methods of capital values were presented. These presentations generated considerable discussion and debate about capital value estimations. There has been a continuous debate about the advantages and disadvantages of the use of the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM). Previously a workshop was held on the implementation and use of the PIM method, but since then, new countries have joined the DC MAP and the data availability has changed in some other countries. The outputs of this estimation are of major importance for the estimation of the economic performance of the fishing fleets the methods and assumptions for estimating the capital value and capital costs. Therefore, it is very important that the methods used are transparent and where possible harmonized among Member States.

4.2.1. Finland Summary

The study presented by Finland aimed to compare the use of PIM and financial statements to estimate capital values. The aim was to demonstrate how the differing methods and their results have implications to economic balance indicators. Data for Price per Capacity Unit (PCU) estimations for the study were sourced from insurance values of vessels (Insurance companies and expert knowledge), book values (accountant surveys and expert knowledge) and financial statements were sources from Statistics Finland. The relative consumption rates of the capital value by asset type and fleet segments are outlined in the presentations in Annex III. The results compared the PCU based on book value versus insurance values for different segments and the economic indicator outputs. The main conclusions from the study demonstrated that there were differences between economic analysis and financial analysis and that the PCU estimation was sensitive to data availability and the assumptions used. The results raise questions about the implications of activity thresholds on balance indicators and the conclusion of fleet balance.

4.2.2. Lithuania Summary

During 2017 Lithuania conducted a study on capital value calculation using only book values and compared results with capital value calculation using the PIM. There were two main aims of this study, to see the possibility to use end of the year book values of vessels, to calculate capital value and to revise capital value calculation with PIM by refining input data.

To achieve these goals Lithuania conducted a study on depreciation accounting methods in Lithuania fishing fleet companies. Gathered data consisted of:

- Depreciation methods used in companies and their reasoning behind it;
- Depreciation rates and age schedules by vessel structure;
- Residual values of depreciated vessel;
- Yearly values of depreciated vessel at the end of the year by vessel structure;
- Number of major repairs by vessel structure.

A questionnaire was carried out to collect these data. The results were as follows:

- Response rate was 75% of all active vessels (73% of all Lithuanian fishing companies).
- All companies, which provided data, use linear depreciation scheme, in accordance with Lithuanian legislation;
- Vessel renewal age for different segments is different and range from 6 years for 0-10m length vessels to 10 years for 24-40m vessels.
- Renewal age for different vessel parts (hull engine, etc.) differs for separate segments.
- Most of the fleet showed depreciation residual value as 1 EUR, which is misleading, as vessels, after full depreciation cycle could be sold for scrap value, which would be greater than 1 EUR.
- The structure of the vessel, according to the study, differs from the structure previously used in PIM calculations: The hull percentage in the whole ship value is usually equal to the value of engine and transmission, also other gear (fishing gear) was underrated in PIM and is in greater value according to the study.
- Major repairs do not coincide to the renewals age (depreciation age) used in accounting. However major repairs align to the data gathered by AIRBC on investments to a vessel.

According to these findings, new PIM method input data was compiled, which reflect as best as possible the real Lithuania fishing fleet structure and depreciation schemes, also coinciding with depreciation schemes used in Lithuanian fishing fleet companies.

According to the main study (on capital value calculation using only book values and compared results with capital value calculation using PIM) Lithuania investigated the possibility to calculate capital value without using PIM, by using only end of the year book values of vessels. Data on book values is readily available on agricultural information and business center (AIRBC) questionnaires DR-1., which in turn can be used directly to calculate capital value, because book values essentially are the same as values calculated by PIM - depreciated vessel values at current prices, and because they represent real data from companies, it is argued that they are better suited for capital value calculation than modeling data with PIM. However, during the analysis and capital value calculation process, some problems arose by using book keeping values:

- Not all companies are legally bound to gather data on vessel values. According to Lithuanian accounting legislation there are two main possibilities for the companies on how to organize their accounting – the simplified accounting and the double entry accounting, in accordance to their revenue, number of employees, and other factors. Therefore, there will be a need for the estimation of book values for smaller companies using simplified accounting;
- Book-keepings are bound to the company, not the vessel. Therefore, when using rather primitive accounting techniques it will not be possible to separate the yearly book-keeping values between separate vessels, instead an estimation is needed;
- Vessel age – the newer the vessel, the better it will represent the actual value of a vessel. However, the average age of Lithuanian fleet is very old;
- The depreciation age used is not always representative of the usage age of a vessel. There is a real possibility, that companies are using depreciation rates which do not coincide with

real life values. Also, investments to the vessel are used as common repairs and not as major repairs, therefore prolonging the life of the real vessel, but it is not reflected in long term asset accounting creating inconsistencies between book values and real values. As the fleet is getting older the reliability of bookkeeping data on vessel value, compared to real life vessel value, can be questioned. Furthermore, companies may depreciate vessels in accounting faster to decrease revenue tax.

- It is difficult modeling for vessels with unknown values which includes modeling the whole cycle of depreciation of a vessel.

According to the results, using book values for capital value calculation is plausible but has constraining issues in terms of reliability and difficulty in collecting and modeling data from the point of theoretical application.

The study also included a revision of the calculation of capital value using PIM by revising input data used for calculating PCU for PIM. This was done by using the study on depreciation rates in Lithuania to update depreciation rates, renewal age, vessel structure and residual values in capital value calculation using PIM, and finally, modifying PIM calculation sheet to better accommodate MS specific calculation issues.

For revising input data for PCU, Lithuania gathered additional data through supplementary surveys on initial vessel selling values through vessel selling brokers and adverts and data on initial values of vessel through AIRBC questioners on actual buying prices of vessels, and finally, as input data for PCU use book value data from AIRBC. All three initial values were remodeled to new theoretical vessel values.

Lithuania also modified the PIM excel sheet. The given PIM calculation sheet calculates capital value for one segment, using one PCU for all vessels in that segment. However, in Lithuanian experience, calculations often had to be remade due to changes in allocation of vessels to different segments. As a result, the value of a given vessel changes, according to the segment to which it has been assigned. In some cases, the value might not represent the true value of a given vessel. Therefore, the calculation sheet was modified so that the vessel value would always be calculated by segment PCU to which it should be assigned. The changes were also made to be able to apply different depreciation schemes for different segments, to use different initial values (segment PCU or vessel value) for different vessels within a segment. This method helped to remove confidentiality issues in capital value calculation in Lithuania, also better represents the actual values of vessels and actual depreciation schemes used in Lithuania.

As result, it was practically confirmed that in Lithuania bookkeeping values are underrated, and that selling prices of second hand vessels from market are overrated. Second hand vessel purchasing values (AIRBC) could represent the actual prices of vessel in Lithuania fleet, because as a value it represents the purchase prices of a vessel representing all of it specification, mass etc. A disadvantage is that these prices might include market fluctuations, and some of the vessel purchasing prices are old, therefore might be underrated. However, according to the average relative error analysis, out of all the models Lithuania has analyzed (capital value calculation by using book values, initial purchasing values and vessel 2nd hand selling values without PIM, also PIM with different initial values - using book values, initial purchasing values and vessel 2nd hand selling values), the current best way of calculating capital value for Lithuania fishing fleet is using PIM with vessel purchasing values gathered through ARBC questionnaires, updated PIM input values (depreciation rates, renewal age, vessel structure, residual value) and revised PIM calculation sheet.

4.3. Recommendations

To ensure comparability of the methodology of estimating capital value and share best practices as well as to facilitate optimisation of data collection and estimation procedures in the Member States PGECON recommends having a workshop dealing with the issues raised in this ToR. It should be held in early 2019. The ToRs for the workshop could include:

1. Present and discuss MS experiences in approaches and results from estimating fleet capital value and calculation capital costs through PIM and alternative methods.
2. Compare price per capacity unit applied by different MS and assumptions made on the PIM method (age schedules, depreciation schemes, depreciation rates, etc.).
3. Compare Economic analysis resulting from the use of different assumptions.

5. ToR 2 PGECON Governance and Rules of Procedure

5.1. Objectives

- Follow-up of PGECON 2017 task regarding the governance and structure of PGECON. First objective was to prepare a draft version of PGECON rules of procedure (RoP) based on examples from Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs).
- On the possibility to strengthen PGECON legal status (evolution from subgroup of Commission Expert Working group on data collection to becoming a pan-regional RCG).
- To agree on a roadmap for MS decision on the future PGECON legal status

5.2. Achievements

The session began with presentations from DG MARE (Oana Surdu, DG MARE, Unit C3) which focused on the roles of the RCGs and PGECON chairs presented the project of PGECON RoPs. Currently PGECON is considered as a subgroup of the Commission Expert Working group on data collection. In order to make PGECON recommendations more binding to Member States, to strengthen its role, to ensure broader attendance of all relevant Member States and have better coordination with end users, PGECON could consider changing its legal status to a pan-regional RCG. RCGs, which are established by Article 9 paragraph 2 of Data Collection Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, have a role in developing and implementing procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data at a regional level in order to enable and improve the reliability of scientific advice.

RCGs have the option of developing Regional Work Plans (RWP) which can be prepared according to Article 9 paragraph 8 of the above mentioned Regulation. The RWP may include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data which might be relevant for PGECON. If adopted at the level of the RCG, the RWP would override the non-compliant parts of adopted national work plans of the relevant Member States.

The main questions raised from the group were concerning the content of a possible RWP, the applicability of one pan-regional work plan to all MS and at what level of detail RWP have to be prepared. Economic data collection even at fairly harmonized EU level has some regional and methodological peculiarities, especially in the data collection from small scale fisheries. However,

there are currently no rules beyond these as to what the plan shall contain or how detailed it should be. The level of how prescriptive a possible future RWP would be it is a matter for decision by PGECON. Another issue is the mandatory nature of participation by MS, considering that most of NC are biologists it is not clear what representativeness can be ensured by expert economists nominated by the NCs. In the meeting it was explained that MS representation can be either the NC or permanent experts designated to attend the meeting and replace NC as well as any other experts who would be nominated by the MS. The procedure of PGECON attendance, MS representation and decision-making process should be established in the PGECON RoP.

Another open question for discussion was regarding the benefits of PGECON becoming an RCG apart from a legally binding RWP and if there would be any financial implications if work plans were not followed by MS. From the discussion it was evident that there are much more specific aspects in separate MS concerning economic data collection which may not be covered by a generalised RWP. However, general rules and methods for economic data collection are applicable to every MS. The question is whether a pan-regional work plan should cover only general rules leaving some flexibility to MS or if it should be very specific.

Finally, the decision-making process was a vital discussion point. Whether 'decision making' should be based on majority of votes or another method of consensus needs to be decided. Will MS have veto rights and if so how consensus would be reached.

However, during the 2018 PGECON meeting and following consultation with MS it was agreed that there was not enough information available to experts to decide if PGECON should become a RCG at this meeting. Taking into account that a RCG has to be established by MS and shall consist of experts and NC which represent MS in the decision making process, the decision on PGECON status should be agreed at the MS level, for example in each MS national coordination meetings. To facilitate the communication with MS regarding the decision on the status, PGECON 2018 agreed that SECfish project WP1 could be involved in the first step initiating discussion at MS level.

SecFish WP 1 project will include a question on the status of PGECON in its planned questionnaire to gather a consensus on this proposal. Text outlining the implications of RCG status will be drafted in consultation between PGECON chairs, DG MARE and SecFish WP1 participants and included in the questionnaire. At PGECON 2018, experts were asked to raise this question about PGECON status and representativeness from MS as an agenda point to be at their National co-ordination meetings. There will need then to receive the feedback from each MS in preparation of the NC meeting which will be in 2019. Additionally, the PGECON committee will send an email to the NCs to ask that this be brought up at national co-ordination meeting or in other for at national level to decide on the MS position on PGECON becoming an RCG, in preparation of the next NC meeting, and will provide short summary from PGECON discussions on the main points on changing the status of PGECON.

Whether PGECON becomes a RCG or remains a subgroup of the Commission Expert Working group on data collection, it is recommended that PGECON develop a RoPs covering a description of working methods and decision-making processes as well as general governance aspects, for example, election of chairs follow up of recommendations.

5.3. Recommendations

1. PGECON recommends that MS should indicate their position regarding the future of PGECON legal status (continuation of PGECON as subgroup of the Commission Expert Working Group on data collection or its evolution into an RCG). MS should discuss these

options within their National coordination meetings or in another suitable scenario. Feedback from each MS should be addressed to PGECON chairs before the end of 2018 while the future PGECON Status will be confirmed at the next NC meeting.

2. Further consultation with MS needs to take place before a decision can be made on future status of PGECON. For consultation, PGECON 2018 should provide summary of the above options and communicate to every MS National Correspondents regarding the aim and main points of changing status. First information on changing PGECON status should reach MS by SECFISH WP1 questionnaire.
3. Regardless of whether PGECON becomes an RCG or remains a subgroup of the Commission Expert Working Group on data collection, it is recommended to develop rules of procedure covering a description of working methods and decision-making processes as well as general governance aspects, for example, on the election of chairs and follow up of recommendations.

6. ToR 3. Presentation and discussion of 2017 PGECON workshops

6.1.1. Workshop on activity levels

6.1.1.1. Objectives

- To present results from the Workshop on activity levels carried out in The Hague during 25 -29th September of 2017
- To decide on possible follow up work regarding the application of threshold in data reporting.
- To define whether reporting should be carried out at a regional level or national level, since standard of living and economies vary from MS and regions.

6.1.1.2. Achievements

Comparison of threshold indicators with At-risk-of-poverty threshold

The results of the workshop on activity levels were presented by the moderator Hans van Oostenbrugge. The workshop on activity levels concluded that the minimum wage would be suitable as threshold to distinguish between active and less active vessels, but that the disadvantage of this indicator was that it is not available for some countries. This problem could be overcome by estimating a theoretical level of minimum income for the countries with missing values. During the discussion on the results PGECON indicated another indicator that could be used as a threshold; the At-risk-of-poverty threshold. This threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equivalent disposable income (after social transfers). It is expressed in Purchase Parity Standards (PPS) in order to take into account differences in cost of living across EU Member States and is available from Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/TESSI014>). Table 2 shows the values of this indicator and shows a comparison of the values of the At-risk-of-poverty threshold and the minimum wage.

Table 2 Information on various possible threshold systems to distinguish between normally active and low active fish, and estimated levels of minimum wage, based on the relation between minimum wage and Relative GDP PPS, and the proportion of minimum wage/At-risk of poverty indicator and the estimated minimum wage/At-risk of poverty.

Country	Relative GDP PPS (EU 28=100)	Minimum wage per year (€)	At-risk-of-poverty threshold - EU-SILC survey	Estimated minimum wage	Residual	Min wage/At-risk of poverty	Est. min wage/At-risk of poverty
Austria	36,54		14	15,2		-	1,12
Belgium	34,22	18,022	12	13,8	-4	1,44	1,11
Bulgaria	13,92	2,209	4	2,0	-0	0,55	0,50
Croatia	17,11	4,747	5	3,9	-1	0,90	0,73
Cyprus	23,49		10	7,6		-	0,79
Czech Republic	25,52	3,981	8	8,8	5	0,53	1,17
Denmark	36,25		13	15,0		-	1,18
Estonia	21,46	4,68	7	6,4	2	0,66	0,90
Finland	31,61		12	12,3		-	1,04
France	30,45	17,49	12	11,6	-6	1,40	0,93
Germany	35,67	17,28	13	14,6	-3	1,36	1,15
Greece	19,43	8,205	5	5,2	- 3	1,55	0,99
Hungary	19,43	3,993	5	5,2	1	0,79	1,04
Ireland	51,33	17,542	11	23,7	6	1,61	2,18
Italy	27,84		10	10,1		-	1,04
Latvia	18,85	4,32	6	4,9	1	0,78	0,88
Lithuania	21,75	3,6	6	6,6	3	0,65	1,18
Luxembourg	77,43	23,076	17	38,9	16	1,37	2,31
Malta	27,55	8,646	10	9,9	1	0,85	0,98
Netherlands	37,12	18,022	13	15,5	-3	1,43	1,23
Poland	20,01	4,914	7	5,6	1	0,75	0,85
Portugal	22,33	7,07	6	6,9	- 0	1,10	1,08
Romania	17,11	2,61	3	3,9	1	0,91	1,35
Slovakia	22,33	4,56	6	6,9	2	0,72	1,10
Slovenia	24,07	9,489	9	7,9	- 2	1,02	0,85
Spain	26,68	9,08	9	9,4	0	1,00	1,04
Sweden	35,96		12	14,8		-	1,19
United Kingdom	31,32	16,546	11	12,1	- 4	1,57	1,15

The disadvantage of using minimum wage as a threshold is the fact that it is not available for all countries. As the minimum wage is related to the relative GDP PPS (see Figure 16.1), the missing values can be estimated using a regression analyses (as done in the table). Both the minimum wage and the At-risk-of-poverty threshold are closely related to the GDP PPS.

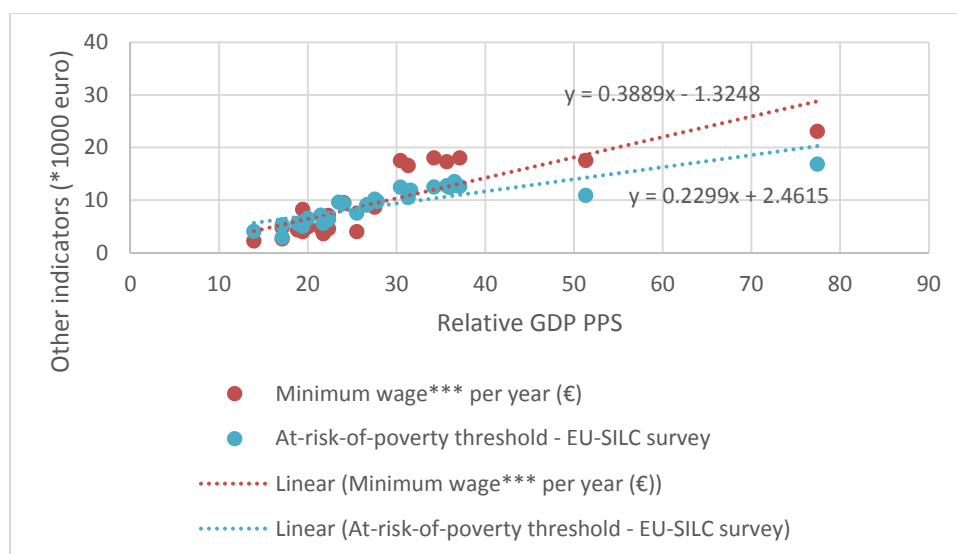


Figure 6-1 Relationship between minimum wage and At-risk-of-poverty threshold with the relative DGP PPS.

From the comparison between the two indicators it seems that the At-risk-of-poverty threshold is very much related, although the At-risk-of-poverty threshold is lower for countries with higher minimum wage. Also, the estimated minimum wage is closely related to the At-risk-of-poverty threshold, but values of the At-risk-of-poverty threshold for Ireland and Luxemburg are relatively low compared to the estimated minimum wage. This is mainly due to the high DGP PPS in these countries.

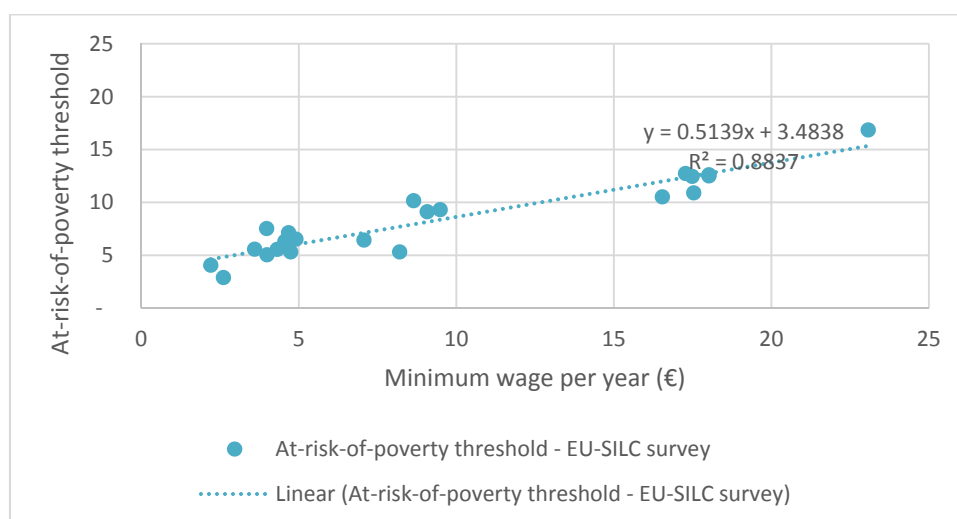


Figure 6-2 Relationship between minimum wage and At-risk-of-poverty threshold.

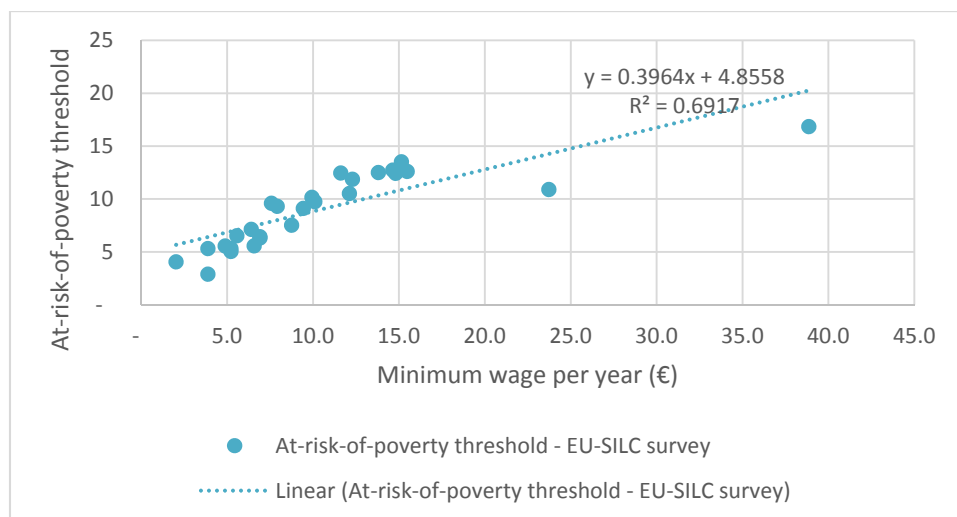


Figure 6-3 Relationship between estimated minimum wage and At-risk-of-poverty threshold.

