

# **DCF/PGECON Workshop on Social variables and ensuring the smooth transition between data collection regulations (DCF to EUMAP)**

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## Executive summary

The EU multiannual programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors outlines the collection of social variables for the EU fishing fleet and aquaculture, as well as some changes in the economic variables collected under the Data Collection Framework (EU MAP).

These changes will be seen in the social and economic data to be submitted in 2019. In accordance with this, the fleet economic data call of 2019 will have to be modified to consider these changes. The effects of these changes on data submission and reporting (e.g. comparability, consistency, time series, fleet segments, etc.) need to be assessed. Likewise, MS should agree on common methods to raise social data from sample to the whole population, and on reporting the social data in the 2019 data call.

Against this background, the 2018 PGECON report recommended to organise a workshop to discuss and advise on appropriate reporting structures for the new social data, as well as, on how the data should be analysed/presented and methods on raising data from sample to the population.

The terms of reference for the workshop were in brief:

1. Draft the 2019 fleet economic data call taking into account the changes in the EU multiannual programme as regards economic and social data and evaluate for the new and slightly altered economic variables, to what extent the applied definitions and methodologies are harmonised across MS or regions,
2. Define how the social data are to be analysed and presented,
3. Discuss and agree on how to report the social data (in the 2019 and future data calls), considering:
  - (a) use of stratification;
  - (b) timing of data collection;
  - (c) possibility to report combined variables;
  - (d) closed-ended responses for data reporting and use of the 'unknown' category and
  - (e) the need and potential methods to raise social data from sample to whole population?
4. Discuss and agree the reporting structure for the data call.

To address the ToRs the following activities were carried out:

1. Presentation by the chairs of the WS covering the collection of social variables for the EU fishing fleet and aquaculture sector, as well as, an overview of the changes to the economic variables collected under the Data Collection Framework (EU MAP)
2. Group review of the two Guidance Documents on definitions and methodologies.
3. Checklist to be filled out by experts on “social variables” and raising methods.
4. Checklist to be filled out by experts on “changes to the economic variables collected”.
5. Presentation by DG MARE on behalf of end-users, highlighting the need and importance of social data and indicators for policy, the type of analysis desired and future involvement of social scientists and the possibility of a dedicated working group on social analysis.
6. Presentations by Alyne Delaney and Arina Motova on the End user reviews: SECFISH presentation, Angelos Lontakis on the Greece case study: fleet, and Edvardas Kazlauskas and Andrius Linauskas on the Lithuania case study: Fish processing sector.

Based on the discussions on the four TOR the working group drew the following main recommendations and conclusions:

Recommendations / Conclusions	
<b>ToR 1a. Draft the 2019 fleet economic data call</b>	
<b>Con. 1</b>	In order not to lose time-series analysis in the AER, the group concluded that FTE national should be requested in the 2019 data call under economic variables.
<b>Rec. 1</b>	The group recommended that the more concise Guidance Document containing the definitions and proposed methodologies produced during the workshop clarifying several pending issues, should be published on the JRC/DCF website as soon as possible.
<b>Rec. 2</b>	The group agreed that prices per commercial species should not be requested and average price calculated as it was in the DCF, i.e., live weight of landings / value of landings by species and sub-region would be used.
<b>Rec. 3</b>	Price per commercial species in the EU MAP should be specified as Live weight.
<b>ToR 1b. Evaluate to what extent the applied definitions and methodologies are harmonised across MS or RCGs and if new definitions will be used, whether these will/can be applied for the entire time-series.</b>	
<b>Con. 1</b>	The group concluded, that for the most part, there will be no major differences between the data submitted under the DCF and EU MAP, i.e., time-series will be maintained. For the new EU MAP variables, such as unpaid labour, most MS will only be able to provide data from 2017 onwards.
<b>Rec. 1</b>	The group recommended PGECON to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• change engaged crew to paid labour;</li> <li>• change Long/short term debt to gross debt;</li> <li>• change Investments, net to Gross investments (purchases minus sales)</li> </ul>