In conclusion, it seems that it is possible to estimate a theoretical value for the minimum wage for countries without a minimum wage, based on the general relationship between minimum wage and GDP PPS. The At-risk-of-poverty threshold could be useful as an alternative threshold for distinguishing between active and low active vessels. As its levels for various countries are comparable to the minimum wage the results of implementing this threshold will be comparable to those for the minimum wage, although further testing would be preferable.

During the discussion various advantages and disadvantages of the proposed threshold system were discussed. One of the disadvantages of the minimum wage is that it has no clear relation with fisheries management. The threshold on VAT-eligibility has such a relationship in Finland as only companies which are eligible for VAT (threshold of €10,000 turnover annually) can apply for EMFF funding. However, as concluded by the subgroup the indicator for VAT eligibility was not suitable as threshold in most countries as the level was much too high for most small scale fisheries revenues. Moreover, the relationship between the revenues per vessel (indicator chosen as threshold) and the revenues per company is not strait forward.

This highlights another aspect of the difficulty of applying a threshold that has a clear relation with reality. During the workshop it was highlighted that the threshold could be enhanced by taking into account the number of fishermen on board and the proportion of GVA/value of landings. During the discussion in PGECON it was also mentioned that in small scale fisheries, it is quite common that one fisherman has more than one vessel, so that his income is higher than the income per vessel. Moreover, it was discussed that having all of these specifics (number of vessels per fisher, number of fishers per vessel, proportion of GVA/value of landings) vary per vessel and that correction of the general threshold based on historical average values per segment might not lead to better threshold levels, whereas the transparency of the threshold system will be lowered when specific thresholds are applied for specific fleet segments and year.

PGECON concludes that although finding the perfect level of a threshold to distinguish between normal activity and low activity fishing vessels is impossible, PGECON recommends that a simple, transparent and pragmatic approach to this issue is taken.

6.1.1.3. Recommendations

1. PGECON recommends that the minimum wage could be used as a threshold and in case the minimum wage is not available, the theoretical estimated value could be used. Alternatively, the indicator of at-risk-of-poverty can be used as it is available for all Member States. In specific cases where a threshold is already used, it could be discussed whether this threshold could be included.

6.1.2. Small Scale Fisheries

6.1.2.1. Objectives

- To present the achievements from Workshop on Small Scale Fisheries with regard to description of the small-scale fisheries and fishing habits per macro-area and management measures per macro-area
- To share Workshop results on data needs in relation to peculiarities of small-scale vessels and suggested data collection procedures for SSF

6.1.2.2. Achievements

The workshop for SSF was moderated by Monica Gambino and presented the results of the SSF workshop held in The Hague on 25-29th of September 2017. The proposal for a SSF workshop stemmed from the Fisheries Data Collection Experts Subgroup of the 5th Planning Group on Economic Issues (PGECON, Zagreb 2016) and was mainly aimed to get a comprehensive description of SSF at national and regional level (in order to provide a comparison in terms of activity, social and economic profile, sustainability and management measures) and to deal with some pending issues coming from the 2nd DCF workshop on transversal variables (Nicosia, 2016) and the meeting on statistical issues and methodologies (SIM subgroup of DCF/PGECON, Rome, 2016). In PGECON 2017 (Vilnius, 2017) terms of reference were discussed and agreed

The main outputs from the workshops were as follows:

1. Description of the small-scale fisheries and fishing habits per macro-area (North Sea, Med. Sea, Atlantic, Baltic, etc.).

Questionnaires about SSF fishing sector were disseminated, before the workshop, to Member States. Eighteen of them responded referring to forty-four fleet segments for Mediterranean (GSA 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25 and 29) and to fifty-eight fleet segments for North/East Atlantic, Baltic, North Sea and France other regions and covering eighty-five percent of the whole SSF European Fleet registered in 2015 (DCF, 2017). The comparative analysis highlighted the high proportion of small-scale vessels and employees in nearly all EU countries though it has to be assessed by region as significant differences can occur between them. The employment in SSF represents more than fifty percent of the total workers in fishery in most countries when more than 75% of the total EU fleet is classified into the segment of passive gears below 12m. SSF fleet segments of Greece, France Mediterranean, Italy, France Atlantic and Slovenia recorded the highest SSF activity levels above 100 average days at sea. Nevertheless, this remains relatively quite low comparing with the Large Scale Fleet segments which reported average days at sea above 150 days in 2015. SSF also highlights a large diversity in terms of target species, gear used, activity levels and commercial strategies. According to data collected the number of family members employed in

activities on shore ranges from around 25-30% up to almost 80%. The incidence of SSF on household income of the boat owner ranges from 50-60% to around 80%. Regarding information on sales market channels, the main are wholesalers, fishmongers and direct sales except for SSF fleet segments from Baltic and North Sea regions where the main sales market is processing industry.

Data collection procedures also reflect the diversity of structures of SSF fleets. Two different type of SSF fishing activity data collection is now underway in EU: 1) census approach (with adapted declarative forms, sales notes, landings declarations, geo-location data) and 2) sampling approach (stratified sampling of vessels or clustered sampling of fishing trips). Census approach is the most common way used for Member States with a relative limited number of vessels when sampling approach is the primary data collection source used in countries with large and fragmented SSF fleet segments as Italy and Greece. Statistical surveys based on questionnaires are widely used by all countries to collect economic and social variables. Most Member States use alternative or supplementary data sources to verify the information.

2. Management measures per macro-area.

MS were asked to summarize any management measures used in their SSF and to provide a summary of their fleet registration systems and how this may influence estimates of SSF activity. The exercise did highlight the variety of management measures in places in MS which reflects the heterogeneity and diversity of the SSF fleets across MS. The system of vessel registration by MS can impact on how activity is estimated. In most MS fishing vessels must apply for a license and then they are placed on National registers. The frequency of license renewal can differ between Member States as does the amount of vessels remaining on national registers that might not be active. Concerning Management Measures, as already highlighted in other reports, the lack of/or incomplete and low quality information for SSF has resulted in a low perceived importance for SSF stocks and economic output (e.g., landings value and effort). This lack of data has been highlighted as one of the main issues in obstructing management for SSF. While, in general, SSF can be less harmful to stocks than LSF due to their less intensive fishing methods they can in certain areas have significant impact on stocks in certain local fisheries where there is overcapacity, internal competition and overexploited stocks.

3. Data needs in relation to peculiarities of small-scale vessels and suggested data collection procedures for SSF.

To that end, the workshop discussed the main findings and outstanding questions arising from previous meetings on small-scale fisheries and dealt with some of questions/issues raised during the meetings (e.g. the 2nd DCF Workshop on transversal variables, Nicosia 2016). The group discussed the issue relating to the definition of small-scale fleet for data collection purposes. Given the data collection issues (lack of legal basis for direct reporting of activity using EU logbooks for less than 10m vessels -8m in Baltic and no VMS obligation for less than 12m) and in light of what exactly the terms 'Small-scale fleet' or 'Coastal fleet' refers to varies across the range of end-users, the workshop agreed it was more precise to refer to vessels with and without logbooks, or vessels with or without VMS data as the major difference in situations for the SSF is related to the sources of information available. The group agreed, that regarding the SSF as only vessels using passive gears and excluding those active gears is, for data collection purposes, less relevant as the issues related to data collection and calculation of fishing activity variables are similar for both groups of vessels. Consequently, and for specific data collection needs and fishing activity variables calculation, this part of the fleet could be assessed as a data poor fleet segment which clarifies the fact that there are specific data collection issues related to these vessels that do not apply to the large-scale fleet. It is clearer then to refer to fleet segments by vessel length (LOA) ranges (<10m, 10-12m and >=12m, under-8m in Baltic Sea); this view is also in line with the view adopted by WGCATCH and SSF Nantes workshop.

The group discussed the issues regarding the SSF data collection procedures and agreed that the choice between Census approach and Sampling approach should be based on cost efficiency including level of reliability/quality of data assessed to be reached by each approach envisaged and data resolution needed. Regarding data quality/reliability, the group agreed that assessing the coverage/completeness of the estimates reached by the data collection is a specific issue that will require specific attention especially when census approach is used to survey vessels less than 10/12 meters or when it is based on sales note. Furthermore, suggested during the 2nd Transversal variables DCF workshop, the group continues also to debate the basic "Nicosia" principles (developed for vessels carrying logbooks) adopted for fishing effort calculation. In many SSF cases departure time and arrival time are not collected such that the "Days at Sea" could not be calculated based on the hours spent at sea and in turn the "24h period definition" could not be applied. The assumption of the "trip by trip" calculation (e.g. separate trips have to be always counted separated) could not be applied in many SSF (as data collection procedures often collect data on a "day by day basis") The "trip by trip" calculation methodology could have a great impact for some of SSF for which usual activity is to perform two fishing trips during the same day, one to set gears or put gears in the sea, one to take away the gears and catches from the sea. The other fishing effort measures calculation (e.g. "effort calculation methodology for passive and active gears", "the adopted methodology to apportion days at sea and fishing days between gears and areas", "calendar day fishing day calculation") has to be in line, as far as possible, with the methodology established for vessels carrying logbooks considering the data available and the way to collect them. In general, less than 10 meters vessels have a daily activity and that, for them, it could be assumed that 1 Day at Sea is equivalent to 1 Fishing Day as far as no other data contradicts this hypothesis. Nevertheless, the workshop stressed the fact that this assumption has to be assessed regionally by fishery, as significant differences can occur between them.

4. Methodologies for collecting socio-economic variables in SSF.

The main issue was the amendment in the definition of engaged crew proposed by SIM and endorsed by PGECON. According to the previous DCF definition, only people working on-board or on-shore and on-board should be considered in the number of people employed in the sector while people working only on-shore were excluded. SIM found that especially in some countries and in some segments (e.g. SSF) the number of people that work on-shore but contribute actively to the income of the sector is not so negligible. This change in the definition is going to affect all the employment variables, including unpaid labour. The discussion has been facilitated by a template, prepared during the subgroup filled in for each MS represented at the workshop. The group concluded on the relevance of the on-shore employment for SSF but considering that, until now, the collection of employment variables has been based only on the labour on-board or on-board/on-shore this amendment is likely producing the addition of new variable to the EU-MAP. Therefore, the group primarily recommended to further discuss the concept of employment on-shore (in general and not only linked to SSF) and to specify which could be on-shore activities that should be considered as linked directly to fishing operations.

Concerning the financial position ratio, in EU-MAP this indicator has been replaced by the two terms of the ratio: "long/short debts" and "total assets". The group agreed that when balance sheets are available, the total value of assets and value of long/short debts have to be split by vessel, according to the capital value of each vessel estimated through the PIM which is used to "weight" the share on the total value (SIM). Similarly, in case balance sheets are not available, estimation methodology of value of capital and value of debts have to be in line and derived from the PIM. In particular, the value of long/short term debts can be estimated by multiplying the financial position ratio by the value of assets. The group also suggested considering the submission of the value of debts "optional" for small SSF segment in the fleet data call, at least in the first years of EU-MAP data calls.

After presentation of main results from SSF workshop in PGECON 2018 meeting a large part of the discussion centred on what should be included in the definition of onshore employment and personnel costs. There was a general consensus that if a fishing entities employment has a direct link to the fishing activity then it should be included.

PGECON 2018 considered that for employment on shore would be valuable to have a list of activities that should be considered as linked directly to fishing operations and would be guidance for MS in their data collection.

For large scale fisheries there are more people employed onshore and this employment is not taken into account. However, PGECON group stressed that adding employment on shore for large scale fisheries could have an adverse effect on bio-economic models. This should be included as a point for the next DC MAP. From the discussion it emerged that in large scale fishery people “exclusively employed on shore” can also include people who are paid from the vessel although their activity (e.g. book keepers) refers to other economic sectors. Hence, in these cases the following criteria “only activities linked to fishery sector should be included” is not applicable.

On the other hand, for SSF (usually characterized by higher incidence of unpaid labour), the work of those people carrying out activities on shore that are generally done by the same fishermen (in the same areas or for similar fisheries) as e.g. repairing nets, painting the vessel, etc. should be taken into account. It was generally agreed that in terms of onshore employment this was important for the small scale fisheries. For consistency reasons the definition should remain the same as indicated in the 2016 SIM report and added by “Employment on shore should include those activities, which directly related to small scale fisheries and mostly carried out by fishermen and their family members, but not entirely related to other economic sectors and specialties”.

6.1.2.3. Recommendations

1. PGECON recommends that when balance sheets are available, the total value of assets and value of long/short debts have to be split by vessel, according to the capital value of each vessel estimated through the PIM which is used to “weight” the share on the total value.
2. In cases where balance sheets are not available, estimation methodology of value of capital and value of debts have to be in line and derived from the PIM. In particular, the value of long/short term debts can be estimated by multiplying the financial position ratio by the value of assets.
3. For the small scale fleet vessels less than 10 meters, it could be assumed that 1 Day at Sea is equivalent to 1 Fishing Day as far as no other data contradicts this hypothesis. Nevertheless, this assumption has to be assessed regionally by fishery, as significant differences can occur between them.
4. People working only onshore and paid from vessels should be included if their activity has a direct link with the fishing operations. Employment on shore should include those activities, which directly related to small scale fisheries and mostly carried out by fishermen and their family members, but not entirely related to other economic sectors and specialties.

7. ToR 4. New AR and NP Templates

7.1. Objectives

- To present the new AR Report structure and explain the process of the AR new template, which was formulated during two EWGs EWG 17-17 (1 and 2).

7.2. Achievements

Following the template design the commission launched a contract for automatic checks, which was meant to enable a comparison as far as possible the work plan and the annual report and the solution was to work with macros in Excel. For timing constraints (submission of AR and the timing of the evaluation meeting), Excel would be the quickest way to have these automated. These will be used as pre-screening for the AR. There is a second phase for the IT contract which will run the checks thus pre-screening the ARs, followed by a manual check of the AR. The idea is to see how the automatic tool has worked, what are the missing points and how far can we improve it so for next year. When the automatic checks will be incorporated it applies for the automatic pre-screening of AR. This will give some time also for feedback, this year, at the AR evaluation meeting. It was not opportune to implement a web-based version given that these tables would change again after the new EU-MAP.

There was agreement among many experts that new columns should not have been included in the AR tables, specifically the inclusion of 'cluster' as a new variable. It is accepted that MS would have already reported the clustering information as part of the data call, but it was added to assist with the evaluation.

Data Quality needs to be improved and this is seen as in incremental progress. There is a real role for PGECON in terms of quality reporting and how PGECON can assist in this role and provide advice to MS.

The AR has a number of pilot studies and there was discussion about how these will be assessed. It isn't clear how this will be evaluated as there is a lot of text and experts were unsure how one can go about this without having a separate workshop to tackle the pilot studies.

Regarding Text Box 5B (and this will also apply to 5A) on data quality, the way in which the information is structured might be misinterpreted to imply that information should be supplied under point 1 whereas this is just background for what follows. It should be noted that Bullet point 1 in table 5B of the AR is of explanatory nature rather than something which should be answered by MS as all the issues are already addressed in 3A-C and in subsequent bullet points of text box 5b. Thus "1" should be moved above the horizontal line, indicating that it is explanatory text and the "1" should be erased."

PGECON has had and should continue to have a key role in developing guidance for data quality and this could for the basis of a future SIM workshop.

8. ToR 5. SIM data collection of fish processing

8.1. Objectives

- To review the fish processing variable definitions with particular emphasis on “Turnover”

8.2. Achievements

This session moderated by Loretta Malvarosa aimed to review the fish processing variable definitions. The discussion centered on a presentation regarding EWG 1716 (The Economic Performance of the EU Fish Processing Industry) and use of Eurostat data as the main source of data and complemented by DCF data if available.

The specific term of references for PGECON dealing with statistical issues for the fish processing sector derive from STECF EWG 17-16, were as follows:

1. Definition of variables: STECF EWG 17-16 carried out a comparison between DCF (requested on a voluntary basis under EUMAP) and ESTAT variables (SBS) in terms of their definitions. It was proposed that this needed more in-depth analysis which could be conducted at PGECON.
2. Use of Eurostat data: STECF EWG 17-16 carried out a check on the match between ESTAT and DCF data over the period 2008-2015. Mismatches exist even for countries using ESTAT data. There is a need for more extensive knowledge from people involved in data collection and familiar with Eurostat data to assess the situation.

All these issues have been addressed by STECF EWG 17-16 in a special chapter of the 2017 Fish processing report, namely the special chapter: ‘Comparison of the data and indicators of the DCF and Eurostat’s Structural Business Statistics’ (p. 67-78). This chapter addressed the following points:

- A. Propose recommendations to build future fish processing reports using Eurostat data as the main source of data and complemented by DCF data if available.
- B. Discuss the main differences across both datasets.
- C. Discuss feasibility of potential improvements to the report (e.g. use of PRODCOM data, reporting and analysis by products/segments).

As far as Point A, this ToR has been built around the main objective of EUMAP as far as the data collection for the fish processing sector: avoid duplication in data collection system. Table 3C of EUMAP: “specify data collection for variables not covered by the ESTAT or for which additional sampling is required”. In order to reply to this ToR STECF EWG 16-17 did a check of the planned data collection for the fish processing sector at MS level for 2017-2019 (WPs). A template was prepared to facilitate this check asking for the following information:

- If the MS has planned a data collection for the fish processing sector (now being on a voluntary basis).
- If this data collection is based on the use of ESTAT (SBS) data.
- If using SBS data, complementary data are collected to reply to EUMAP requirements.
- If MS plan to collect social variables.
- If MS plan to collect data on raw material.
- If there are important issues arising from the WP or according to the experts of people attending the EWG.

A higher number of MS using SBS data as the main reference for data collection over the period 2017-2019 was expected. Indeed, the situation is the following:

- On 27 MS presenting a WP, 21 have included a data collection for the fish processing sector. The 6 countries not presenting a plan for this sector have different reasons;
- On the 21 MS planning a data collection for the fish processing sector, only 6 are going to use exclusively SBS. In 2 cases, SBS will be used partly. For the reminder MS (13), specific survey will be carried out to collect data for the fish processing sector.
- Of 21 MS planning a data collection it is interest to note that a full comparability of future data to past data is reported by experts for most MS.
- Concerning social data, 21 MS planning a data collection for the fish processing sector, all of them are planning to collect social data.
- Concerning raw material, 21 MS planning a data collection for the fish processing sector, 16 MS are planning to collect raw material data in terms of weight and species.

According to these checks it is clear that fish processing data collection under EUMAP will not have Eurostat data as the main source for most MS and very negligible changes are foreseen for a future report (if still based on DCF data), as the data will be collect according to the same methodology as in the past National Programmes for almost all the MS. Experts of EWG 17-16 considered that the request included in the ToRs - “if it would be possible to build future fish processing reports using Eurostat data as the main source of data and complemented by DCF data if available” - can be replied only if considering a future report not completely based on DCF data. EWG 17-16 was looking in detail at Eurostat data available for NACE activity 10.20 and also to availability in terms of timing.

As far as Point 1 and in order to understand if Eurostat data can be used for a future report, STECF EWG 17-16 also looked at the comparability across datasets: DCF vs. ESTAT (SBS). The group carried out a check on the main variables: number of enterprises, turnover and employment and the result is that the two data sets do not completely match. Generally, differences are lower (within +/- 10%) for countries that, according to their WP, declare to use EUROSTAT data for producing DCF data. In some cases, this is due to the fact that MS use specific survey for DCF and, hence, a different reference population (e.g. for some MS SBS do not cover the entire fish processing sector but only a portion of it, most of the time defined by a threshold based on the number of employees, e.g. >20).

Considering that experts attending EWG 17-16 were not all involved in the data collection at MS level, the STECF subgroup recommended to postpone this discussion to the next PGECON, where people attending are delegates of MS.

Beside the match between EUROSTAT and DCF data over the period 2008-2015, experts of EWG 17-16 considered important also to look at the list of DCF variables requested (on a voluntary basis) under EUMAP and if (and how) they match with EUROSTAT variables. The result of this analysis is reported in Table 3.3.4 of the report, where the last column also reports if there is a possibility for MS to derive DCF data from EUROSTAT data. This could be useful both for MS using EUROSTAT data to reply to DCF as well as for comparability, in the future, of DCF data and EUROSTAT data for countries not collecting data under DCF in the future (as it would be good to include also these countries, if they are not going or willing to reply to data calls).

Considering that experts attending EWG 17-16 were not all involved in the data collection at MS level, the STECF sub-group recommended to go deeper in this discussion and on the correct definition of DCF variable as well as on the correspondence with EUROSTAT variables in PGECON 2018, where people attending are for sure delegates of MS.

As far as the review of fish processing variable definitions, the following background documents have been reviewed:

- Definitions of the variables collected under the DCF socioeconomic modules for the fleet, aquaculture and fish processing (<https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/docs-links/socio-eco-var>).
- Matching table between DCF and Eurostat SBS variables Table 3.3.4 of the Economic report of the EU fish processing sector 2017 (Transition), STECF EWG 17-16.

There are still some doubts about the definition of some variables, deriving from cross-check between background docs and experts opinion (STECF EWG 16-17).

Main questions deriving from this first review are:

1. Is turnover for the enterprises carrying out fish processing as their main activity (including turnover from other activities) refers only to the turnover from the 'main' fish processing activity? Someone (experts during STECF EWG 17-16) argues that the approach should be the same between the 'main' and 'non-main' segment: only turnover from the main activities should be collected.
2. What SBS 12 11 0 represent? How other income should be estimated or calculated from SBS?

Following this review questions were posed to PGECON 2018. PGECON should guarantee data comparability, so that each MS is interpreting variable in the same way. To achieve this aim, some questions were submitted to MS delegates during the PGECON 2018 meeting, namely:

- What is MS experience on the estimation of processing turnover?
- Are there other specific issues on variable definition and/or estimation?
- For MS already using SBS, do you agree on matching provided in Table 3.3.4?
- Do MS know why datasets do not match (question to MS already using SBS data)? Is it due to difference in the reference population?
- Are MS planning to change their future data collection and adapt to the use of BS?