<b>Rec. 2</b>	The group recommended that MS calculate all EU MAP variables back to 2008 where possible. For example, data on operating subsidies and subsidies on investments should be available and possible to report for the entire time-series.
<b>Rec. 3</b>	In cases where the methodology to calculate a variable common to DCF and EU MAP has changed, for example days at sea (for SSCF), the entire time-series should be recalculated for the 2019 data call.
<b>Rec. 4</b>	The group suggested that GTseaday and kWseaday would be more appropriate variables for economic analyses than GTfishingdays and kWfishingdays.
<b>Rec. 5</b>	The group recommended PGECON to assess the validity of FTE national as a social variable.
<b>Rec. 6</b>	The group recommended that the methodology for the calculation or estimation of the Value of quota and other fishing rights should be updated in 2019 when results from the SECFISH project will become available and presented at PGECON 2019.
<b>ToR 2. How are social data intended to be analysed and presented?</b>	
<b>Con. 1</b>	The group agreed with DG MARE's intention of producing a stand-alone chapter on social indicators in the annexes of the 2019 AER of the EU fishing fleet.
<b>Rec. 1</b>	The group proposed a national chapter structure which would include the reporting of social indicators (See Annex 6).
<b>ToR 3. Discuss and agree how to report the social data (in the 2019 and future data calls)</b>	
<b>Con. 1</b>	The group concluded that the social data template must be flexible to accommodate the reporting of data at different stratification levels, the reporting of data independently or combined, depending on the MS needs.
<b>Rec. 1</b>	The group recommended the following potential stratification levels: supra region, main fishing technique, vessel length group, fishing activity, geo-indicator, cluster name, as well as the possibility to report individual data.
<b>Rec. 2</b>	The group recommended the population for the social data call to be the same as the reported employment in the fleet and aquaculture data calls (i.e., all the employment for the whole year).
<b>Rec. 3</b>	The group recommended further effort to harmonise social data collection timing methodologies, when applicable.
<b>Rec. 4</b>	The group recommended to report gender by: Male, Female, Unknown, and [blank].
<b>Rec. 5</b>	The group recommended to report age by the following age groups: <15, 15-24, 25-39, 40-64, >64, Unknown, and [blank].
<b>Rec. 6</b>	The group recommended to report education level by: Low (ISCED 2011 levels 0-2), Medium (ISCED 2011 levels 3-4), High (ISCED 2011 levels 5 and higher), Unknown, and [blank].
<b>Rec. 7</b>	The group recommended to report nationality by: National, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA, Unknown, and [blank].
<b>Rec. 8</b>	The group recommended to report employment status by: Owner, Employee, Unknown, and [blank]. On a voluntary basis, employee can be reported further disaggregated into Employee Full-time and Employee Part-time.
<b>Rec. 9</b>	The group recommended to include the possibility to report unknown as a close-ended response category for all the social data requested.
<b>Rec. 10</b>	The group recommended to report raised social data. The group noted that MS are in the best position to know how to raise their sample data to their whole population.
<b>Rec. 11</b>	The group recommended to report the sampling size.

<b>ToR 4. Discuss and agree the reporting structure for the data call</b>	
<b>Con. 1</b>	The group agreed on a draft template for the requested social data in Annex 7, and the corresponding .csv file template for uploading social data has been prepared by the JRC.
<b>Rec. 1</b>	The group recommended not to report additional social indicators, even if the MS collected them. In any case, information on these additional social indicators could be added by the experts when writing the national chapter if they consider relevant.



# 1. Introduction

## Background

The EU multiannual programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors introduces the collection of social variables for the EU fishing fleet and aquaculture, as well as some changes in the economic variables collected under the Data Collection Framework (EU MAP).

The social data outlined in Table 1 shall be collected every three years starting from 2018.