In the following table an example of the variable definitions now currently available and the related comments from the PGECON discussion are reported:

Variable	Definition in ad hoc-contract	Comments
Turnover	Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties (SBS code 12 11 0)	SBS code 12 11 0 = Turnover or gross premiums written, meaning total Turnover (including all the activities, not only turnover from "main" activity). SBS provide also Turnover from the principal activity at 3-digit level NACE Rev. 2 (SBS code 18 11 0)
Other income	"Other income" refers to other operating income included in company accounts which are excluded from turnover; income coming from activities other than fish processing.	If the overall turnover includes all the activities (according to SBS), is «other income» replicating the income item?

Following from the main questions in the ToRs, each MS was asked for their approach to data collection and the provision of turnover data. A check on MS approach on estimation of Turnover was carried out and currently, MS have different approach in providing data, as reported in the following table 3:

Table 3 MS approaches to collection of processing data

MS	Data Source – Turnover Definition	Other Variables that are issues	Future plans to change data collection?
Austria	No collection for DCF. Using SBS data on total turnover for processing for main activity is collected.		
Belgium	Financial statements and additional survey for missing info. Turnover provided is the total turnover.		Are planning to look deeper into activities of the companies and look into the differences between Eurostat and the DCF. One of the issues may be due to the NACE codes issues (see Denmark).
Bulgaria	Data for all processing enterprises from questionnaires. Turnover includes all income. The difference between the SBS and DCF is the difference between enterprise and company data collection. DCF used enterprises but there are differences from SBS when they use companies (there shouldn't be differences but there are). They only have main activity.		
Croatia	Total turnover for companies with a main activity. Use a survey and check the financial reports (including additional notes with more info). If these "MAIN" companies have other significant activities, they ask more info.		
Denmark	They use SBS they report total turnover of everything. They have looked into how good the data is and how much of this is from processing, but it is mostly from processing. The data sources are the same for SBS and DCF. The share of their non-main is negligible (maybe less than 5%). However, they use different groups such		If there is a change in the definition they will endeavor to address this.

	as salmon etc., look at commodity statistics and work up from there (based on workplace which might not be in the NACE code). The NACE code might be not up to date enough (Takes some years to update these NACE codes), so if they detect companies that shouldn't be included they exclude them	
Estonia	Data collected from financial statements. Turnover also includes other activities.	
Finland	Financial Statements – Total turnover refers to total turnover. Same data is used for SBS	There shouldn't be any problem as they use the same data. They full list could be reviewed.
France	No Comment	
Germany	Not sure, they do some additional survey to add data to SBS.	
Greece	They have meetings with companies and use financial statements, so perhaps total turnover (not sure)	
Hungary	Collecting total turnover.	They are going to try to separate the non-main Packaging also included in data collection
Ireland	Use total turnover from processing only. Turnover is requested as well as a distinction of their processing turnover.	They plan to assess how data is reported to Eurostat which comes from another source and attempt to harmonize the DCF and Eurostat data streams.
Italy	Before EU-Map they were using total turnover (financial statements). In the future they will adapt. Use Eurostat for some of the pop >10 (Emp.) and financial statement for others.	Issue might be around Subsidies and Investment
Latvia	SBS Statistics Data. They use the turnover of the main activity. In the STECF report there was a difference in the number of enterprises	
Lithuania	Main activity and non-main activity data. Detailed data on income from surveys.	Don't use SBS data. Their data is more detailed than SBS.

		No plans to change but could if needed compare data to SBS.
Malta	Turnover, there are no issues. Data requested through a survey. Main activity they take total turnover, if they are identified as non-main they ask that they at least give an estimation of the total turnover from main activity.	No plans to change.
Poland	Collecting data in questionnaire can split turnover total turnover and other activities. For now, they are providing total turnover.	They aren't going to change to SBS. They can provide data for income by activity
Slovenia	Turnover from the main activity, and also No. the data about other income.	
UK	They conduct surveys for DCF and the data is not comparable. The SBS uses too little data points.	They do not plan to.

From the above table is clear that each MS is providing different type of Turnover.

As already highlighted above, the role of PGECON is to guarantee data comparability and that each MS is interpreting variable in the same way, even if using different methodology of data collection. In the light of the different approach emerging from the above table and the numerous doubts emerging from discussions in different groups, it is important to clarify if the distinction of the Turnover from fish processing activity from the rest (under the "main" segment) is really needed. From a theoretical point of view, it is more appropriate to have this distinction, considering that:

- This Turnover is summed up for the Fish processing report, with the Turnover from fish processing activity of the "non-main" segment;
- It gives the real entity of the fish processing sector (in some cases turnover from other activities could reach 35-40%).

8.3. Recommendations

- For the segments with "main" fish processing activities, "Turnover" variable, should include only Turnover related to the principal fish processing activity.
- Under "Other income" all the other revenues from other activities apart from fish processing should be provided.
- To adapt, as soon as possible, the variables table and the related definition on the DCF website, in order to provide MS with updated guidelines.
- For JRC, in future data calls, to ask MS to include comments when submitting data, to indicate if turnover is TOTAL turnover.

9. ToR 6. STECF and SecFish Updates

4.1. Objectives

- To introduce to the group the other STECF meetings that took place during the year.
- To introduce the SecFish project, a DG MARE contract aimed at strengthening regional cooperation in the area of fisheries data collection.

4.2. Achievements

DCF Metier Workshop: Sub-group of the RCGs - North Sea and Eastern Arctic and North Atlantic

Matt Elliot moderated this session and gave background summary to the DCF Métier Workshop: Sub-group of the RCGs - North Sea and Eastern Arctic and North Atlantic.

A Metier is defined as a group of fishing operations targeting a similar (assemblage of) species, using similar gear (as specified in Annex XI of Regulation (EU) No 404/2011), during the same period of the year and/or within the same area and which are characterised by a similar exploitation pattern. Different variables to define the metier can be used, for example, value or volume of landings. See report for summary (reference). The recommendations from the workshop are as follows.

- Clear definition: Needs to be a clear description of target species assemblage, which defines target assemblage as a fishing intention.
- Value as a metric: Value should be used as the metric to define métiers and fisher intention (in most cases).
- Documentation of logic: There is a need to document the logic applied by MS to determine the target assemblage. This will provide a road map towards harmonising data across MS, ensuring possible aggregation and analysis at a European level (*within report reference, flow chart and logic*).
- Input on declarative form for fisher intent: As in the Nantes series of workshops, it is recommended that target assemblage is logged by fishermen, in the declarative form before leaving the port. And that MS continue to assess the quality of this data.
- Testing and development: Fisheries and fisher behaviour are in a constant state of evolution, therefore métier typologies and algorithms for allocation of these should reflect this development.

There is also difficulty with codification for some MS where incorrect species or gear codes are used.

DCF metier workshop proposed following suggestions:

- The list of approved métiers should be maintained and publicly available (at the ICES website).
- Additionally, a GitHub SharePoint is set up for reference lists and documentation.
- ICES happy to support a site within the ICES GitHub - needs a little expertise and dedicated pan-regional RCG effort to design and set up.
- RCG Chairs should consult with ICES as to how ICES RDB administrators might use this if the GitHub was to be the key source for the restricted lists.
- A procedure would need to be drawn up for updating the content of the GitHub.

PGECON 2018 concluded that presentation and information from métier workshop provided useful background for developing bioeconomic models.

SecFish

The SecFish Project, 'Socio-economic data collection for fisheries, aquaculture and the processing industry at EU level', coordinated by Ralf Döring (Thünen-Institute) and involving a total of nine partners (Thünen-Institute, NISEA, SeaFish, COISPA, WR, BIM, LUKE, EV-ILVO, UCPH) aims to address some issues relating to economic data collection under seven work packages.

The SECFISH project (Strengthening Regional cooperation in the area of fisheries data collection) is an EU research collaboration project (call Mare 2016/22, annex IV) that addresses the socio-economic data collection issues in the DCF. The results of the work are expected to improve the quality of the data collection and to strengthen pan-regional cooperation regarding economic data on fleets, aquaculture and fish processing.

This part of the ToR provided updates on DG MARE project Socio-Economic data collection for Fisheries, aquaculture and the processing industry (SECFISH).

A SECFISH overview was presented by the project Coordinator, Ralf Döring, via Skype. As there was some difficulty with the connection work package leaders (Hans van Oostenbrugge, Jarno Virtanen and Jörg Berkenhagen) gave a summary of their relevant parts outlining the main aims of each work package. More detailed presentations were given on WP1, 5 and 6.

WP1 'Summary of what has been achieved in 2016/2017'

This work package was presented and by Evelina Sabatella. Currently, the PGECON plays an important role in cooperation at European level for specific technical and methodological aspects (e.g. definition, data quality, good practices for sampling etc.) with respect to the collection of data regarding the economic and social aspects for the fleet, the aquaculture sector and the processing industry.

A presentation of the draft questionnaire which will be circulated in the coming weeks was delivered. The aim of this questionnaire is to summarize what has been achieved in 2016-2017 with respect to regional and supra regional cooperation on (socio-)economic data collection. Through this consultation, the SECFISH project intends to propose improvements for the functioning of the PGECON and to suggest further developments in terms of data collection, methodology, available expertise and resources required. The questionnaire can be widely distributed to those that might be interested and have past experience of PGECON.

Suggestions:

There needs to be an updated the section in the questionnaire on the RoP concerning status of PGECON. It was suggested that text, drafted between PGECON chairs, SecFish and DG MARE should be included which would provide information on the background of the question about PGECON becoming an RCG so that respondents and MS representatives can make a better informed when answering the question.

The final text provided in the questionnaire was as follows:

'Currently PGECON is considered as a Subgroup of the Data Collection Framework (DCF) expert groups. The main purpose of changing its status to an RCG is to make PGECON recommendations

more binding to Member States and ensure attendance of all relevant Member State. This is only possible with an RCG status (and not with an expert group subgroup status). RCGs, as per the DCF Regulation, develop and implement procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data in order to enable and improve the reliability of scientific advice. In this context, a Regional Work Plan (RWP) may be prepared according to article 9. 8. It may include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data which might be relevant to PGECON. If adopted at the level of the RCG, the RWP would replace relevant parts of adopted national WP of Member States.

Questions were raised during the PGECON meeting in Gent 2018 with regards to the content of the regional WP and if the plan would be applicable to all MS. The content of the plan may include any of the items listed above and would be applicable to all MS if it the content was agreed through consensus. Furthermore, members of the RCGs could be national correspondents, relevant experts and the Commission. Other benefits, apart from the legally binding recommendations, include broader attendance of MS, better coordination with end users and the possibility of the approval of a RWP.'

WP 5 – Raw Material Sourcing

Origin and sources of raw material in the European seafood industry – Presentation from MS and WP/DGMARE and development of a questionnaire for the other project partners (Moderator, Rasmus Nielsen). The aim of WP 5 in the SECFISH project is to evaluate the possibilities and constraints of a regular data collection for information on raw material entering the EU processing industry. The WP will test if it is feasible to collect the raw material data under the following headings:

- Volume and value of raw materials,
- Species used,
- Country of origin,
- Degree of processing (fresh, frozen and semi processed materials etc.),
- Prices of the raw materials purchased, and
- Linking the raw material to origin of production - fishery or aquaculture.

The feasibility will be tested using a questionnaire that will target the industry in Denmark, Germany and Finland. To broaden the feedback of the questionnaire it will also be presented to producers or producers organizations in the remaining 5 countries in the project consortium of SECFISH. If possible, it will also be presented to producers or producers organizations in other EU countries of relevance.

Income originated from other activities (not fish processing), which is included when collecting data under NACE code 10.20 under the data collection framework program will be further investigated. It will examine if this income can be separated from the turnover of the main activity “fish processing” and a suggestion on how this can be done will be put forward, so it can be used in coming data collections of the economic data on the processing industry.

Finally, the costs of regular (biannual) data collection of raw materials will be estimated.

To establish the best possible background for the data collection and to secure that data that is already collected are not repeated a desk review of existing data sources is carried out in Denmark, Germany and Finland. The preliminary result of the analysis for Denmark was presented.

Finland is already collecting raw material data, which was presented. <http://stat.luke.fi/en/fish-processing>. However, the methodology used for the Finnish data collection is specially designed for the Finnish processing industry and therefore not applicable to all MS.

Instead, the methodology used in the preliminary questionnaire designed in WP 5 is based on the Combined Nomenclature (CN) (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System) using an 8-number code where species and product form can be determined for most species and which is used in all EU countries. Furthermore, country of origin, country of purchase, origin of production Aquaculture/Fishery and area in which the fish are caught is included in the questionnaire.

An example extract from the preliminary questionnaire is presented in Annex IV.

Discussion and outcome

- It was concluded that the variables/information presented in the questionnaire should be available at the enterprise level due to the rules and regulations in EU on traceability of fish products all through the value chain.
- It was also pointed out that even though all this information is available at the enterprise level it can be difficult to get access to this information and it will probably be very time consuming for the enterprises to report the detailed information.
- The question of confidentiality was also raised and it should be kept in mind if the data is collected and stored.
- DG Mare is currently putting forward suggestions to EUROSTAT to expand the Combined Nomenclature regarding fish product on the CN 8 number level, so more species can be identified using this code.
- The main argument for collecting these data is that it would enable an assessment of local and regional dependency of the fish processing sector on local and regional fisheries or aquaculture sectors.

However, what are the main arguments that should convince the industry to provide these data? The following argument was put forward under the following discussion:

- Data on trade flows of raw material could be better analysed, which might be beneficial for the industry because it might open up new opportunities for trade.
- Having a better understanding of the processing industries needs for raw material and in which form the industry purchase the raw material could help the primary sectors and policy makers to increase the effort to make these materials available, which could create higher value added for both the primary and secondary sectors and open up new market opportunities.
- The data might also support better research regarding projecting future need for raw material for the processing industry in EU.

10.ToR 6. Continue with update from SECFISH project – Social Variables

10.1. Objectives

Continuing with the summary of the SecFish project Arina Motova presented WP6 which concerns Social indicators. This session also presented the results of the PGECON 2017 report and also the workshop report on [Social Data Collection](#); sharing experience and identifying the best practices.

MS were also invited to present results from pilot studies that they conducted this year to highlight the main issues, and any changes compared to what been discussed at last year's meeting. In particular MS were asked to consider the following points:

- How data was collected during the pilot (face to face interview, phone, interview, post questionnaire, etc.)?
- Sample size, response rate and lessons learned during pilot data collection.
- What kind of data was collected during pilots and what is planned to collect this year?
- Where information on population was obtained from and how population was defined?
- Are Member States planning to use the same method this year?
- Did MS raise the pilot data from sample to population and How?
- What kind of stratification did MS use during pilot and plan to use this year?
- Any observations regarding stratification?
- Provide any observations which are relevant and what is intended to be shared with colleagues collecting social data.

Presentations were given by the UK, Ireland, Denmark, Greece and Italy.

10.2. Achievements

Brief summaries of the MS presentations are below. Malta and Bulgaria also gave extensive feedback without PowerPoint slides.

UK

Asked for maximum level of education.

For national survey the EU have shown that there is a need for more crew in certain ports. There are also differences for larger vessels that have work permit differences due to international waters legislation. They looked at spatial distribution of the sampled data, employment by nationality to look at any differences. This brought up some of the issues raised above.

Ireland

It would be best to use best knowledge of MS industry to report on gender for example rather than relying on surveys. Most MS know all the women involved in the industry in cases where this number is small. It might be possibly do a separate 'women's' survey using expert knowledge, or in the case of Ireland utilising the Women's Fishing network. If MS have evidence/knowledge from elsewhere it may be more appropriate to report from there than the survey results which could over/underestimate the results. Questions were raised about how these data should be raised to population level and how these data will be requested under the data call. Data from preliminary results were presented for nationality, gender, education and age profiles.

Greece

MS have some problems collecting education level. Raise the data by the economic structure of FTE and total jobs. Greece sees a positive to the education level as a way to identify who could benefit from training or more education. They are also collected type and level of onshore activities. This is a

very good example of the list of activities that could be used to define onshore activity directly related to fishing activity.

Question about 'Skipper Effect' – can predict the level of success that the vessels has in relation to the skippers experience, education level, etc.

Italy

Italy raised a number of discussion points including;

- Legal aspects on collective labour agreements (Italian CCNL)
- Typologies of activities carried out on the vessels and on shore
- involvement of family members, often considered as unpaid workers (When there are more than one employed, the second employee is a family member, often a woman)
- "invisible" role of women who, in some areas, are directly involved in marketing and administrative and fiscal management of the organization level of specific training compared to the level of national education.
- SSF is characterized by a low generational handover for Italian fishermen due to the low profitability of the sector also in traditional fishing areas such as in the Adriatic regions. On the contrary, the Italian large scale fleet is characterized by a larger youth and skilled employment.
- The presence of Italians and immigrants workers (both EU and Extra-EU) and professional roles played by foreign fishermen. In GSA 16, a 20-30% of total employees are immigrants mainly from North Africa and Sri Lanka.
- In GSA 16, most ship owners sold their quotas to cooperatives or private companies and became only the master of the fishing ships

The main issues centre on the question about qualification, professional training activities, the residence, (especially for foreign employees) and there is difficulty in distinguishing real working hours on vessels and on shore (check with information already collected in the economic survey).

Denmark

The question around nationality is not easy questions to address. There are other questions around place of birth and residence etc. that need to be considered.

There is an important question of stratification – if MS leave this to STECF to decide it will result a new problem. MS cannot put these data into fleet segments. There may be double counting as in the case of the UK where one worker may be on several vessels. This is why the timing of the survey was suggested to take place at the same time each year.

Malta

Malta launched a pilot study in line with the annual economic survey. They have carried out as face-to-face interviews.

Pilot study was launched last year where MS collected 2016 social data in parallel with the annual economic survey. This survey is carried out on a census basis and in most cases is carried out by data collectors through face to face interviews.

Being a census, MS sent questionnaires to all active vessels (as per FVR) that operated throughout 2016. There were 731 active vessels in the fleet for that year, and a total of 661 participated in the

survey (i.e. a response rate of 90.4%). With respect to social variables the response rate was 84.67% (619 vessels provided social data variables).

A preliminary look at the social variables for the fishing fleet indicates that 97.6% of the sample was Male whereas the remaining 2.4% were females. Most of the work force within the fishing fleet (69.2%) has Secondary education, followed by primary (19.2%) and tertiary (7.8%). In terms of education, MS have encountered the issue that when asked on the education level of non-national workers, especially workers from non-EU/EEA countries, a majority of the replies were N/A. As expected the majority of the work force in Malta's fishing fleet is mainly composed of Maltese (83.7%), followed by Indonesians (8.0%) and Egyptians (7.1%). The average age of the work force is that of 45.5 years.

From the pilot MS can conclude that it is important to have data collectors prepared and to emphasize, during the face to face interview, whether an enterprise with more than 1 vessel is employing the same employees on different vessels, to minimize as much as possible the chances of double entries in the population. Although this may be made clearer by asking question regarding employment status (being seasonal employment etc.) it is still difficult to identify the problem of double sampling if it occurs throughout the data collection process.

The survey has a table including the following variables to be provided by the fisherman:

- Role on the Vessel (Owner, Skipper, Worker etc.)
- Gender of vessel members
- Whether the vessel members work is carried out exclusively AS or OS, or whether he works both OS+AS
- Whether the vessel member is paid/unpaid
- Age of the vessel members
- Nationality of the vessel members
- Education level of the vessel members (ranging from primary to tertiary)

For this year, it is planned that the above-mentioned variables will be collected again, MS will be adding a question with respect to employment status and are also considering the possibility of asking a qualitative question on what kind of work (if any) is being done exclusively on shore.

As per work plan The population for the collection of economic and social data is obtained from previous Maltese FVR and will include all active and inactive vessels registered on the Maltese Fleet Vessel Register on 31 December of the reporting year and vessels that do not appear on the Register at that date but have fished at least one day during the reporting year. Malta plans to use the same method this year as well.

As of yet no data was yet raised for the 40 vessels that did not provide us with socio-economic data from the survey. The approach that will be adopted is still to be discussed.

Bulgaria

The type of data collection scheme in Bulgaria is Census. After the changes in the legislation in 2012, every owner of a vessel which is operating under Bulgarian flag, or his representative is required at the beginning of each year (before March 31) to submit economic and social information for the

previous year. The owners of aquaculture and processing enterprises are also submitting questionnaire at the beginning of each year.

Based on the legislation (Bulgarian Fisheries and Aquaculture Act) the executive director of the Executive Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture approve the questionnaires for the three sectors (fishery, aquaculture and processing), so they can be adjusted to the changes in regulations and national legislation. If the data call format is available in December, the questionnaire can be adjusted to it. The social variables were included in the questionnaires for fleet and processing at the end of 2017, so in the beginning of 2018 the data for 2017 was collected. The questionnaire for the aquaculture sector already contained some of the information and only the new variables were added.

The data is not collected by employee, but by numbers - in the table for employment the owner of the vessel should indicate the number of employees by gender (only man and woman are the possible answers), by education level (primary, high school and university), by age groups and by nationality. Based on the preliminary results for 2017, all the employees are men from Bulgaria. This could be easily explained by the fact that in the vessels part of the small scale fleet is fishing mainly the owner. Based on the data from 2016 - 985 of the vessels have 1 employee (in fact employee is not correct, because it's just the owner of the vessel) and the other 221 vessels have between 2 and 8 employees. The question about the employment status of the fishermen is not included in the questionnaire, because the data that should be provided in the data call is not clear yet. The data collection scheme for the fish processing and the aquaculture is Census.

The number of unpaid workers by gender is also part of the questionnaire, but the social variables are not collected for them.

Following MS presentations each MS present provided a summary of how their planned pilot studies and social data collection was progressing. A summary of the results is in table 3.

PGECON notes that there was, as yet, no guideline or advice on how the socio-economic variables will be requested in future data calls from DG MARE (in cooperation with JRC). It was agreed that PGECON should advise DG MARE and JRC on appropriate reporting structure for social data to be included in the data call. It was proposed that an additional PGECON workshop should be organized to discuss and agree these points. It was agreed that such a workshop should take place before data call is issued. Topics to discuss at workshop could include:

- How data is intended to be analyzed and presented
- Agree methods to raise data from sample to whole population
- Discuss and provide advice to MARE and JRC in view of preparing the structure for the 2019 data call as regards social data.

MS voted in favor of this workshop. Need to agree logistics and set a date with JRC (pending JRC advice on plans for data call etc.). A provisional date of late November was agreed, see ToR 7.