*Table 1. Social variables for the fishing and aquaculture sectors*

Variable	Unit
<b>Employment by gender</b>	Number
<b>FTE by gender</b>	Number
<b>Unpaid labour by gender</b>	Number
<b>Employment by age</b>	Number
<b>Employment by education level</b>	Number per education level
<b>Employment by nationality</b>	Number from national, EU, EEA and Non-EU/EEA
<b>Employment by employment status</b>	Number
<b>FTE National</b>	Number

These changes will be seen in the social and economic data to be submitted in 2019. In accordance with this, the fleet economic data call of 2019 will have to be modified to accommodate these changes. Likewise, MS should agree on common methods to raise social data from sample to the whole population, and on reporting the social data in the 2019 data call.

Against this background, the 2018 PGECON report recommended to organise a workshop to discuss and advise on appropriate reporting structures for the new social data. It was agreed that such a workshop should take place before the 2019 data call is issued. Topics to discuss at the workshop will include at least:

- 1) How data is intended to be analysed and presented,
- 2) Agreement on methods to raise data from sample to the whole population,
- 3) Advice to MARE and JRC on the structure for data call.

In addition, it is important to assess how the new and slightly alerted economic variables (table 2), definitions and geographical stratification set out in the EU MAP are being applied in each MS, and how theses will affect data submission (uploading templates) and reporting (e.g. comparability, consistency, time series, fleet segments, etc.).

*Table 2. New and slightly altered economic variables for fleet*

Variable group	EU MAP variable	DCF variable
<b>Subsidies</b>	Operating subsidies	? Direct subsidies
	Subsidies on investments	New
<b>Capital costs</b>	Consumption on fixed capital	? Annual depreciation
<b>Investments</b>	Investments in tangible assets, net	? Investments in physical capital
<b>Financial position</b>	long term / short term debt	? Debt/asset ratio
	Total assets	? Depreciated replacement value
<b>Employment</b>	Total hours worked	New
	Unpaid labour	New
	FTE national	Social variable
<b>Labour costs</b>	Personnel costs	Wages and salaries of crew
	Value of unpaid labour	Imputed value of unpaid labour

## 2. Terms of Reference

PGECON 2018 recommended to have a workshop to discuss and agree appropriate reporting structure for social data. It was agreed that such a Workshop should take place before the next fleet economic data call is issued. The ToRs were drafted in advance by the PGECON and workshop chairs and circulated to the group and DG MARE for comments. The final ToRs also included aspects related to the new EU MAP economic variables and stratification.

The agreed ToRs were:

1. **a. Drafting of the 2019 fleet economic data call taking account of the changes in the EU multiannual programme as regards economic and social data.** Looking in particular at the changes in the variables requested and geographical stratification by supra-region in order to ensure consistency and continuity of time series data; i.e.

minimize any potential structural breaks (between DCF and EU-MAP programmes) in the series.

**b. Evaluate, for the new and slightly altered economic variables, to what extent the applied definitions and methodologies are harmonised across MS or regions (RCGs) and if new definitions will be used, whether these will/can be applied for the entire time-series.**

## **2. How are social data intended to be analysed and presented?**

As 2019 will be the first year where social datasets are submitted, the proposal to be discussed consists on having these datasets analysed by a group of experts with experience in their collection for the STECF EWG for the AER (fishing fleet). The objective will be to produce a stand-alone chapter (separate from the whole report) in the 2019 AER of the fishing fleet. This ToR should result in a general discussion on the limitations and analysis of these data and in what capacity they can input to a new AER chapter.

## **3. Discuss and agree how to report the social data (in the 2019 and future data calls)?**

- a. Use of stratification (e.g. by supra region, and/or major groups of fleets, and/or SSF, DWF, LSF; for aquaculture: marine, freshwater and shellfish)
- b. When to collect the social data? Trade-offs from considering a certain day or the in-year evolution (i.e., importance of double-counting and seasonality)
- c. Possibility to report combined variables (e.g. female workers by age)
- d. Defining the close-ended responses for data reporting. Use of unknown category?
- e. Need to raise social data from sample to whole population? Potential methods

## **4. Discuss and agree the reporting structure for the data call.**

## **5. AOB.**

## **Workshop process**

To address the ToRs the following activities were carried out:

1. The chairs of the WG presented an overview of the collection of social variables for the EU fishing fleet and aquaculture sector, as well as, the changes to the economic variables collected under the Data Collection Framework (EU MAP).