There was also a suggestion put forward that a special session on DC MAP socio-economic variable data collection could be planned for the EAFE conference 23-25th April 2019. This was agreed by most MS.

10.3. Recommendations

PGECON recommends organising a workshop to discuss and agree appropriate reporting structure for social data. It was agreed that such a workshop should take place before data call is issued. Topics to discuss at workshop could include:

1. How data is intended to be analyzed and presented.
2. Agree methods to raise data from sample to whole population
3. Agree and advice JRC or reporting structure for data call

Table 4 Summary of MS Socio-economic data collection

MS	When Survey is planned	Part of Economic Survey	When Ref. Year?	Data Collection Method	Raised (Y/N) If raised what is the methodology	Stratification during data collecting	Data Availability (timing)	Other
Austria	2018	Y	2017	Sample	Planned	Yes	2019	Fresh water aquaculture F2F, phone
Belgium	N	N	2017	Administrative data	NA	N	2018	Protocol was written to integrate databases.
Bulgaria	2017	Y	2017	Census		N	2018	
Croatia	2018/2017	Y	2017	Census	Unknown	Fleet segments Nat. Region	2018	Questionnaires,
Denmark	2017	Separate	2017	Census	Unknown Grouping data	N	End 2018	
Estonia	2018	Y	2017	Census(trawlers) Sample random (ssf)	Yes	SSF LSF	2018 end	Only fishing sector. Phone interviews
Finland	2018	N	2016	From Statistics of Finland	Raised from Statistics Finland Data base to DCF data	N	?	Administrative source

MS	When Survey is planned	Part of Economic Survey	When Ref. Year?	Data Collection Method	Raised (Y/N) If raised what is the methodology	Stratification during data collecting	Data Availability (timing)	Other
Germany	2018	N	2017	Administrative data; Census for employees	Unknown	N	2018 December	Employment stat+ insurance register. Data only on employed excluding self-employed. Stratification different from DCMAP requirement For missing data f2f interview PO
Greece	2018	Y	2017	Sample Survey	Unknown	Yes	2018	Face to face, interviews and structured questionnaires
Hungary	2017	Y	2017	Census	NA	N	2018	Face to face Education level was involved. Nationality was left out
Ireland	Complete for Aquaculture. 2017 for Fisheries and Processing	Y	2017	Census (vessels >10m), Census processing, aquaculture	Yes	N	End 2018	
Italy	2018	Y	2017	Sample Survey	Random Sample Survey based on	Y	March 2019	

MS	When Survey is planned	Part of Economic Survey	When Ref. Year?	Data Collection Method	Raised (Y/N) If raised what is the methodology	Stratification during data collecting	Data Availability (timing)	Other
					the based on the variability of the number of average employees per fishing system in each GSA.			
Latvia	Currently underway.	N	2017	Went out to tender to conduct the survey. Some were contacted by phone for companies. Questionnaires were also sent out.		Aimed at total population	End of year	

MS	When Survey is planned	Part of Economic Survey	When Ref. Year?	Data Collection Method	Raised (Y/N) If raised what is the methodology	Stratification during data collecting	Data Availability (timing)	Other
Lithuania	Social data collection started in April of 2018 for fisheries and processing and data collection will span till June 20th	Yes	2017	Census Survey (all companies) – A special form is sent to respondents, who can respond in: •By email; •Directly into AIRBC database through specialized data entry form; For large scale fleets (with large employment) there is a possibility to go directly to the company and get access to their data (if provided) with the help of AIRBC quality inspectors.	Unknown	No	July-Oct 2018	Education level will be the hardest variable to collect, possible non census data for companies with large number of employs.

MS	When Survey is planned	Part of Economic Survey	When Ref. Year?	Data Collection Method	Raised (Y/N) If raised what is the methodology	Stratification during data collecting	Data Availability (timing)	Other
Malta	2018	Yes	2017	Census	Unknown	N	2018	Processing is not collected Employments status for fisheries F2F
Poland	2018	Partly	2017	Census	Unknown	N	2018 end	For fishery employment by education level is a part of economic questionnaire. Also employment by age and gender is collected with economic data for fishery and processing. Aquaculture data is not collected at all.
Slovenia	2018	Separate	2017	Census	To the total	N	Start of 2019	F2F
UK	June-Aug	Y	2018	Face to face interviews (for fleet) Post interview	Methodology under development (for fleet)	Geographical	End 2018	

MS	When Survey is planned	Part of Economic Survey	When Ref. Year?	Data Collection Method	Raised (Y/N) If raised what is the methodology	Stratification during data collecting	Data Availability (timing)	Other
				with phone follow ups (processing)	Yes (for processing)			

11.ToR 7. PGECON 2019

4.3. Objectives

- To establish meeting calendar for 2018-2019.

4.4. Meeting calendar for 2018-2019

No.	Meeting	Date	Venue	Chairing persons
1.	Workshop on the Socio-Economic data call structure	19-23 November 2018	Athens, Greece	Natacha Carvalo? Jordi Guilen?
2.	Workshop on Capital Value estimations and PIM	2019 Quarter 1	tbc	tbc
3.	PGECON 2019	2019 05 13-17	Ljubljana, Slovenia	Emmet Jackson, Arina Motova

For the 2019 PGECON meeting there was a suggestion from Austria that they would be very interested to have the topic of inland freshwater aquaculture as a term of reference. This was seconded by Hungary and it was agreed that together they could get interest from other countries including Slovenia, Czech Republic. This would expand the discussions on DC MAP and be more inclusive especially for these MS. It was also suggested to include ToR on aquaculture with specific reference on the land locked MS and on recreational catch data.

5. Annex I – ToR 2018

Agenda for PGECON 2018

Venue: Virginie Loveling building (VAC), Ghent, Belgium.

Date: 14-18 May 2018

Monday 14th

13:00 – 18:00

- Welcome to the meeting and housekeeping – (ILVO Director and Katrien Verlé).
- Round table introductions.
- Adoption of the agenda – (Moderator, PGECON Chairs).

ToR 1. Statistical issues and methodologies in data collection of fishing fleet – (Moderator, PGECON Chairs).

- Update on capital value estimation method PIM from Finland, Lithuania and other MS if studies concerning estimation of capital value were launched – need assessment on Regional approach of capital evaluation.

Tuesday 15th

09:00 – 13:00

(Coffee break at 10:00)

ToR 2 PGECON Governance and Rules of Procedure – (Moderators: DG MARE Unit C3, PGECON Chairs)

- DG MARE presentation on future roles of the RCGs (Oana Surdu, DG MARE, Unit C3)
- PGECON Rules of Procedure – (Moderator, PGECON Chairs)

Based on Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 article 9 paragraph 3, regional coordination groups are established for coordination of MS data collection activities, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data with a view to enabling the reliability of scientific advice to be further improved. Paragraph 5 of article 9 states that Regional coordination groups shall draw up and agree on rules of procedures for their activities. As PGECON is assigned as pan regional coordination group, formation and adoption of PGECON Rules of Procedure should be considered. (Moderator, PGECON Chairs).

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch time

14:00 – 18:00

(Coffee break at 16:00)

ToR 3. Presentation and discussion of 2017 PGECON workshops outcomes on;

- Small Scale Fisheries (Moderator, Monica Gambino),

- Thresholds (Moderator, Hans van Oostenbrugge),
- Ratification of any recommendations and further work.

Wednesday 16th

09:00 – 13:00

(Coffee break at 10:00)

ToR 4. New AR and NP templates, quality reporting and new sub-sections. Report from EWG on the Compilation of the new DCF Annual Report template (Moderator, Matt Elliot).

ToR 5. Statistical issues and methodologies in data collection of fish processing – (Moderator, Loretta Malvarosa).

- Review of fish processing variable definitions.
- Presentation from EWG 1716 (The Economic Performance of the EU Fish Processing Industry) concerning use of Eurostat data as the main source of data and complemented by DCF data if available.
 - Definition of some variable, e.g. Turnover: how MS interpreted this income item? How do they estimate? Is it covering the overall turnover of enterprises doing fish processing as their main activity or only the "main" share? As a consequence, what's about other income? STECF EWG 16-17 was not able to reply to this question because people attending were not all involved in data collection. PGECON will try to reply.
 - Comparison between ESTAT/DCF data: there is a mismatching between the 2 datasets, also for MS declaring to use SBS for DCF, even if in a minor measure. Which are the reasons of these differences, for MS using SBS? Could this be a question of reference population? STECF EWG 16-17 was not able to reply to this question because people attending were not all involved in data collection. PGECON will try to reply.
 - MS using SBS will be asked to provide their expertise to interpret data mismatching and correspondence of variables between the 2 datasets.
 - MS will be asked to provide info on the future data collection (use of SBS or ad-hoc survey, check started at STECF-EWG 16-17 but needing to be completed with further expertise).
-

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch time

14:00 – 18:00

(Coffee break at 16:00)

ToR 6. Reports from other relevant STECF and RCG meetings as well as DG MARE projects concerning data collection in fishing fleet, aquaculture and fish processing which might have the impact on methodological and technical aspects of collecting social and economic data in future.

- DCF Metier Workshop: Sub-group of the RCGs - North Sea and Eastern Arctic and North Atlantic – (Moderator, Matt Elliot).
- Updates on DG MARE project Socio-Economic data collection for Fisheries, aquaculture and the processing industry (SECFISH). It will depend on what is available for an update by this point. Possible content includes:

- SECFISH Overview – The project Coordinator, Ralf Döring, will present the project via Skype (from 4 pm - due to the time difference with Oregon, USA) (Moderator, PGECON Chairs).
- WP1 - Presentation of WP1 'Summary of what has been achieved in 2016/217' and PGECON questionnaire (Moderator Evelina Sabatella).
- WP5 – Origin and sources of raw material in the European seafood industry – Presentation from MSs and WP/DGMARE and development of a questionnaire for the other project partners (Moderator, Rasmus Nielsen)

Thursday 17th

9:00 – 13:00

(Coffee break at 10:00 and 16:00)

ToR 6. Continue with update from SECFISH project

- WP6 – Social Indicators. (Moderator, Arina Motova). Possibility of MS sharing results from their pilot projects

If MS want to present the results from their pilot studies can they please consider these questions: Presentation should take no longer than 5-10 minutes for and should highlighting the main issues, and any changes compared to what been discussed at last year's meeting. In particular the following questions and points should be considered:

- *How data was collected during the pilot (face to face interview, phone, interview, post questionnaire, etc.)?*
- *Sample size, response rate and lessons learned during pilot data collection*
- *What kind of data was collected during pilots and what is planned to collect this year?*
- *Where information on population was obtained from and how population was defined? Are you planning to use the same method this year?*
- *Did you raise the pilot data from sample to population? How?*
- *What kind of stratification did you use during your pilot and plan to use this year? Any observations regarding stratification?*
- *Provide any observations you think relevant and you want to share with colleagues collecting social data.*

Friday 18th

9:00 – 13:00

(Coffee break at 10:00)

ToR 7. Establishment of PGECON Sub-group meeting calendar for 2018-2019 where needed and selection of chairing persons, venue and dates. PGECON 2019 venue, dates and selection of new co-chair. (Moderator, PGECON Chair).

Revision of text from rapporteurs, preparation of draft PGECON report. Adoption of final PGECON 2018 recommendations written and approved from the group (Moderator, PGECON Chair).

6. Annex II - List of participants

	Attendee	Member State	Email
1	Edvardas Kazlauskas (chair)	Lithuania	edvardas.kazlauskas@vic.lt
2	Emmet Jackson (chair)	Ireland	emmet.jackson@bim.ie
3	Ágnes Irma GYÖRGY	Hungary	gyorgy.agnes@aki.gov.hu
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7. Annex III - Presentations:

7.1. ToR 1 - PIM Capital Value

Lithuania Case study

State enterprise Agricultural Information and Rural Business Center (AIRBC)



Calculating capital value using yearly book-keeping values of vessel and comparing it to capital value calculated by using PIM

2018

Andrius Linasikas
Edvardas Kazlauskas

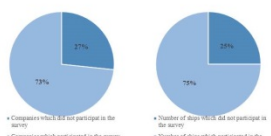
0. Depreciation accounting methods in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.

1. Depreciation method	2. Reasoning behind it	3. Depreciation rates and age schedule
1.1. Linear depreciation	1.1.1. Linear depreciation is the most common method used in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.	1.1.2. Linear depreciation rates are 17%, 32%, and 100%.
1.2. Non-linear depreciation	1.2.1. Non-linear depreciation is used in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.	1.2.2. Non-linear depreciation rates are 17%, 32%, and 100%.
1.3. Other methods	1.3.1. Other methods are used in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.	1.3.2. Other methods rates are 17%, 32%, and 100%.

1. Method of depreciation and reasoning behind it
2. Depreciation rates and age schedule

0. Depreciation accounting methods in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.


Survey results: size of the survey



- Total number of companies in Lithuanian fleet – 75
- Total number of ships in Lithuanian fleet – 100

0. Depreciation accounting methods in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.

Survey results: 2. Depreciation rates and age schedule



- % vessels with different detailed depreciation schemes:
 - A27 0-10 – 17%;
 - A27 18-40 – 32%;
 - A27 40-XX – 100%;
- In all cases, depreciation age of the whole vessel is equal to depreciation age of hull and engine;

Calculating capital value using yearly book-keeping values of vessel and comparing it to capital value calculated by using PIM

The aim of the study:

1. To calculate capital value using yearly book-keeping values of vessels collected from companies accounting books;
2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation by:
 - Collecting actual depreciation rates, used in Lithuania fleet companies;
 - Revising the calculation of PCU;
3. Comparing the results.

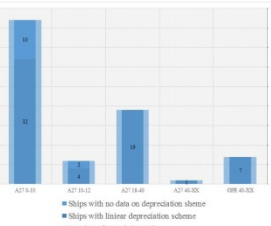
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1.3. Other methods	1.3.1. Other methods are used in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.	1.3.2. Other methods rates are 17%, 32%, and 100%.

3. Residual value of depreciated vessel;
4. Yearly value of depreciated vessel at the end of the year;
5. Number of major repairs.

0. Depreciation accounting methods in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.

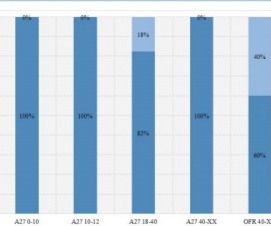
Survey results: 1. Method of depreciation



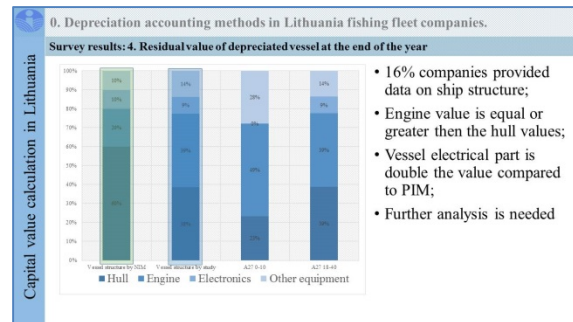
- 84 % vessels in the study use linear depreciation;
- 16 % vessels – no data on depreciation scheme;
- All vessels above 18 m. use linear depreciation scheme;
- 75 % of vessels below 18 m. use linear depreciation scheme;

0. Depreciation accounting methods in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.

Survey results: 3. Residual scrap value of depreciated vessel



- 7 % of all vessels had a residual depreciated value of more than 1 Eur.

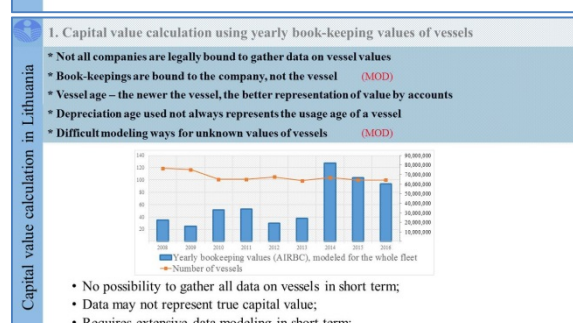
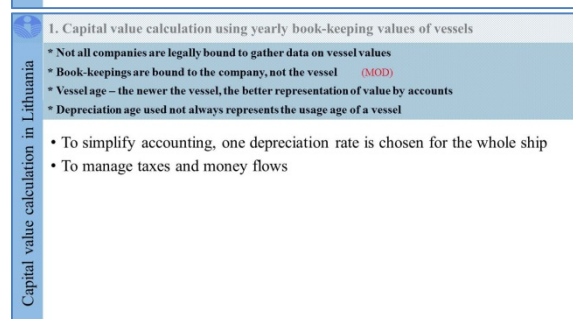
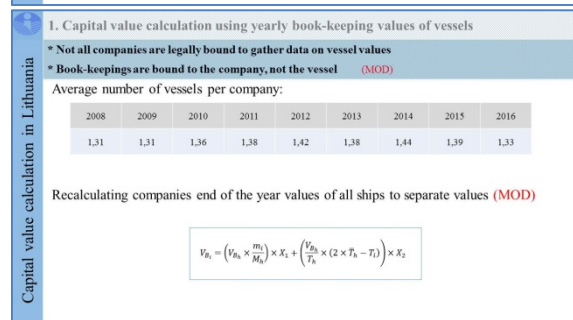
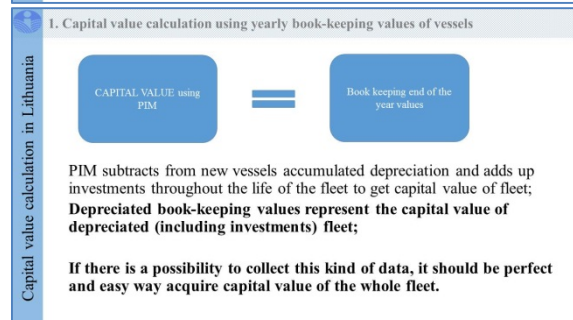
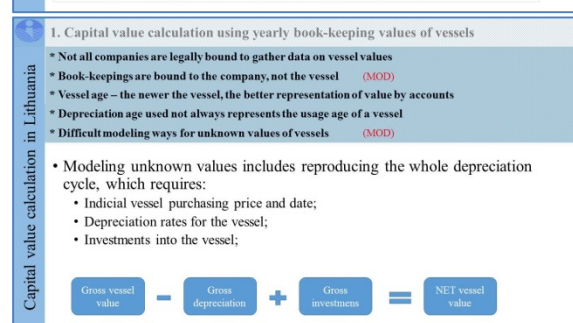
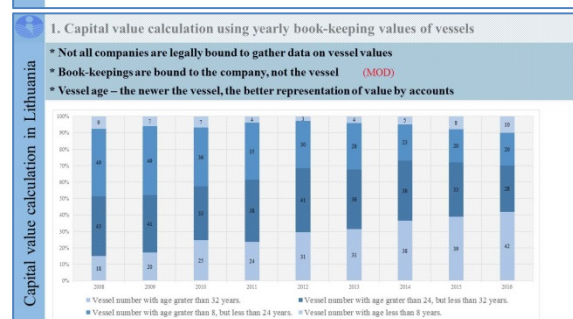
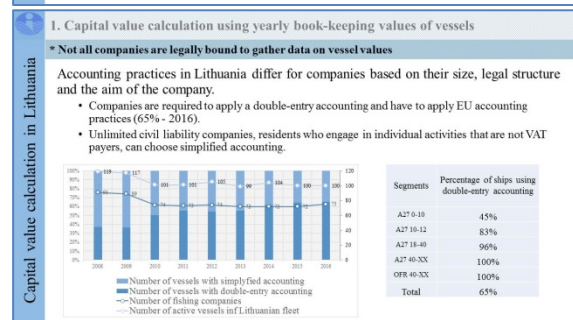


0. Depreciation accounting methods in Lithuania fishing fleet companies.

Survey results: outcome

Segments	Vessel structure				Depreciation age				Residual value	
	Hull	Engine	Electronics	Other eq.	Hull	Engine	Electronics	Other eq.	Residual value%	Residual value EUR
Proposed	60	20	10	10	25	10	5	7	2,5	
Vessel register	-	-	-	-	25	5	25	-	-	-
A27 0-10	23	49	9	28	6	6	5	5		1
A27 10-12	38	39	9	14	8	8	8	8		1
A27 16-40	38	39	9	14	25	10	9	9	5	
A27 40-XX	38	39	9	14	25	8	8	8	5	
OFR 40-XX	38	39	9	14	25	9	9	9	5	

- Renewable vessel hull after the period;



Capital value calculation in Lithuania

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

- Revising initial data for the calculation of PCU;
- Collecting actual depreciation rates, used in Lithuania fleet companies;
- Calculating capital value using modified PIM;

1. Revising initial data for the calculation of PCU

Data type	Data sources	Data availability	PCU data calculation
New vessel prices	Surveys, shipyards	Difficult to obtain	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)
Scrap value	Shipyards, metal purchasing places	- Average per tone	Easy (Modeling for current fleet)

- Only if there is no other possibility;
- Data easy to obtain;
- Easy to recalculate for current fleet;
- Least accurate data;
- Data should be recalculated for current fleet;

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

1. Revising initial data for the calculation of PCU

Data type	Data sources	Data availability	PCU data calculation
New vessel prices	Surveys, shipyards	Difficult to obtain	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)
Scrap value	Shipyards, metal purchasing places	- Average per tone	Easy (Modeling for current fleet)
Second hand selling prices	Surveys, shipyards, retail analysts	Possible to obtain (119 vessels.)	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)
Second hand or new purchasing prices	AIRBC	63%	Medium (modeling only for missing vessels)

- Easy to obtain;
- Represents actual vessel price without revenue for the seller;
- Could include market conditions;
- Data should be recalculated only for the unknown values of vessels;
- Estimation of new vessel price;

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

1. Revising initial data for the calculation of PCU

Data type	Data sources	Data availability	PCU data calculation
New vessel prices	Surveys, shipyards	Difficult to obtain	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)
Scrap value	Shipyards, metal purchasing places	- Average per tone	Easy (Modeling for current fleet)
Second hand selling prices	Surveys, shipyards, retail analysts	Possible to obtain (119 vessels.)	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)
Second hand or new purchasing prices	AIRBC	53%	Medium (modeling only for missing vessels)

Length segment

Length segment	Vessel buying information			Vessel selling information			Difference, perc.	
	PCU, Eur/t	Vessel number	Average age	PCU, Eur/t	Vessel number	Average age	PCU	Vessel number
A27 0-10	2264	29	24	9763	6,00	13	331%	-79%
A27 10-12	3024	4	33	9247	2,00	17	206%	-50%
A27 18-40	1763	20	37	3260	60,00	29	85%	200%
A27 40-XX	2903	10	29	2770	44,00	29	-5%	340%
TOTAL	2819	63	28	2877	119,00	28	2%	89%

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

1. Revising initial data for the calculation of PCU

Data type	Data sources	Data availability	PCU data calculation
New vessel prices	Surveys, shipyards	Difficult to obtain	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)
Scrap value	Shipyards, metal purchasing places	- Average per tone	Easy (Modeling for current fleet)
Second hand selling prices	Surveys, shipyards, retail analysts	Possible to obtain (119 vessels.)	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)
Second hand or new purchasing prices	AIRBC	53%	Medium (modeling only for missing vessels)

Book-keeping end of the year prices

Segments	Hull	Engine	Electronics	Other eq.	Hull	Engine	Electronics	Other eq.	Residual values	Residual value EUR
A27 0-10	23	49		28	6	6		5		1
A27 10-12	38	39	9	14	8	8	8	8		1
A27 18-40	38	39	9	14	25	10	9	9	5	
A27 40-XX	38	39	9	14	25	8	8	8	5	
OFR 40-XX	38	39	9	14	25	9	9	9	5	

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

3. Calculating capital value using PIM

- Segments by length;
- Different depreciation schemes for different segments;
- Different initial values (PCU or vessel value) for different vessels within a segment;
- Capital value is still calculated by length/gear segments;
- Removing confidentiality issues;

Capital value calculation in Lithuania

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

1. Revising initial data for the calculation of PCU

Data type	Data sources	Data availability	PCU data calculation
New vessel prices	Surveys, shipyards	Difficult to obtain	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)

- Most accurate data on new vessel values;
- Not based by any kind of assumptions;
- Data difficult to obtain;
- Observing's count low;
- Data should be recalculated for current fleet;

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

1. Revising initial data for the calculation of PCU

Data type	Data sources	Data availability	PCU data calculation
New vessel prices	Surveys, shipyards	Difficult to obtain	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)
Scrap value	Shipyards, metal purchasing places	- Average per tone	Easy (Modeling for current fleet)
Second hand selling prices	Surveys, shipyards, retail analysts	Possible to obtain (119 vessels.)	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)

- Reasonably easy to obtain;
- Could include intangibles, market conditions, revenue for the seller;
- Data should be recalculated for current fleet;
- Estimation of new vessel price

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

1. Revising initial data for the calculation of PCU

Data type	Data sources	Data availability	PCU data calculation
New vessel prices	Surveys, shipyards	Difficult to obtain	Medium (Modeling for current fleet)
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Length segment

Length segment	Vessel buying information			Vessel selling information			Difference, perc.	
	PCU, Eur/t	Vessel number	Average age	PCU, Eur/t	Vessel number	Average age	PCU	Vessel number
A27 0-10	2264	29	24	9763	6,00	13	331%	-79%
A27 10-12	3024	4	33	9247	2,00	17	206%	-50%
A27 18-40	1763	20	37	3260	60,00	29	85%	200%
A27 40-XX	2903	10	29	2770	44,00	29	-5%	340%
TOTAL	2819	63	28	2877	119,00	28	2%	89%

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

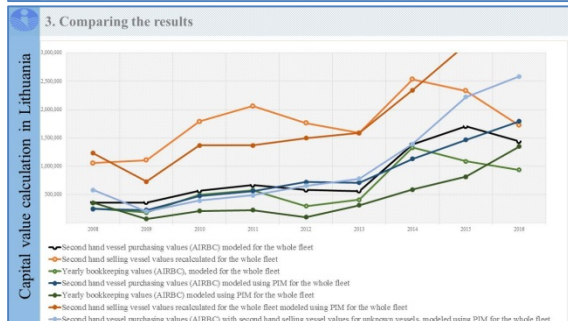
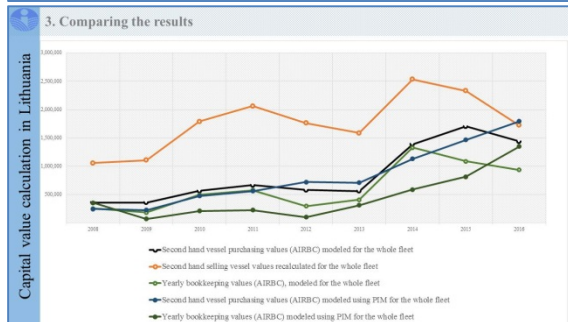
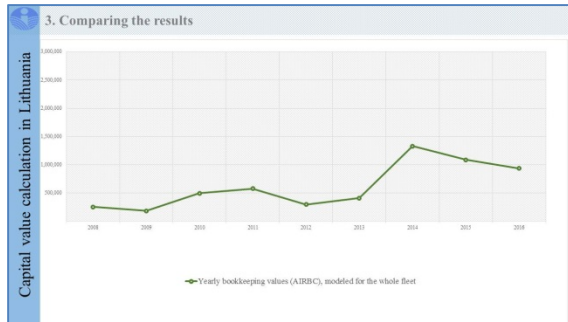
2. Collecting actual depreciation rates, used in Lithuania fleet companies

Segments	Vessel structure				Depreciation age				Residual value	
	Hull	Engine	Electronics	Other eq.	Hull	Engine	Electronics	Other eq.	Residual values	Residual value EUR
A27 0-10	23	49		28	6	6		5		1
A27 10-12	38	39	9	14	8	8	8	8		1
A27 18-40	38	39	9	14	25	10	9	9	5	
A27 40-XX	38	39	9	14	25	8	8	8	5	
OFR 40-XX	38	39	9	14	25	9	9	9	5	

2. Tailor the existing PIM to Lithuania capital value calculation

3. Calculating capital value using PIM

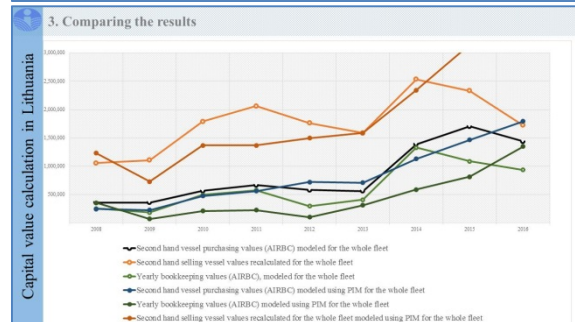
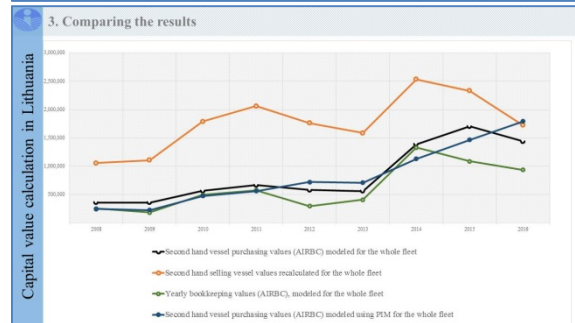
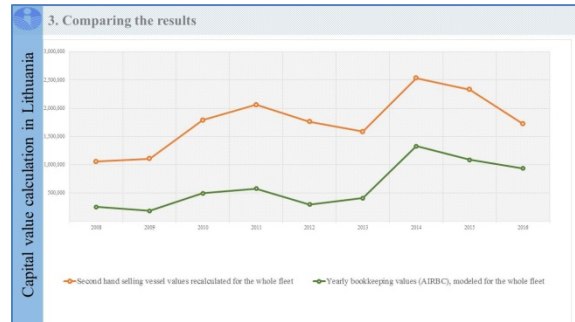
- Capital value calculated for one segments VS. Capital value calculated for the whole fleet per segment;
- PCU is for one segment VS. PCU is for all segments;
- Segment's by age VS. separate vessels with age information;
- PCU per age VS. PCU per ship;
- Structure by age per segment VS. Structure by vessel by segment;
- Capital value by vessel age per segment VS. Capital value by vessel by segment;
- Depreciation by segment VS. Depreciation by vessel;



3. Comparing the results

Capital value calculation

Second hand purchasing vessel values		Yearly bookkeeping vessel values		Second hand selling vessel values	
Whole fleet	PIM	Whole fleet	PIM	Whole fleet	PIM
62% of LT fleet		53% of LT fleet		0% of LT fleet	
Continuous data		Yearly data		Needs a survey	
0.83 correlation		0.89 correlation (autocorrelation)		0.79 correlation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be less than market value; Old values – recalculate with price index; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company based; Not always represents market value; Not all companies have data Market influenced; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small number of vessels representing current fleet; Different country's data is not always usable; 	
3 step modeling	4 step modeling: Research needed 1	4 step modeling: Research needed 1	4 step modeling: Research needed 1	3 step modeling: Research needed 1	4 step modeling: Research needed 2
Possibly underrated	Possibly underrated	Underrated	Underrated	Overrated	Overrated
-	58%	80%	123%	823%	733%



3. Comparing the results

Capital value calculation in Lithuania

Segments	Second hand selling vessel values recalculated for the whole fleet	Yearly bookkeeping values (AIRBC), modeled for the whole fleet	Second hand vessel purchasing values (AIRBC) modeled using PIM for the whole fleet	Yearly bookkeeping values (AIRBC) modeled using PIM for the whole fleet	Second hand selling vessel values recalculated for the whole fleet modeled using PIM for the whole fleet	Second hand vessel purchasing values (AIRBC) with second hand selling vessel values for unknown vessels, modeled using PIM for the whole fleet
A27 0-10	1039%	93%	44%	154%	868%	168%
A27 10-12	1316%	47%	213%	71%	806%	264%
A27 18-40	249%	72%	58%	83%	402%	89%
A27 46-XX	86%	54%	31%	68%	99%	27%
OFR 40-XX	608%	50%	38%	65%	706%	60%
Vito:	823%	80%	58%	123%	733%	142%

Thank You for Your attention.

Finland Case study

Comparison of economic analysis with financial analysis of fisheries: Application of the perpetual inventory method to the Finnish fishing fleet

Heidi Pokki, Jarno Virtanen & Simo Karvinen



Introduction

- Application of PIM in Finnish fisheries
 - Estimation of Price per Capacity Unit
 - Data sources and assumptions
- Comparison of Economic analysis using PIM with Financial analysis:
 - PIM
 - Financial statements
- Implications of different approaches/assumptions and activity thresholds
 - Implications to balance indicators

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Data sources and assumptions

Data for PCU estimation:

- Insurance value
 - Data from Insurance companies
 - Expert knowledge from insurance companies
- Book value
 - Data from Account survey on small scale coastal fishing
 - Expert knowledge from accountants

Financial statements from the Statistics Finland

3

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Data sources and assumptions: Service lives and depreciation percentages by asset type

	Service life (years)	Depreciation rates
Hull	Age of the vessel	14%
Engine	10	31%
Electronics	5	52%
Other equipment	7	41%

4

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Data sources and assumptions: Relative composition of the capital value by asset type for each fleet segment

Fleet segment	Hull	Engine	Electronics	Other Equipment
Vessels using passive gears, 0–12 metres	35%	50%	7.5%	7.5%
Pelagic trawlers, 12–24 metres	40%	30%	5%	25%
Pelagic trawlers, over 24 metres	40%	30%	5%	25%

5

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Price per Capacity Unit: Price per gross tonnage by fleet segments in 2013

Fleet segment	PCU from insurance values (€)	PCU from book values (€)
Vessels, 0–12 m	28,477	21,957
Pelagic trawlers, 12–24 m	14,161	
Pelagic trawlers, over 24 m	10,592	

6

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Price per Capacity Unit: Price per gross tonnage by fleet segments in 2013

Fleet segment	PCU from insurance values (€)	PCU from book values (€)
Vessels, 0–12 m	28,477	21,957
Pelagic trawlers, 12–24 m	14,161	
Pelagic trawlers, over 24 m	10,592	

7

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The composition of the Finnish fleet register on 31.12.2012

Fleet segment	Number of vessels	Gross Tonnage	Average age (years)
Vessels using passive gears, 0–12 metres	1,789	4,200	24
Pelagic trawlers, 12–24 m	39	1,738	37
Pelagic trawlers, over 24 m	21	6,596	36
Inactive vessels, 0–10 m	1,389	2,646	27
Inactive vessels, 10–12 m	130	1,275	30
Inactive vessels, 12–18 m	19	524	36

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PCU based on book value vs insurance value for SSCF

Vessels <12 m	Perpetual inventory method		Financial statements
	PCU from book values	PCU from insurance values	
Number of vessels	1 789	1 789	1 789
Total income (MEUR)	14,2	14,2	14,2
Gross profit (MEUR)	3,7	3,7	3,7
Capital value (MEUR)	22,1	28,6	8,6
Capital costs (MEUR)	7,2	9,4	2,3
Net profit (MEUR)	-3,5	-5,7	1,3
Capital costs %	51 %	66 %	16 %
Net profit %	-25 %	-40 %	9 %

9

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PCU based on book value vs insurance value for SSCF

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Capital costs %	51 %	66 %	16 %
Net profit %	-25 %	-40 %	9 %

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Comparison of economic analysis with financial analysis

	Vessels <12 m		Trawlers <24 m		Trawlers >24 m	
	PIM*	FS	PIM	FS	PIM	FS
Number of vessels	1 789	1 789	39	39	21	21
Total income (MEUR)	14,2	14,2	5,3	5,3	25,3	25,3
Gross profit (MEUR)	3,7	3,7	2,0	2,0	3,7	3,7
Capital value (MEUR)	22,1	8,6	4,9	1,6	11,0	13,5
Capital costs (MEUR)	7,2	2,3	1,8	0,4	4,0	2,8
Net profit (MEUR)	-3,5	1,3	0,2	1,7	-0,3	0,9
Capital costs %	51 %	16 %	34 %	7 %	16 %	11 %
Net profit %	-25 %	9 %	5 %	32 %	-1 %	3 %

* PCU based on insurance value

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Comparison of economic analysis with financial analysis

	Vessels <12 m		Trawlers <24 m		Trawlers >24 m	
	PIM*	FS	PIM	FS	PIM	FS
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Comparison of economic analysis with financial analysis

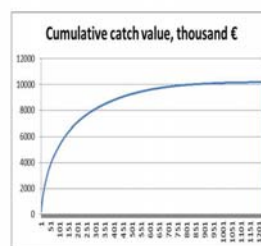
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Small scale coastal fishing is highly concentrated



Category 1 fishermen:
VAT liable firms;

336 VAT liable vessels out of
1789 catching 85% of total
landings of the segment.

Category 1 fishermen are
eligible for EMFF funding.

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Comparison of all small scale fishing to VAT liable fishing firms

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Capital costs %	51 %	16 %	13 %	12 %
Net profit %	-25 %	9 %	15 %	16 %
Current revenue/ BER	0,6	1,3	1,5	1,6
Rofita %	-16 %	16 %	36 %	52 %
GVA/ FTE (1000 EUR)	30,7	30,7	36,9	36,9
Net value added/FTE (1000)	2,7	21,7	28,6	29,4

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Balance indicators for active part of the fleet

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	PIM	PIM	PIM
Number of vessels	336	39	21
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Capital costs %	13 %	34 %	16 %
Net profit %	15 %	5 %	-1 %
Current revenue/ BER	1,5	1,1	1,0
Rofa %	36 %	5 %	-3 %
GVA/ FTE (EUR)	36 992	118 608	105 920
Net value added/FTE	28 550	58 731	50 462

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Conclusions

- Difference between economic analysis and financial analysis
 - Concept and interpretation
 - Short term and long term analysis:
 - short term actual capital costs vs. long term opportunity costs
- Sensitivity of PCU estimation based on data availability and assumptions
- Implications of activity threshold on balance indicators and conclusion of balance

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Thank you!



7.2. ToR 3 PGECON Workshops

Results (Management measures– ToR 2)

Fleet Registers

The system of vessel registration as well as the frequency of licence renewal can impact on how activity is estimated.

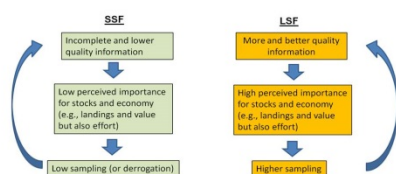
Management Measures

Besides some overarching EU measures (e.g. minimum conservation reference sizes) the management of SSF takes place at local, regional or national levels, reflecting the diverse and often specific nature of fisheries and their associated ecosystems.

The lack of data has been highlighted as one of the main issues in obstructing management for SSF. While, in general, SSF can be less harmful to stocks than LSF due to their less intensive fishing methods they can in certain areas have significant impact on stocks in certain local fisheries where there is overcapacity, internal competition and overexploited stocks.

Results (Data needs, ToR 3)

The group also agreed on following scheme issued from 2015 WGCATCH: a vicious cycle due to incompleteness and lower quality of existing data on SSF



Results (Data needs, ToR 3)

The group discussed the main results arising from previous meetings and agreed:

SSF is an important component of many EU fisheries and it is essential to estimate the fishing activities of SSF in terms of fishing effort, volume and value of catches as a minimum requirements of data to answer the different on-going regulations (impact on ecosystem/stock assessment, marine spatial planning, fishery spatial management, bio-economic analysis, socio-economic studies, ...)

SSF requires a regional approach as differences among regions could appear

Results (Data needs, ToR 3)

The major difference for the SSF is related to the sources of information available as opposed to gear type or vessel length.

Vessels with and without logbooks, or vessels with or without VMS data instead of using the terms *Small-scale fleet* or *Coastal fleet*.

SSF be assessed as a data poor fleet segment.

Results (Data collection procedures, ToR 5)

Two different type of SSF fishing activity data collection:

(i) Census approach

- declarative data coming from logbooks or adapted declarative forms, sales notes, landings declarations, geolocalization data
- Accuracy/Reliability/Completeness of such data has to be assessed

(ii) Sampling approach

- Stratified sampling of vessels or Clustered sampling of fishing trips
- Quality issues related to the statistical soundness of the sampling design
- Accuracy/Reliability of self-reported data has to be assessed

Recommendations (Data collection procedures, ToR 5)

Census approach vs sampling approach

the choice between the two options should be based on cost efficiency including level of reliability/quality of data and data resolution needed

the choice of census approach could be based on the need for real-time data for management purposes

the choice of sampling approach could be driven by the high number and dispersion of vessels across the territory and diversity of fishing activity

Statistical surveys based on questionnaires are widely used to collect economic and social (pilot studies in 2017) variables.

Complementary data: financial statement, account, employment statistics or administrative documents could be used to complete and check questionnaires.

Results (Major concern regarding census approach, ToR 5)

⇒ Assessing coverage/completeness of data collected in a census type approach ⇒

"Data are assumed to be accurate and consistent and are assumed to cover the whole of the reference population" or "one vessel without any declarative data is an inactive vessel":

These assumptions should be tested/verified by implementing a complete data quality assurance and quality control procedure (e.g. input error detection, reliability of self-reporting data)

⇒ Statistical quality of the transversal data reached by a census approach can be reinforced using cross-checking methodologies between available data, coming from various sources (e.g. declarative data coming from logbooks or adapted declarative forms, sales notes, landings declaration, geolocalization data, licenses register)

Results (Major concern regarding census approach, ToR 5)

Specific data quality issues in a census type approach based mainly on sales notes/landings declaration

⇒ difficulty to assess spatial distribution of the fishing activity

⇒ difficulty to assess the "gear*mesh size*dimension" applied

⇒ difficulty to assess fishing effort, following assumption has to be validated: 1 sales notes = 1 fishing trip = 1 DAS = 1 FD

⇒ use of new technology or complementary data (e.g. fishing activity calendars, additional sampling, "mètre" algorithm ...), a good way to improve the estimates

Data collection system based mainly on sales notes/landings declaration are not the same as a complete census of activity

Results (Major concern regarding sampling approach, ToR 5)

Assessing fleet activity/inactivity and data quality in a sampling type approach.

⇒ related to the statistical soundness of the sampling design and the available mean to collect data (sampling rate)

⇒ difficulty could appear to estimate number of vessels inactive/active and fishing effort

⇒ use of new technology or complementary data (e.g. fishing activity calendars, fuel data, licenses register, ...), a good way to improve the estimates

Discussion on 'Nicosia' principles -TOR 3

There are several approach and data formats existing across Member States, with datasets stored in different ways, which create challenges to harmonize and standardize the fishing effort calculation across MS.

In many SSF cases departure time and arrival time are not collected such that the "Days at Sea" could not be calculated based on the hours spent at sea and in turn the "24h period definition" could not be applied.

The assumption of the "trip by trip" calculation (e.g. *separate trips have to be always counted separated*) could not be applied in many SSF (as data collection procedures often collect data on a "day by day basis")

The "trip by trip" calculation methodology could have a great impact for some of SSF for which *usual activity is to perform two fishing trips during the same day*, one to set gears or put gears in the sea, one to take away the gears and catches from the sea.

Recommendations (Fishing effort calculation- TOR 3)

The other fishing effort measures calculation (e.g. "effort calculation methodology for passive and active gears", "the adapted methodology to apportion days at sea and fishing days between gears and areas", "calendar day fishing day calculation") has to be in line, as far as possible, with the methodology established for vessels carrying logbooks considering the data available and the way to collect them.

Less than 10 meters vessels have generally a daily activity and that, for them, it could be assumed that **1 Day at Sea is equivalent to 1 Fishing Day as far as no other data contradicts this hypothesis**. Nevertheless, the workshop stressed the fact that this assumption has to be assessed regionally by fishery, as significant differences can occur between them.

New Technology: remote electronic monitoring with Closed Circuit Television, new apps for smartphone/tablets to collect fishery data, AIS/VMS/GPS geolocalization tool could improve knowledge on spatial mapping activity of SSF and to collect detailed information on fishing effort.

Results (Tor4 – Unpaid labour)

Work that produces goods or services but is unremunerated.

New definition for employment affects the estimation of unpaid: "people working only on-shore could be included".

⇒ The value of unpaid labour is especially relevant for the SSF. In many case is linked to the work on-board of the ship-owner. In other cases it could largely emerge from the amendment proposed on employment, including people working on-shore (in most cases family member supporting the vessel's activities). Considering the difficulties that MS could encounter in collecting data on the number of hours needed to estimate FTE (to be consistent with the methodology proposed by SIM), the group proposed:

- for **unpaid labour on-board**, to collect or estimate the number of unpaid persons and use, if not available, the average number of hours worked by paid persons working on similar vessels or the FTE share deriving from similar fleet segments;
- for **unpaid labour on-shore** (if the amendment is going to be approved), to start the collection of data on the numbers of hours worked in on-shore activities in parallel with the collection of social data (as suggested for the employment onshore).

Recommendations– financial position

Considering that in most MS balance sheets are not available for SSF vessels, it is recommended to use **questionnaire and face-to-face interview** to collect data on the value of assets.

It is essential for the quality of data that data collectors should be well trained in their role.

Where problems in collecting data or in data quality for small-scale vessels persist, it is suggested:

⇒ for the value of assets to use the fixed capital asset estimated through the PIM, considering that in the SSF the financial assets are presumably a negligible share of the total value of assets

⇒ to consider the submission of the value of debts "optional" for small SSF segment in the fleet data call, at least in the first years of EU-MAP data calls.

It is, indeed, to be stressed that, for SSF, the value of debts are, in most of the cases, debts not exclusively linked to the fishing activity but a mix of personal and financial debts.

Results (Tor4 - Employment variables)

Engaged crew: Total number of persons who have worked on-board the vessel, irrespective of the total number of hours.

People working only on-shore and paid from vessels **could be included** if their activity has a direct link with the fishing operations.

⇒ To further discuss the concept of employment on-shore in order to investigate the real need for this type of info under the EU-MAP and verify if it is coherent with the data-collection main concepts (based on a vessel approach);

⇒ To specify which could be on-shore activities that should be considered as linked directly to fishing operations.

⇒ If on-shore employment will be considered relevant, to propose an amendment to EU-MAP in order to add a new variable "employment exclusively on-shore" (and the related value of labour), for sake of consistency of data series;

⇒ Alternatively, MS to start to evaluate the relevance of employment on-shore in line with the pilot studies/data collection of social data that have already started or are going to start in all the MS.

Results (Tor4 – financial position)

In EU-MAP the ratio indicator is replaced by the two terms of the ratio: "long/short debts" and "total assets".

⇒ When balance sheets ARE available, the total value of assets and value of long/short debts have to be split by vessel, according to the capital value of each vessel estimated through the PIM which is used to "weight" the share on the total value (SIM);

⇒ In case balance sheets ARE NOT available, SIM recommended the following methodology:

Value of assets: the value of capital estimated through the PIM could be considered as a proxy for total assets (it is, indeed, important to bear in mind that the PIM value refers only to physical capital).

Value of debts:

1. To estimate (e.g. by mean of questionnaire) the financial position as ratio total debts/total value of assets;
2. To use the value of capital (deriving from the PIM) as a proxy for total value of assets;
3. To derive the value of long/short term debts (sum) multiplying the financial position ratio (estimated in 1) by the value of assets (estimated in 2).

Thresholds

Workshop on implementation of reporting threshold for low activity vessels

25-29 september, The Hague



TOR

- Provide an overview of the **technique to adjust reporting thresholds** that could be used to ensure comparability of the resulting economic data from different MS (FADN, PPP, etc) and define a number of possible thresholds for testing.
- Address the regional adjustment for member states.**
- Test the effects** of implementation of different levels of thresholds for the aggregated economic data for the Baltic and North Sea region.
- Develop a **time frame for implementation** of further stratification on activity levels and reporting thresholds on a regional basis.



Preparation

- Discussion paper on indicators that could be used as thresholds: VAT liability, Minimum wage, GDP PPS, FADN
- Template for analysis of cases
- Preparation of detailed data for small scale segments



Program WS

- Discussion on indicators to be used
- Analysis of National data
- Discussion on results and identification of issues to be discussed in the report



Results

- Two threshold systems chosen: GDP PPS and minimum wage
- 40 case studies:
 - North Sea (DK, GE, NL, UK)
 - Baltic (DK, FIN, GE, LT, LV, PL)
 - South Western waters (PT),
 - Mediterranean (CY, IT)
 - Black Sea (BU, RO).
- Identification of issues for implementation



Effects tested

- Level of threshold?
- Confidentiality issues
- Effects on averages
- Effects on quality of estimations

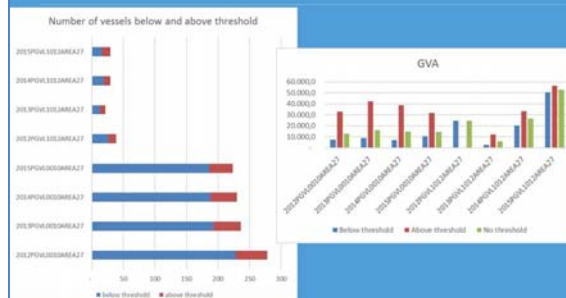


Results

- Level of threshold?
- Confidentiality issues
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Effects tested (1)



Effects tested (2)



Conclusions (2)

- Cases show that:
 - vessels below the threshold add relatively little to the overall totals
 - The cost structure and profits vary between vessels with low activities and vessels with normal activities in a number of case studies, but the differences are not consistent for all of them.
 - Effect on quality of the estimates vary among

cases

Conclusions (1)

- Thresholds can lead to:
 - Separation of large numbers of vessels with negligible income
 - More homogeneous segment of vessels above the threshold
 - More informative data about the economics of small scale commercial fishermen.
- In most countries most vessels in SSF are below the GDP threshold, even those who are operating for profit.
- For most countries the level of minimum wage was seen as suitable for distinguishing between low activity and normal activity vessels

Conclusions (3)

- Issues raised:
 - confidentiality issues in small segments,
 - inexistence of minimal wages for some countries (CY, FI, DK, IT, SE)
 - issues regarding the comparability of value of landings per vessel and income indicators per person.

Conclusions (4)

- threshold system could be enhanced by taking into account:
 - number of fishermen
 - Proportion Value of landings/GVA

Conclusions (5)

- Regional comparability is crucial and regional analysis should still be carried out.
- not all TOR were discussed due to inefficiencies in the data analysis. Excel automatized analysis tools are susceptible to error. Excel seems the only common available tool. This limits the analysis capacity during a workshop of this scale.

Conclusions (5)

- Preparation of the meeting was laborious, preparing both the discussion paper on thresholds and the analysis tools.
- Better preparation would have been beneficial to the outcome of the meeting.



7.3. ToR 4 New AR and NP Templates

Table 5B: Quality assurance framework for socio-economic data

Table 5B: Quality assurance framework for socio-economic data																				Page 10 of 10	
Variable definition										Variable position										Variable type	
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Pilot Study 3: Data on employment by education level and nationality

General comment: This box fulfills paragraph 1 point (b) and paragraph 6 point (b) of Chapter III of the multilateral Union programme and Article 2 and Article 3 paragraph (1) point (c) of the Decision (EU) 2016/1701. It is intended to specify data to be collected under Table 6 of the multilateral Union programme.

General comment: This box is applicable to the Annual Report. This box is intended to provide information on the results obtained from the implementation of the pilot study (including deviations from planned and justifications as to why this was not the case).

1. Aim of pilot study
2. Duration of pilot study
3. Methodology and expected outcomes of pilot study
(max 900 words)
4. Achievement of the original expected outcomes of pilot study and justification if this was not the case
(max 900 words)

Guidance for evaluators

- Overall quality of the description of the implementation of the Pilot Study
- Precision of sampling protocols, does sampling design follow internationally agreed protocols?
- Soundness of conclusions drawn from the Pilot Study
- Follow-up suggested by MS
- Other comments / recommendations

Pilot Study 4: Environmental data on aquaculture

- DCF requires:
 - Environmental data may be collected on the basis of pilot studies and extrapolated to indicate totals relevant to the total volume of fish produced in the Member State.
 - Environmental data shall be collected every two years.
- Considered at PGECON (15-19 May 2017, Vilnius).
- Noted that the variables set out in the EU MAP were not specified in sufficient detail and further work was needed to make sure that the data collection was useful.
- PGECON recommended that this should be done through a workshop meeting in 2018. Following the workshop the next time data would be collected then would be 2020.
- Little merit in pre-empting the outcomes of pilot studies by asking for figures from those studies in the AR and no value in trying to anticipate what the figures might look like in any future annual report since reporting would fall out of the scope of the current EUMAP. This information would be mostly of interest to carry forward to PGECON and the proposed workshop in 2018.

Any Questions?**7.4. ToR 5 – SIM Processing****PGECON 2018****ToR 5. Statistical issues and methodologies in data collection of fish processing**

Loretta Malvarosa, NISEA, Italy

*Virginie Loveling building (VAC), Ghent, Belgium
Date: 14-18 May 2018*

Background**Why this ToRs?**

Suggestion coming from STECF EWG 17-16 for:

1. **Definition of variables:** STECF EWG 17-16 carried out a comparison between DCF (requested on a voluntary basis under EUMAP) and ESTAT variables (SBS) and on their correspondence in terms of definition. Need of a deeper analysis.
2. **Use of Eurostat data:** STECF EWG 17-16 carried out a check on the match between ESTAT and DCF data over the period 2008-2015. Mismatches exist, also for countries using ESTAT data. Need of a more extensive knowledge from people involved in data collection and familiar with Eurostat data.

Term of References

ToR 5. Statistical issues and methodologies in data collection of fish processing

- Review of fish processing variable definitions.
- Presentation from EWG 17-16 (The Economic Performance of the EU Fish Processing Industry) concerning the use of Eurostat data as the main source of data and complemented by DCF data if available.

Eurostat data as the main source of data and complemented by DCF data if available

Special Chapter: Comparison of the data and indicators of the DCF and Eurostat's Structural Business Statistics.

The TORs for EWG 17-16 included the following:

1. • Propose recommendations to build future fish processing reports using Eurostat data as the main source of data and complemented by DCF data if available.
2. • Discuss the main differences across both datasets.
3. • Discuss feasibility of potential improvements to the report (e.g. use of PRODCOM data, reporting and analysis by products/segments).

1. Propose recommendations to build future fish processing reports using Eurostat data

- This TOR has been built around the main objective of EUMAP as far as the data collection for the fish processing sector: avoid duplication in data collection system
- Table 3C of EUMAP: "specify data collection for variables not covered by the ESTAT or for which additional sampling is required"
- In order to reply to this TOR STECF EWG 16-17 did a check of the planned data collection for the fish processing sector at MS level for 2017-2019 (WPs).
- A template was prepared to facilitate this check asking for the following information:
 - ✓ If the MS has planned a data collection for the fish processing sector (now being on a voluntary basis)
 - ✓ If this data collection is based on the use of ESTAT (SBS) data
 - ✓ If using SBS data, complementary data are collected to reply to EUMAP requirements
 - ✓ If MS plan to collect social variables
 - ✓ If MS plan to collect data on raw material
 - ✓ If there are important issues arising from the WP or according to the experts of people attending the EWG

1. Propose recommendations to build future fish processing reports using Eurostat data

- A higher number of MS using SBS data as the main reference for data collection over the period 2017-2019 was expected.
- Indeed the situation is the following:
 - ✓ On 27 MS presenting a WP, 21 have included a data collection for the fish processing sector. The 6 countries not presenting a plan for this sector have different reasons;
 - ✓ On the 21 MS planning a data collection for the fish processing sector, only 6 are going to use exclusively SBS. In 2 cases, SBS will be used partly. In all the reminder MS (13), specific survey will be carried out to collect data for the fish processing sector.
 - ✓ Of 21 MS planning a data collection it is interest to note that a full comparability of future data to past data is reported by experts for most MS.
 - ✓ As far as social data, of 21 MS planning a data collection for the fish processing sector, all of them are planning to collect social data.
 - ✓ As far as raw material, of 21 MS planning a data collection for the fish processing sector, 16 MS are planning to collect raw material data in terms of weight and species.
 - ✓ Of MS not planning a data collection under their WP there are some (e.g. Portugal) that are, anyway, willing to reply to future data calls (on a voluntary basis), when and if planned.

1. Propose recommendations to build future fish processing reports using Eurostat data

- According to this check it is clear that fish processing data collection under EUMAP will not have Eurostat data as the main source for most MS and very negligible changes are foreseen for a future report (if still based on DCF data), as the data will be collected according to the same methodology as in the past National Programmes for almost all the MS.
- Experts of EWG 17-16 considered that the request included in the ToRs - "if it would be possible to build future fish processing reports using Eurostat data as the main source of data and complemented by DCF data if available" - can be replied only if considering a future report not completely based on DCF data.
- EWG 17-16 was looking in detail at Eurostat data available for NACE activity 10.20 and also to availability in terms of timing.

2. Discuss the main differences across both datasets

- In order to understand if Eurostat data can be used for a future report, STECF EWG 17-16 was also looking at the comparability across datasets: DCF vs. ESTAT (SBS).
- The group did a check on the main variables: number of enterprises, turnover and employment and the result is that the two data sets do not completely match.
- Generally, differences are lower (within +/- 10%) for countries that, according to their WP, declare to use EUROSTAT data for producing DCF data.
- In some cases this is due to the fact that MS use specific survey for DCF and, hence, a different reference population (e.g. for some MS SBS do not cover the entire fish processing sector but only a portion of it, most of the time defined by a threshold based on the number of employees, e.g. >20).
- Considering that experts attending EWG 17-16 were not all involved in the data collection at MS level, the STECF subgroup recommended to postpone this discussion to the next PGECON, where people attending are for sure delegates of MS.

2. Discuss the main differences across both datasets

- Beside the match between EUROSTAT and DCF data over the period 2008-2015, experts of EWG 17-16 considered important also to look at the list of DCF variables requested (on a voluntary basis) under EUMAP and if (and how) they match with EUROSTAT variables.
- The result of this analysis is reported in [Table 3.3.4](#) of the report, where the last column also reports if there is a possibility for MS to derive DCF data from EUROSTAT data.
- This could be useful both for MS using EUROSTAT data to reply to DCF as well as for comparability, in the future, of DCF data and EUROSTAT data for countries not collecting data under DCF in the future (as it would be good to include also these countries, if they are not going or willing to reply to data calls).
- Considering that experts attending EWG 17-16 were not all involved in the data collection at MS level, the STECF sub-group recommended to go deeper in this discussion and on the correct definition of DCF variable as well as on the correspondence with EUROSTAT variables in the next PGECON, where people attending are for sure delegates of MS.

Discussion for current PGECON- Definition of variables

Background docs:

- Definitions of the variables collected under the DCF socioeconomic modules for the fleet, aquaculture and fish processing (<https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/docs-links/socio-eco-var>).
- Matching table between DCF and Eurostat SBS variables [Table 3.3.4](#) of the Economic report of the EU fish processing sector 2017 (Transition), STECF EWG 17-16

Discussion for PGECON 2018 - Definition of variables

- Still some doubt about the definition of some variables, deriving from cross-check between background docs and experts' opinion (STECF EWG 16-17)
- E.g.: Turnover for the «main» enterprises is total turnover for enterprises carrying out fish processing as their main activity (including turnover from other activities) or only turnover from the «main» activity?
- Someone argues that the approach should be the same between the «main» and «non main» segment: only turnover from the main activities!
- What SBS 12 11 0 represent? How other income should be estimated or calculated from SBS?

	Definition in ad hoc-contract	Comments
Turnover	Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties (SBS code 12 11 0)	SBS code 12 11 0 = Turnover or gross premiums written, meaning total Turnover (including all the activities, not only turnover from "main" activity). SBS provide also Turnover from the principal activity at 3-digit level NACE Rev. 2 (SBS code 18 11 0)
Other income	"Other income" refers to other operating income included in company accounts which are excluded from turnover; <i>income coming from activities other than fish processing.</i>	If the overall turnover includes all the activities (according to SBS), is «other income» replicating the income item?

Discussion - Definition of variables

- PGECON should guarantee data comparability, hence that each MS is interpreting variable in the same way.
- Which is MS experience on estimation of Turnover?
- Are there other specific issues on variable definition and/or estimation?
- For MS already using SBS, do you agree on matching provided in [Table 3.3.4](#)?
- This is important for allowing the correct use of ESTAT data under the Fish processing report for MS no more collecting data under EUMAP

Discussion – Matching across datasets

- Do you know why datasets do not match (question to MS already using SBS data)?
- Is it due to difference in the reference population?
- Are MS planning to change their future data collection and adapt to the use of BS?




thanks for the attention!


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7.5. ToR 6 – Reports from STECF, EWG and SecFish

DCF Metier Workshop




Marine Management Organisation



DCF Métier Workshop: Sub-group of the RCGs - North Sea and Eastern Arctic and North Atlantic

22 January – 26 January 2018 - DTU Aqua, Lyngby, Denmark



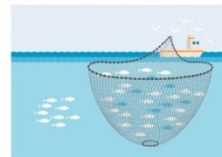
Why we need métiers



- Building blocks to describe fishing activities in both biological and economic terms;
- Provide the link between biological and economic data for bio-economic modelling;
- Mixed fisheries – describing how mixed-fisheries aspects impact on the traditional single-stock management approach - catches of the various species are interlinked due to technical interactions between different fleets and gears;
- Use for an ecosystem - based approach; data calls reference fishing activities of different countries that are similar within regions;
- Use to analyse bycatch of Protected, Endangered and Threatened Species (PETS) – Important to understand how the total bycatch of PETS is attributable to different types of fishery.

Métier

A group of fishing operations targeting a similar (assemblage of) species, using similar gear (as specified in Annex XI of Regulation (EU) No 404/2011), during the same period of the year and/or within the same area and which are characterised by a similar exploitation pattern.



Métier Framework

- Set out in EU MAP - Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 - Table 2, Fishing activity (métier) by region
- Matrix in Table 2 not as specific as in previous DCF and as set out at: <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wordef/fishing-activity-metier>
- Based on a hierarchical matrix including as follows:
 - **Level 1 : Activity**
 - **Level 2 : Gear classes**
 - **Level 3 : Gear groups**
 - **Level 4 : Gear type**
 - **Level 5 : Target assemblage (target species)**
 - **Level 6 : Mesh size and other selective devices**

Métier framework (as presented on JRC site)

Fishing Activity - Métier

Follows the aggregation of fishing activity at various levels (7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1) for some of the regions in the datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wordef/fishing-activity-metier to match the complete scheme in regions.

1. **Basin Sea** (1019 Subdivisions 20-101)

2. **North Sea** (1019 areas 010, 011 and 012) and Eastern Arctic (1019 areas 1 and 2)

3. **North Atlantic** (1019 areas 101 and 102)

4. **Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea**

5. **Other eastern waters fisheries** – represented by 10 months and managed by 40 fleets to which the Commission is contracting landings or catches (in 1019 areas 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)

Activity	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6
Activity	Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage	Mesh size and other selective devices
Example	Example	Example	Example	Example	Example	Example

<https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wordef/fishing-activity-metier>

Workshop : Terms of Reference

1. To review current algorithms and processes used for allocating a trip to a métier based on transversal data.
2. To understand and document the problems, issues and anomalies arising from métier calculation in different Member States.
3. To provide standard guidelines for determining or allocating a trip to a métier or multiple métiers and how to aggregate the data.
4. To provide and reference metadata for the key inputs to métiers (gear, mesh and species/species groups) and how they are aggregated.
5. Evaluate standard format/or suggest appropriate existing format (transversal data) for input into métier algorithm and develop a standard R /SQL/SAS/ script and pseudo code for métier calculation.
6. To define a strategy for storing and maintaining metadata (methods and tables) that define the métiers.

ToR 1: Review current algorithms and processes for allocating a trip to a métier based on transversal data

No unified method and no common reference tables (to aggregate species into target species group or gear into métier level 4), agreed at EU level, to assign data into métiers, leaving some room for interpretation at the national level. This has slowed the development of a standard, generic EU approach, leading to continuing national differences in métier definitions within the same EU region (Ulrich et al, 2012).

- Key aim - to improve this situation and to better achieve interoperability and compatibility between data sent by the different MSs.
- Document the approach taken by each participant nation to assign métier to transversal data in order to highlight potential differences and find a way to achieve a measure of harmonisation.

ToRs 2 and 3: To understand and document the problems, issues and anomalies arising from métier calculation in different Member States. To provide standard guidelines for determining or allocating a trip to a métier or multiple métiers and how to aggregate the data.

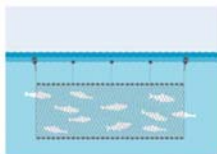
Métier definition level (trip/fishing operation/fishing sequence)

Three possibilities :

1. Trip,
 2. Fishing operation (i.e. haul for trawlers) or
 3. Fishing sequence (aggregation of fishing operations).
- Agreed that during a fishing trip, fishermen can practice more than one métier and that should be taken into account;
 - Assignment of more than one métier to one fishing trip must be possible (depending on the quality of data available) when a vessel changes gear or mesh size during the trip. - however:
 - Polyvalent fleet also has to be sufficiently described.
 - Raising of biological variables may depend on there being just one métier per trip;
 - Métier could be assigned at the fishing operation level (if available) but to avoid a multiplication of métiers a consolidation step could be performed at fishing sequence level e.g. - "fishing trip"day"gear/mesh size/dimension" .

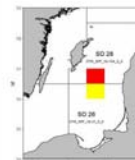
Fishing intention and target species assemblage

- Target assemblage, consistent with DCF level 5, is the variable used to define fisher behaviour by defining the fishers' intention (*describing fishing activity in both biological and economic terms*).
- Variety of methods used by MSs (flow chart for standardised guidance)
- System of estimation: Input versus output
- Metric: Value versus weight



Métier determination for trips covering more than one area

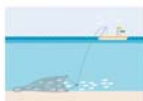
- Different but overlapping mesh size ranges may be defined by relevant regulations and frame of references associated. This may lead to duplication where a vessel fishes in two areas with different codifications within the same trip even where the gear and mesh are unchanged;
- Recommends harmonisation between areas;



e.g. Baltic Sea, two diff. *vat fishery depending on the area of fishing, i.e. OTM_SPF_16-31_0_0 applicable in subdivisions 22-27 and OTM_SPF_16-104_0_0 applicable in subdivisions 28-32*

Recommendations

- **Clear definition:** Needs to be a clear description of target species assemblage, which defines target assemblage as a fishing intention.
- **Value as a metric:** Value should be used as the metric to define métiers and fisher intention (in most cases).
- **Documentation of logic:** There is a need to document the logic applied by MS to determine the target assemblage. This will provide a road map towards harmonising data across MS, ensuring possible aggregation and analysis at a European level (*within report reference, flow chart and logic*).
- **Input on declarative form for fisher intent:** As in the Nantes series of workshops, it is recommended that target assemblage is logged by fishermen, in the declarative form before leaving the port. And that MS continue to assess the quality of this data.
- **Testing and development:** Fisheries and fisher behaviour are in a constant state of evolution, therefore métier typologies and algorithms for allocation of these should reflect this development.



Small-scale fleet

Small-scale fleet, with no logbook information:

- MIS_MIS classification should be avoided.
- Métier classification can be based on auxiliary data, expert knowledge, algorithms, sampling.
- If the information is not available on the trip level, métiers could be estimated on the available level.
- If it cannot be classified, the proportion without a métier classification should be reported when submitting data.

Polyvalent small-scale fleet:

- Need for classification of métier used per trip.
- In trips that use more than one gear/métier, efforts should be made to derive one main métier for that trip or, according to the expert knowledge/algorithm, to try to create two or more sequences for the same fishing trip.

Selective device information

- The last part of the métier level 6 code
- The selective devices affect the catch compositions, - change the discards of a fishery. In some cases, part of a métier has selective devices and parts doesn't have it (e.g. Kattegat), and there can also be several different legal selective devices. In these cases, it is important to be able to distinguish the métiers because of the differences in discards.
- Codes available for panel and grid and the mesh size of the panel/the space between the bars of the grid.
- Not all countries have access to information on selective devices in the logbooks and even if the information exists, it is often considered unreliable and is therefore not used.
- Not possible to distinguish between a gear with no selective device and a gear with no information about selective devices - no available code to indicate that the information is missing.
- Countries that have good information on selective devices have a need for new codes to describe newly developed selective devices or combinations of more than one selective device.

ToR 4: To provide and reference metadata for the key inputs to métiers (Gear, mesh and species/species groups) and how they are aggregated.

- Gear
- Species
- Mesh range
- Metier lists

ToR 5: Evaluate standard format/or suggest appropriate existing format (transversal data) for input into métier algorithm and develop a standard R/SQL/SAS/ script and pseudo code for métier calculation.

- Focused on
 - Descriptions of existing setups and general discussions on the issues and methods;
 - Work on standardised reference lists that can be placed at a public repository.
- Developing common scripts for assigning the métiers was not possible - realized that other auxiliary data and expert knowledge is used in the process, on a national level.
- Produced flowchart illustrating the process and inputs for constructing the métiers, which can be used as a template for setting up the system of assigning métiers (penultimate slide).

ToR 6: To define a strategy for storing and maintaining metadata (methods and tables) that define the métiers

Need to

- Update and maintain métier descriptions (in a standard format)
- Easily share and administer code or common algorithms;
- Share common reference lists for species groups, gears and mesh ranges and store métier descriptions whilst maintaining version control across regions;
- Enable and manage public access to agreed documents.

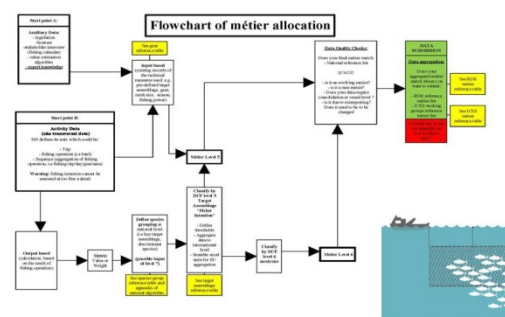
Will provide:

- A ready reference that end-users, the public and data managers and practitioners can get access to or refer to.
- Four options considered – the JRC website, an ICES external Sharepoint, the RDB, and a dedicated GitHub site.
- RCGs to administer and keep updated and maintained.

Recommendations

- The list of approved métiers should be maintained and publicly available (at the ICES website);
- additionally a GitHub SharePoint be set up for reference lists and documentation;
- ICES happy to support a site within the ICES GitHub - needs a little expertise and dedicated pan-regional RCG effort to design and set up;
- RCG Chairs should consult with ICES as to how ICES RDB administrators might use this If the GitHub was to be the key source for the restricted lists;
- A procedure would need to be drawn up for updating the content of the GitHub.

General work-flow



SecFish

Strengthening regional cooperation in the area of fisheries data collection - Research collaboration to address economic data collection issues in the DCF - (Acronym: **SECFISH**)

Project MARE/2016/22, Annex IV

Work Package 1 – WP 1: Summary of what has been achieved in 2016-2017

Questionnaire on

EU ECONOMIC DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS: CURRENT STATUS AND NEEDS FOR A BETTER COORDINATION AND HARMONIZATION

To:

National Correspondents, RCG and PGECON chairs, national experts attending PGECON

Background

The EU Reg. 1004/2017 has identified the need *“to better involve end-users of scientific data in data collection”* and considered that *“coordination should be strengthened to develop and implement procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data with a view to enabling the reliability of scientific advice to be further improved”*.

It is therefore necessary for Member States (MSs) to strengthen the cooperation among themselves and coordinates their annual work plans with respect to the collection of data regarding the economic and social aspects for the fleet, the aquaculture sector and the processing industry.

A large number of activities have been conducted to improve cooperation and coordination since the implementation of the first EC data collection regulation in 2002. Data collection and coverage of economic data for the fleet, aquaculture and processing sectors have improved in the last years and several methodological targets have been achieved by MSs. This improvement has been driven by different workshops and meetings organized under the umbrella of the DCF, in particular through the establishment of the Planning Group on Economic Issues (PGECON) and its working groups.

Nowadays, the PGECON plays an important role in cooperation at European level for specific technical and methodological aspects (e.g. definition, data quality, good practices for sampling etc.).

The aim of this questionnaire is to summarize what has been achieved in 2016-2017 with respect to regional and supra regional cooperation on (socio-)economic data collection. Furthermore, through this consultation, the SECFISH project intends to propose improvements for the functioning of the PGECON and to suggest further developments in terms of data collection, methodology, available expertise and resources required.

A	Respondent profile
----------	---------------------------

1. What is your role in the implementation of the national Work Plan for Data Collection under EU Reg. 1004/2017?

Role	Yes	No
National Correspondent		
Administrative official/ Managing Authority		
Involved in the economic data collection for the fleet		
Involved in the economic data collection for the aquaculture		
Involved in the economic data collection for the processing industry		
RCG/PGECON chairs (current and past)		
Other		

Multiple choices are possible

2. What is the type of institution you work for?

Role	Yes	No
Government		
University Research Institute		
Private consultant		
Other		

3. Job description

Job description	Yes	No
Economist		
Statistician		

Sociologist		
Administrative manager		
Other		

4. How long have you been involved in the DCF?

Years of involvement	
< 5 years	
6– 10 years	
>11 years	

5. How many PGECON meetings have you attended in the past?

PGECON meetings and Sub Group meetings	
none	
<3	
4-6	
> 6	

A**Role of PGECON**

6. In your view is there a need to strengthen and to reinforce the cooperation between MS sharing the same issues on socio-economic data collection?

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Totally Disagree			Neutral			Totally Agree

7. In your view is the PGECON properly working to respond to the provisions of the European regulation?

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Totally Disagree			Neutral			Totally Agree

8. In your view, for each of the data reported below, is the PGECON fully aware of the requirements and needs which should be addressed?

Economic data on commercial fisheries

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Fully unaware			Neutral			Fully aware

Social data on commercial fisheries

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Fully unaware			Neutral			Fully aware

Economic data on aquaculture

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Fully unaware			Neutral			Fully aware

Social data on aquaculture

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Fully unaware			Neutral	Fully aware		

Economic data on processing industries

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Fully unaware			Neutral	Fully aware		

Social data on processing industries

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Fully unaware			Neutral	Fully aware		

- 8.1. If not “fully aware”, please briefly indicate what is missing or should be further investigated and/or considered during the PGECON:

Type of data/information	Reason for consideration or revision

9. Do you agree that “environmental data for the aquaculture sector” should be covered by PGECON ?

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Totally Disagree			Neutral			Totally Agree

10. Please, justify your reply:

Comment: _____

11. Is there the appropriate expertise available during the PGECON, for all the below topics?

Data collected under the EU multiannual programme (EU Com. Dec. 1004/2017)	Yes	No	I don't know
Economic data on commercial fisheries			
Social data on commercial fisheries			
Economic data on aquaculture			
Social data on aquaculture			
Economic data on processing industries			

11.1. If "no", please indicate in which topic(s) the PGECON would need more training/expertise

Type of data/information	Comments

12. Did you make use of PGECON (and its WGs) recommendations in drafting National Work Plans? If yes, for which section and to which extent (%)?

Data collected under the EU multiannual programme (EU Com. Dec. 1004/2017)	Yes	Extent (%)	No
Economic data on commercial fisheries			
Social data on commercial fisheries			

Economic data on aquaculture			
Social data on aquaculture			
Economic data on processing industries			
Social data on the processing industry			
Not applicable (I am not involved in drafting NWP)			

13. Did you make use of PGECON (and its WGs) recommendations in implementing your methodology for data collection? If yes, for which section

Data collected under the EU multiannual programme (EU Com. Dec. 1004/2017)	Yes	No
Economic data on commercial fisheries		
Social data on commercial fisheries		
Economic data on aquaculture		
Social data on aquaculture		
Economic data on processing industries		
Social data on the processing industry		
Not applicable (I am not involved in drafting NWP)		

14. For the data reported below, is there a need to improve the European coordination with a view to develop a more harmonized approach?

Data collected under the EU multiannual programme (EU Com. Dec. 1004/2017)	Yes	No
Economic data on commercial fisheries		
Social data on commercial fisheries		
Economic data on aquaculture		

Social data on aquaculture		
Economic data on processing industries		
Social data on the processing industry		

- 14.1. If “yes”, please specify if there is also the need to implement methodologies/protocols on a European basis.

Data collected under the EU multiannual programme (EU Com. Dec. 1004/2017) for which methodologies/protocols should be developed	Comments

15. For each of the reported data collected under the EU multiannual programme, indicate what should be improved in terms of data quality, data coverage and data sharing.

Data collected under the EU multiannual programme (EU Com. Dec. 1004/2017)	data quality	data coverage	data sharing	no needs	comments
Economic data on commercial fisheries					
Social data on commercial fisheries					
Economic data on aquaculture					
Social data on aquaculture					
Economic data on processing industries					
Social data on the processing industry					

16. Do you agree with establishing additional *ad-hoc* working groups and/or meetings?
 - Include a text with the list of WG already established -

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Totally Disagree			Neutral			Totally Agree

- 16.1. If “yes”, please indicate for which of the following topics there is the need to establish working groups and or meetings.

Data collected under the EU multiannual programme (EU Com. Dec. 1004/2017)	Yes	No	Comments
Statistical issues (development)			
Statistical issues (training)			
Social variables: collection and interpretation			
Indicators for Data quality (calculation and interpretation)			
Others: TO BE SPECIFIED IN THE COMMENT			

17. Do you agree that PGECON should change its status into a pan-European Regional coordination group?
 - Include a brief text to explain the question (what is the status of PGECON now, what will be changed if it will become a RCG -

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Totally Disagree			Neutral			Totally Agree

18. Please, explain the reasons

Comment_____

19. Do you think PGECON should be involved the evaluation of the NWP/AR/data transmission failures?

Role of PGECON	Yes	No	If yes, why?
evaluation of the NWP			
evaluation of the Annual Report			
evaluation of the data transmission failures			

20. Practical points regarding the PGECON meeting

Participation to PGECON	Yes	No	If yes, why?
Is it difficult for participants to attend the meeting?			

18.1 How many people normally attend from your institute? (1, 2, 3, more than 3)

18.2 What have been the benefits of attending?

WP 5 – Processing Raw Material

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN FACULTY OF LIFE SCIENCES
Institute of Food and Resource Economics

WP 5: Processing
Origin and source of Raw Material in the European Seafood Industry

WP Coordinator: Rasmus Nielsen (UCPH)
Partners: UCPH, LUKE, TI

Gent 16/5-2018



UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN FACULTY OF LIFE SCIENCES

WP 5: Processing:

Main steps in the WP:

1. Development of a common methodology for collecting data based on existing experiences (Finland)
2. Examining existing data source to avoid any overlapping data collections and identify industries using primary fish products
3. Development of a preliminary survey questionnaire
4. Qualitative interview with the industry and industry organizations to test the questionnaire and the feasibility of a data collection
5. Estimation of cost of a regular data collection

Slide 3

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WP 5: Processing:
Origin and source of Raw Material in the European Seafood Industry

The aim of this WP:
Evaluate the possibilities and constraints of a regular data collection of raw material entering the European processing industry

Tasks to be carried out:

- a. Assess the volume/value of raw materials by species and origin
- b. The feasibility of collecting data on the type of processed material (fresh, frozen and semi processed materials)
- c. The feasibility of collecting data on raw materials prices
- d. The feasibility of linking raw material back to fishery/aquaculture
- e. Income coming from other activities (not fish processing)
- f. Estimate the costs of regular data collection of raw materials

Slide 2

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WP 5: Processing:

Milestones and deliverables:

M5.1: Development of a common methodology, Examining existing data source and Developing a preliminary survey questionnaire
M5.2: Qualitative interview with the industry
M5.3: Estimation of cost of a regular data collection
D5.1: Final report. Feasibility of collecting data on raw material -M15

	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
M5.1: Evaluation of the Finnish data and common methodology																			
M5.1: Examining existing data sources																			
M5.1: Preliminary survey questionnaire																			
M5.2: Qualitative interviews																			
M5.3: Estimation of costs of a regular data collection																			

Slide 4

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WP 5: Processing:

Deliverables - A final report including:

1. A presentation of the Finnish data collection
2. A desk study of the current data collections on raw material and processing industry in Denmark, Germany and Finland
3. Linking raw material to origin (fisheries and aquaculture), degree of processing, and prices – developing a questionnaire
4. Presentation of a preliminary questionnaire and methodology (this should be tested in countries within SEC FISH)
5. Assessment of the feasibility and the cost of a future data collection

Slide 5

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN FACULTY OF LIFE SCIENCES

WP 5: Processing:

WP progress:

1. The Finnish data collection (Jarno)
2. The Danish data collection (Rasmus)
3. Development of a common methodology and preliminary survey questionnaire (Excel spreadsheet)
4. Next phase
 - Qualitative interview with industry and industry organizations
 - Test of questionnaire and feasibility

Slide 6

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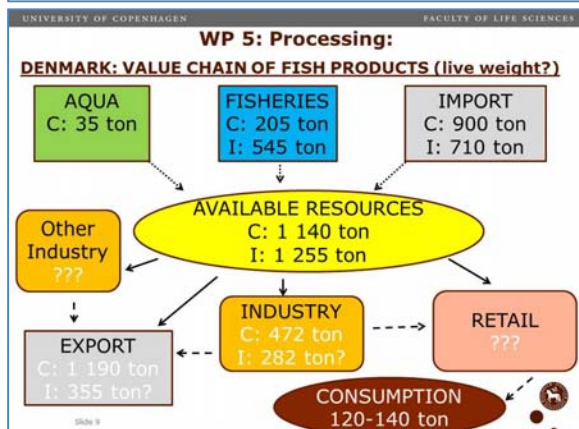
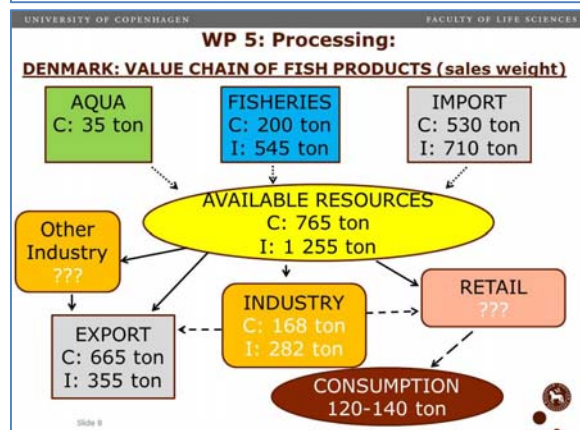
WP 5: Processing:

DENMARK:

Available statistics:

1. Fisheries: Catch and landings (Species, volume and value)
2. Aquaculture: Production (Species, volume and value)
3. Foreign trade: Import CN8-product code (Species, volume and value)
4. Processing industry
 1. Raw material (value for large companies CN6)
 2. Sales CN8-product code (Species, volume and value)
5. Domestic consumption?
6. Foreign trade: Export CN8-product code (Species, volume and value)

Slide 7



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WP 5: Processing:

The Danish processing industry:

- consist of 108 enterprises
- 3054 FTE (3614 employed)
- 54 less than 10, 31 less than 50, 23 less than 250

Danish processing industry divide on the use of species:
Volume of used species in %

	Cod and flat fish	Herring and Mackerel	Shrimp and mussels	Salmon	Other	Fish meal
Cod and flat fish	80			1	3	16
Herring and Mackerel	1	91				2
Shrimp and mussels	1		83	7	8	
Salmon	1	14		77	7	
Other	34	22	6	18	21	
Fish meal						100

More than 95% of the income comes from fish processing

Slide 10

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WP 5: Processing:

Presentation of preliminary questionnaire:

Slide 11

7.6. ToR 6b – Social Variables



seafish THE TEAM

Coordinator **seafish**

Subcontracted social expert:
Alyne Delaney

Partners

BIM
Ireland's Seafood Development Agency

NISEA
Fisheries and Aquaculture Economic Research

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES
AND FOOD

Flanders
Agriculture and Fisheries

seafish MILESTONES

Main steps of the WP

1. Identification of possible end users of social data and applications (M6.1):
 - Review of possible international end users
 - Evaluation of possibilities to use variables, defined in EUMAP for policies support
2. Identification of existing sources of social variables and feasibility of linking them to fisheries (M6.2):
 - Review of higher level international data sources to identify available data
 - Evaluation of feasibility to extract the information already available from international data sources and link it to fishery, aquaculture and fish processing sectors
3. Clarification of definitions and data collection methods for social data collection (M6.3):
 - definition of the variables for EUMAP and possible data collection methods.

seafish TIMELINE

	2018												2019				
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
M 6.1 Identification of possible end users of social data and applications																	
M 6.2 Identification of existing sources of social variables and feasibility of linking them to fisheries																	
M 6.3 Clarification of definitions and data collection methods for social data collection																	
D 6.4 Report on availability and methodology of social data for EU-MAP																	
Presentation at PGECON																	

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PGECON RESULTS 2017

seafish

Population and observation unit

Recommendation

- To avoid duplication when fishers are moving from one vessel to another during the year it is recommended that social data should refer to a point in time.
- In cases of use of administrative sources when data is available for all fishers MS should follow Eurostat practice.
- In case of surveys it is recommended to organise national surveys around the same time of the year to avoid duplication (the same employee working at different boats during the year) and keep stability and comparability of the time series.

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Stratification

Recommendation

MS are recommended to stratify employment data by supra region and major groups of fleets. It is suggested to follow AER group definitions as close as possible. However in cases where the link to fishing activity is missing, groups based on the size of vessels, e.g. <12m for SSF, and fishing operation (distant water fleet) might be used if possible.

AER groups of interest are as following:

- Small-scale fleet (SSF)
- Large-scale fleet (LSF)
- Distant-water fleet (DWF)

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Gender and nationality

Recommendation

- Gender:
 - M** – male
 - F** – female
 - Unknown
- Nationality (at least for the following groups):
 - National**
 - EU**
 - EEA (non EU)**
 - Other (Non-EU/EEA)**



Age groups

Recommendation

- At least the following groups are recommended:
 - <15
 - 15-24
 - 25-39 – all fishers <40 years are young fishers according to EUMAP
 - 40-64
 - 65+



Employment status

Recommendation

At least separation between

- owner / employer (vessel owner involved in vessel activity/operation)
- employee (all engaged workers on-board, excluding owners)



Education level

Recommendation

Use [ISCED 2011](#), at least:

	ISCED 2011 (data from 2014 onwards)	ISCED 1997 (data up to 2013)
Low education	Levels 0-2	Levels 0-2
Medium education	Levels 3-4	Levels 3-4
High education	Levels 5-8	Levels 5-6

+ not elsewhere classified



Plans for today (PGECON 2018)



1) MS 2017 pilot experience review

Main questions:

- How data was collected during the pilot?
- Sample size, response rate and lessons learned
- What kind of data was collected and plans for 2018?
- Where information on population was obtained from and how population was defined? Plans for 2018?
- Did you raise the pilot data from sample to population? How?
- What kind of stratification did you use during your pilot and plan to use this year? Any observations regarding stratification?
- Provide any observations you think relevant and you want to share with colleagues collecting social data.



2) Round table discussion (2018 plans)

Main questions:

- When survey is planned to be implemented? Reference year?
- How data is going to be collected?
- Plans to raise from sample to population?
- Stratification?
- When data will be available?
- Other?



3) Other questions for discussions

- How to estimate totals from sample?
- How data should be called for STECF?
- When data will be ready for all MS?
- Employment on shore? What type of activities?

EAFE Conference Santiago de Compostello, Spain (April 2019)

Special sessions on:

social situation of the EU fleets (for MS to report/present results of their data collection and pilots)?

Methodologies of data collection?



Thank You

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Denmark

Danish pilot study on social data for fishery and aquaculture

PGECON Ghent, 17th of May 2018



Provisional draft of Questionnaire

Provisional suggested draft of Questionnaire on employment by education level and nationality.

Fishing firm or fisherman					
Number in Central Business Register:					
Fill in a column for each person working in the fishing firm during 2017:	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	Person 5...
Gender F/M/Unknown					
Age (July 1st 2017)					
Nationality DNK/EU/EEA/other					
Education level ?/?					
Paid /unpaid					
Number of hours worked					
Employment status ?					

Note: The criteria for data on education level and employment status are not yet specified in the DCMAF.



Use of data from available sources

- Data on employment are already compiled using the ICSE (International Classification of Status in Employment) guidelines by ILO (International Labour Force Organisation)
- Data on education are already compiled using the DISCED-15, which is a Danish version of the ISCED2011 (International Standard Classification of Education) from UNESCO.
- A new questionnaire is not feasible as it will increase the burden laid on the industry.



Working Plan 2017-2019

- Pilot-study 3: Data on employment by education level and nationality
- To collect data on employment in fisheries and aquaculture by education level and nationality according to the Commission decision (EU) 2016/1251 of 12. July 2016 (Table 6).
- Duration 2018 (possibly April to September)
- Methodology to be decided. Possibly a questionnaire distributed by the Danish Agrifish Agency to all Danish fishing firms and fishermen that are employers.
- The obligation to complete the questionnaire should be laid on the legal person responsible for the fishing firm or aquaculture company.



PGECON May 2017 Recommendation

Employment status

Recommendation. At least separation between two categories is needed:

- owner / employer (vessel owner involved in vessel activity/operation)
- employee (all engaged workers on-board, excluding owners)

Education level

Recommendation. It is recommended to use the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011), and separate the reporting into at least the following groups:

	ISCED 2011 (data from 2014 onwards)	ISCED 1997 (data up to 2013)
Low education	Levels 0-2	Levels 0-2
Medium education	Levels 3-4	Levels 3-4
High education	Levels 5-8	Levels 5-6

- Employment status and education level is already compiled



New Labour Market Account

- New Labour Market Account concerning the population's labour market status have been developed by Statistics Denmark
- The LMA are compiled in accordance with the international guidelines laid down by the ILO (International Labour Market Organisation)
- The ILO guidelines are aimed at survey-based statistics. In connection with compiling the LMA, an operationalization of the guidelines has been conducted on the basis of the possibilities opened up by the sources when they are register-based.
- The new LMA register should be used as basic data for compiling social data for fishery and aquaculture.



Using LMA as basis for DCMAP data

- Social data for DCMAP should include data on age, gender and nationality.

Age	Gender	Nationality
< 15	M	National
15-24	F	EU
25-39	unknown	EEA (non EU)
40-64		Other
65+		

- LMA holds data on age, gender, origin and municipality consistent with the groups for DCMAP.



Social data segments in DCMAP

- PGECON recommends segmentation of social data for the fishery into three groups
 - *Small-scale fleet (SSF):* vessels less than 12 meters using static gears.
 - *Large-scale fleet (LSF):* segment includes all vessels over 12 meters using static gears and all vessels using towed gears (includes: 'dredgers', 'demersal trawlers and/or demersal seiners', 'other active gears', 'polyvalent active gears only', 'purse seiners', 'bait trawlers', 'pelagic trawlers').
 - *Distant-water fleet (DWF):* includes EU registered vessels over 24 metres operating in 'other fishing regions' including EU outermost regions.
- No recommendation on segments for social data for aquaculture



The allocation of social data to a specific segment will not be straightforward

- The fishing firms employees may work on different vessels during the year
- 16 fishing firms operated more than one active vessel in different vessel segments in 2015.
- Also some persons may be working in several fishing firms during the year
- It is not sufficient to compile data for a specific date or week, as different types of fishery has different seasons during the year



Aim of pilot study

- Identify all fishery and aquaculture enterprises on the 2017 LMA register
- Provide a method to extract and compile DCMAP data for the labour force in the fishery and aquaculture sector from the LMA register
- To match fishery enterprises from LMA with the production units (vessels) in fishery
- Investigate possibilities to allocate labour force in multi-vessel companies to vessel segments



Greece

Greek Experiences for Collection of Social Variables

Irene Tzouramani and Angelos Liotakis

Agricultural Economics Research Institute (AGERI)
Hellenic Agricultural Organization – DEMETER
Athens, Greece

Population - Segmentation

- Under the collection of Economic Variables for the Greek Fishing Fleet we have a specific section about the social variables
- The population is the whole Greek Vessels on the Fleet Register
- Random Sampling Scheme, the same segmentation with the economic variables

Data collection

- Face to face interviews
- Data collectors
- Education with a seminar how to organize the interview
- Incentives for fishermen, information about policy issues
- We need their contribution (feedback about the importance to cooperate and give the specific information) in order to communicate into the Ministry their problems and needs. It is a channel of communication.

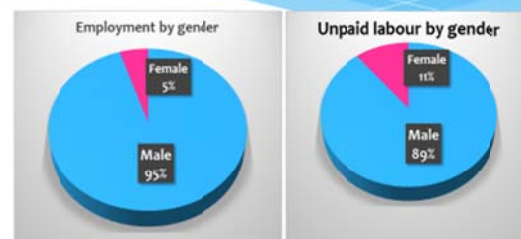
Social variables for the fishing EU MAP

- Employment by gender
- Number FTE by gender
- Number Unpaid labour by gender
- Number Employment by age
- Number Employment by education level
- Number per education level
- Employment by nationality (Number from EU, EEA and Non-EU/EEA)
- Employment by employment status Number FTE National Number

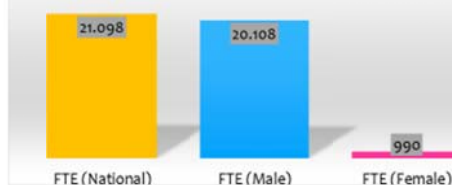
Variables

- **Age**
 - Skipper
 - Crew members
- **Gender**
 - Male
 - Female
- **Education**
 - Skipper ("skipper effect")
 - Crew members
- **Nationality** of the crew

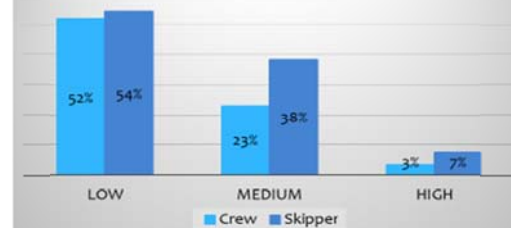
Some preliminary results



FTE National & FTE by gender



Employment by education level





Ireland

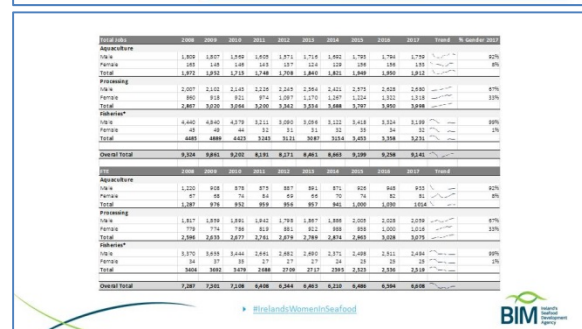
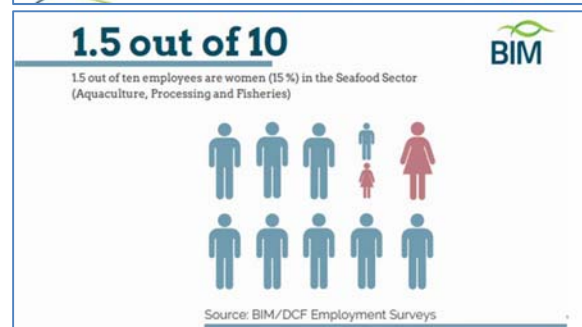
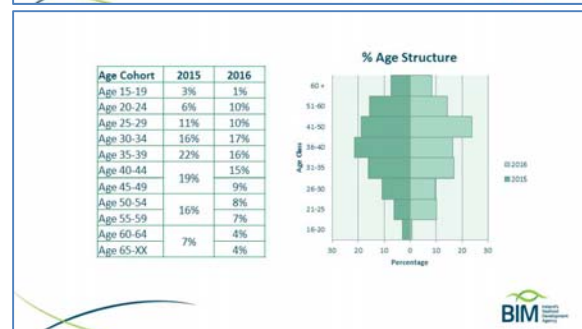
Socio-Economic Data Collection (Table 6) Pilot Study Results – Ireland

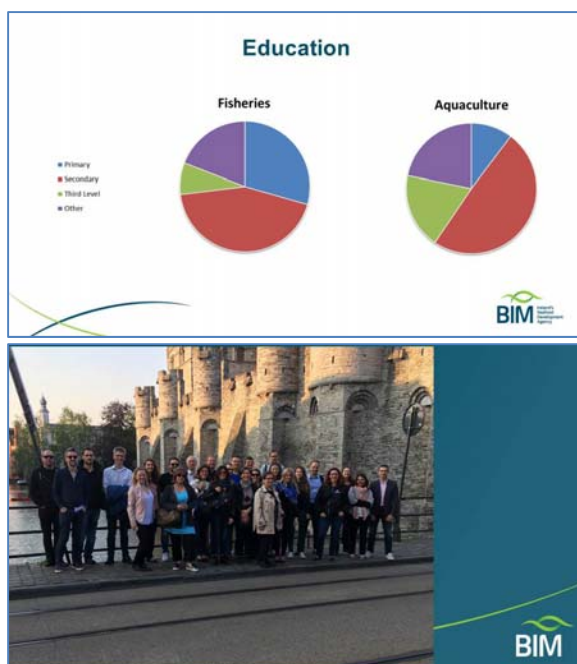
Emmet Jackson, Herbie Dennis

Social Variables Data Collection Summary

- Variables collected at the enterprise and vessel level so data can be aggregated in any format that is needed (LSF/SSF, DCF Segments, etc.)
- Social variables data were collected primarily by questionnaire for Fisheries with a 20% sample rate (of active fleet)
- Survey return for Aquaculture was up to 16% and was backed up by phone interviews.
- For Fisheries there was a bias towards vessel applying for Grant Aid as survey returns are a prerequisite of grant applications.
- The responses for Aquaculture may be bias towards businesses that use their accountant to answer questionnaires. In the case of the oyster segment, this can mean a bias towards French owned businesses being more likely to answer questionnaires.
- Many local businesses and fishermen find the new variables *intrusive* but on the whole there hasn't been too many complaints.

We collected some data So what?





Questions

- These sample data are random – there are little factors that predict or influence the age structure on a particular vessel, it's nationality* make-up or their educational level. We cannot use sample data to predict unknown vessel 'socio-economic structure' as there are no correlations to vessel length, GT, kW, landing Income etc.
- How can proportional data be raised to a population? By simply applying the sampled proportions for n to a raised N population we are assuming that our sample (often smaller than <20%) is representative of the entire fleet.
- What robust statistical methods for raising these types of proportional data are available?

BIM

GREECE

UK

8. Annex III – Draft RoP – ToR 2

DRAFT PGECON Rules and of Procedure

Establishment of the pan-Regional Coordination Group (RCG) responsible for the planning and coordination of social and economic data collection in the EU for fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing industries (PGECON)

Legal basis

According to Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice, Member States shall coordinate their data collection activities with other Member States in the same marine region. For this purpose, regional coordinaton groups shall be established by the relevant Member States in order to develop and implement procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing data with a view to further improve the reliability of scientific advice. For this purpose, regional coordination groups shall aim at developing and implementing regional databases. Regional coordination groups may prepare draft regional work plans which may include procedures, methods, quality assurance and quality control for collecting and processing socio-economic data on fisheries,

aquaculture and the processing sector (as per Article 5, para 2, (d), (e), (f) of the above mentioned Regulation) which, once adopted, are considered to replace or supplement relevant parts of the national work plans of each of the Member States concerned (Article 9, para 10 of the above). The RCG membership shall include experts from Member States, including National correspondents and the Commission as well as representatives of the relevant end users. Observers may be invited to attend the RCG meetings.

Taking into account that economic and social data collection is homogeneous for all marine regions, a pan-regional group shall be established.

Adoption of Rules of Procedures (RoP)

According to Article 9(5) of the above mentioned Regulation , PGECON shall draw up and agree on rules of procedures for its activities.

Rules of Procedure for PGECON (If PGECON becomes an RCG)

1. Scope

1.1. These Rules of Procedure (RoP) are valid for the Regional Coordination Group (*RCG*) for the all the geographical areas defined in the framework of the Regulation (EU) 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy, Article 4 (2)

1.2. These Rules of Procedure are established based on the Article 9(5) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice. The scope of RoP is to define the working methods of PGECON as an RCG.

1.3. These Rules of Procedure of PGECON are establishedth 20..... and are valid until revision.

2. Working language

2.1. The working language of the RCG is English.

3. Role of the chairperson

3.1. The governance of PGECON is the responsibility of a Chairing team which might consist of: one chair person or two co-chairing persons, the venue organizer (when meeting takes place not in the MS of chairing persons) and the moderators selected by chairperson(s).

4. Election of the PGECON chairperson(s)

4.1. The chairperson(s) may be elected or agreed upon without a vote by the PGECON. A national correspondent or an expert from a Member State may act as a chairperson of the PGECON. European Commission may suggest nominees for a chairperson. Unless agreed without a vote by the PGECON, the election of a nominated chairperson(s) shall take place by voting in a form suggested by the resigning chairperson after consulting the national correspondents and European Commission present at the PGECON meeting. The vote is

decided by a simple majority of the present members. (Note: can also indicate another quorum but must be indicated here)

4.2. One term for a chairperson covers the period of two years. A chairperson may serve a two consecutive terms without limiting the total number of terms for the same person to act as a chairperson.

4.3. PGECON may decide to have co-chairperson(s). The same procedures and conditions as to the chairperson(s) elections apply.

5. The chairperson(s) responsibilities and agenda

5.2. The chairperson(s), in cooperation with moderators, are responsible for preparing term of reference (ToR), agenda for the PGECON annual meeting and in cooperation with chairperson(s) of Workshop(s) to prepare ToR and agenda for the Workshop(s).

5.3. The chairperson(s) is (are) responsible for chairing plenary sessions, workflow management, drafting and preparing report of PGECON, and presenting the PGECON outcomes at the Liaison meeting.

6. Agenda and submission of documents

6.1. The agenda is prepared by PGECON chairperson(s) and shall be sent to the interested parties at least one month before meeting. Interested parties consists of: Commission representatives, National Correspondents of each MS implementing the EU-MAP and their nominated participants, RCG chairperson(s), participants from previous PGECON meetings, experts, end-users, observers and other persons involved in DCF.

6.2. On the first day of the PGECON meeting, an agenda shall be presented to the group for adoption.

6.3. Other documents and tasks may be requested for the preparation to the meeting and shall be sent at any time depending on the task, but not later than two weeks before meeting.

6.4. For PGECON and Workshop repository for documents should be opened no later than two weeks before the meeting.

7. Meetings of the RCG

7.1. To perform its duties, the PGECON shall hold at least once a year an annual meeting unless agreed otherwise by the PGECON group. An annual meeting shall consist of plenary sessions and may include work in subgroups or specific Workshop that tackle issues raised at the annual meeting.

7.2. No later than one month before the PGECON annual meeting or Workshop, the chairing and organizing team shall be responsible for providing details of accommodation, travel and other organizational information relevant for the meeting.

7.3. To carry out its duties as set out in the Article 9 of the Regulation 2017/1004, PGECON may agree to establish permanent or temporary subgroups. PGECON may provide terms of references for subgroups and appoint their moderator(s), rapporteur(s), or any other role(s) or working practices. If separate PGECON subgroups for their tasks needs more extensive ToR's and need extra time to achieve results, workshop meetings may be planed.

7.4. ToR for Workshops are agreed at the PGECON meeting or in a written procedure initiated by the PGECON Chairperson. The duration, form, meeting venue, terms of reference and other relevant elements for Workshop shall be established and organized by appointed Workshop chairperson(s) in with assistance of PGECON chairing team.

7.5. Chair of subgroup Workshop is responsible for managing workflow of the meeting, drafting and preparing of Workshop report and presenting it to PGECON meeting. Workshop report or at least draft version of it shall be prepared and sent to PGECON chairperson(s) and interested parties by Workshop chairperson not later than one month after Workshop meeting.

6. PGECON attendance

6.1. Each Member State authority coordinating the national data collection activities and the European Commission shall nominate their participants to the PGECON meeting and may choose the number of their participants with due regard of the items on the agenda at the relevant meeting. The information of the nominations should be communicated to the chairing team of the PGECON.

6.2. Member States may also nominate a national correspondent or an expert to participate in PGECON meeting.

6.3. End users for scientific advice should always be invited.

7. Observer participation to the RCG meetings in accordance with Article 9(7) of Regulation 2017/1004

(To discuss whether this part is needed)

7.1. In accordance with the Article 9(7) of the Regulation 2017/1004, RCG shall invite as observers relevant end users of scientific data, including appropriate scientific bodies as referred to in Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, regional fisheries management organizations, Advisory Councils and third countries, when necessary.

7.2 Observers referred to in article 9 of the Regulation 2017/1004 may indicate interest to participate in the RCG by sending the following information to the chair of the RCG.

The justification send by the potential observer shall contain the following information:

- Indicate the relevance of their participation from the Common Fisheries Policy and/or fisheries management point of view;
- Indicate their data interest as accurately as possible relevant to PGECON;
- Indicate the scientific bodies/groups in their relevant institution or country conducting the scientific analyses based on the relevant data;

- Indicate the management body with a legal mandate for fisheries management within the CFP for which the scientific analysis based on fisheries economic and social data is conducted;
- Indicate how, to whom and where the results of the scientific analysis referred above are intended to be made available;
- Organizational details and details of the representative to be nominated to participate;
- Commitment to comply with the rules and conditions set by the PGECON and any other information considered relevant by the potential observer.

7.3 The PGECON annual meeting shall consider the information provided and may request additional information.

7.4 The PGECON shall decide by consensus of the Member States present at the annual meeting which observers shall be invited to the meetings.

7.5 With the exception to what is said above, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (*ICES*) has a permanent possibility to participate all RCG meetings.

7.6. After a written confirmation from the PGECON chairperson, observers have the possibility to participate to the PGECON meetings. The conditions set for the participation may include, but are not limited to, limitations on participation to meetings or group work, limits on access to data or to be present when data is presented or available, possibility to provide written contributions or to give presentations.

7.7. Observers are bound with the conditions referred above. If there are justified reasons to consider that one or more of the conditions set by the PGECON in the written confirmation or otherwise, are violated repeatedly or seriously by the observer, the necessity of the observer to participate or the conditions for the participation may be re-evaluated. The observer/organisation shall be informed of this, including the results of the re-evaluation, by a letter from the PGECON chairperson after discussion in the PGECON group

8. PGECON recommendations for further work

8.1. One of the outputs of PGECON is to provide recommendations for further work to be carried out by the Member States on all relevant issues related to the scope of the Regulation 2017/1004. The recommendations should provide, but are not limited to, clear and understandable stand-alone guidance on the recommended work to be carried out, its justification and methodological aspects. The addressees of recommendations are EU Member States who should follow-up on the recommendations. Depending on the situation, PGECON recommendation may be implemented or can be followed just after PGECON meeting or after Liaison report is published with final adopted list of recommendations. The follow-up of recommendations shall be reviewed under the PGECON annual meeting for recommendations of the previous year.

8.2. PGECON shall contribute to the establishment of methodological handbook and list of the best practices to be applied in data collection and consequently to be included in MS Work Plans.

8.3. PGECON shall contribute to the development of the Quality assurance framework (QAF) for socio-economic data with the work in its QAF subgroup with the aim to facilitate implementation through MS Work Plans.

8.4 Recommendations will be voted on with a simple majority/Absolute majority/consensus (needs to be decided)

(It might be worth considering setting the procedure about either preparation or adoption (if it prepared by adhoc) as well as documentation of methodological document (handbook) for economic and social data collection.....

Approval of regional work plans

Since regional work plans replace national work plans, a consensus from MS should be required (of a quorum of all/a % of MS). Is the MS does not agree it should state in the plenary why. Should non-agreement block the adoption of the work plan? If not, will it be implemented by the rest of the MS?

9. Cooperation between RCGs and the European Commission and other relevant bodies

9.1. The chairperson(s) of the PGECON and/or other person(s) mandated by the PGECON annual meeting may participate and represent the PGECON in the coordination among RCGs (Liaison meeting) referred to in Article 9(6) of Regulation 2017/1004.

9.2. Report recommendations and other outcomes of PGECON shall be presented in annual Liaison meeting to RCG chairs and Commission representatives.

9.3. The chairperson(s) of the PGECON and/or other person(s) mandated by the PGECON annual meeting may participate and represent PGECON in other RCG's or other relevant meetings related to data collection, use and management of economic and social data of fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing.

9.4. If the ToR of PGECON is relevant to other RCG's, invitations could be extended to other RCG chairperson to participate in the meeting.

9.5. The Commission shall do its utmost to ensure attendance of at least one representative at PGECON meetings or if relevant, to Workshop meetings.

10. Terms of Reference for the PGECON

10.1. The PGECON may agree the Terms of Reference taking into account necessary contributions and information deemed relevant by the PGECON, MS, end-users and other relevant bodies implementing DFC. This may include consultation with appropriate experts, bodies or institutions prior or during the decision making to approve the Terms of Reference.

11. Reporting from PGECON meeting

11.1. The chairperson(s) of the PGECON shall be responsible for drawing up a report. The report may contain, but is not limited to, recommendations, a summary of the PGECON intersessional progress and of the PGECON discussions, future work directions, and the intended work to be carried out before the next meeting, the list of foreseeable PGECON meetings and list of participants, their contact information, role and institution.

11.2. The report shall be made available to the participants of the meeting and publicly, as appropriate, within two months after the PGECON annual meeting has ended.

12. Amending rules of procedure

12.1. These Rules of procedure may be amended at the PGECON annual meetings.

9. Annex IV – SecFish WP 5 Questionnaire

1 LIVE, FRESH or CHILLED FISH - COMMODITIES 301 and 302						
2 Commodity number	3 Commodity	4 Main Commercial Species	5 Value in EURO (€)	6 Volume in kilo (kg)	7 Price in EURO (€)	8 Country of purchase
3 3021180	Other trout, (excl. 0302 11 10 to 0302 11 20), excluding liver and roes, fresh or chilled	Trout	10	1	10.00	Denmark
4 3028990	Other fish (excl. 0302 11 10 to 0302 89 60), excluding liver and roes, fresh or chilled	Other marine fish	20033	32132	0.62	Norway
5 3021300	Pacific salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Oncorhynchus keta, O	Salmon	3213	21	153.00	Ecuador
6 3011900	Ornamental other fish, live	Other non-food use	351555	35151	10.00	Albania
7 3023610	Southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii), for the industrial manufacture of product:	Bluefin tuna	5115	351	14.57	Seychelles
8 3025490	Hake of the genus Urophycis, excluding livers and roes, fresh or chilled	Hake	3111	15	207.40	Indonesia
9 ?	?	?			#DIV/0!	?
10 ?	?	?			#DIV/0!	?
11 ?	?	?			#DIV/0!	?
12 ?	?	?			#DIV/0!	?
13 ?	?	?			#DIV/0!	?
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