2. The two Guidance documents, updated by PGECON 2018, were merged and reviewed by the group, covering any unclear and pending issues identified.
3. Two checklists, one covering aspects on the new social indicators and the other regarding the economic variables, were provided to the group to be filled out.
4. DG MARE presentation
5. Presentations by Alyne Delaney and Arina Motova on the End user reviews: SECFISH presentation, Angelos Lontakis on the Greece case study: fleet, and Edvardas Kazlauskas and Andrius Linauskas on the Lithuania case study: Fish processing sector.
6. Data call structure for social variables delineated....
7. Reporting structure outline for social chapter produced....
8. Data requirements (tables) for the 2019 fleet economic data call defined

## **Structure of the report**

The report follows the order of the ToRs of the workshop. Each ToR contains a section on conclusions and recommendations.

## **ToR 1.a Drafting of the 2019 fleet economic data call taking account of the changes in the EU multiannual programme as regards economic and social data.**

To address this ToR, the group first addressed some open issues regarding the two guidance documents from the EWG 18-18: (1) “Definitions of socio economic variables described in EU MAP” and (2) “Methodologies for the socio-economic data described in EU MAP”.

The aim was to clarify some ambiguous and outstanding issues to produce a concise and clear Guidance Document to support the collection of social and economic data under the EU MAP economic data calls.

The two documents were merged into one which will be published on the JRC Data Collection Framework website. During the preparation of merged guidance document, the group additionally checked and revised the definitions and methodologies and in the cases of uncertainties made amendments. For the most part, the definitions and methodologies were unchanged as it was sufficiently clear and only a few clarifications were made.

The EU MAP economic variables addressed were:

- *Other income*: WS agreed that extraordinary and financial income should not be included. This was specified in the definition.
- *Personnel costs*: the DCF Capital WS in 2011 recommended that ‘people working only onshore should be excluded’. The DCF Small-scale WS in 2017 then recommended to report onshore employment only if their activity has a direct link with the fishing operations. The group agreed with the outcome of the Small-scale WS.
- *Energy costs*: energy costs should be supplied as net costs, i.e., there should be no difference with the DCF homologous variable
- *Variable costs*: Should be changed to *Other variable costs*, to distinguish from the other variable costs that are collected separately, i.e., energy costs, personnel costs and repair and maintenance costs. There should be no difference with the DCF homologous variable.
- *Non-variable costs*: should be changed to *Other non-variable costs*, in line with distinguishing from other fixed costs collected separately.
- *Consumption of fixed capital*: there should be no difference with the DCF homologous variable (Annual depreciation) although a WS is planned to compare methodologies and calibrate / update input data for the PIM in late 2019.
- *Value of physical capital*: again, the WS concurred that a workshop / study on best practices for calibrating the price per unit for each MS is urgently needed.

- *Operating subsidies*: corresponds to the DCF homologous variable *Direct subsidies*
- *Value of quota and other fishing rights*: WS concurred that a specific study / review of methods applied across MS is needed and is being addressed by the SECFISH project, outcomes of which will become available in 2019.
- *Investments in tangible assets, net*: The group agreed that the terminology 'net' is misleading as in financial accounting net investments refer to investments minus depreciation. In the EU MAP, investments should not include depreciation. The group agreed that the variable name should be changed to Gross investments to avoid any misinterpretation and the definition clarified to state purchases minus sales.
- *Long/short debt*: WS concurred that the variable name is ambiguous and should be changed to gross debt.
- *Engaged crew*: Engaged crew in the DCF, and as the term implies, includes unpaid employees whereas the EU MAP proposes to separate these two types of employment and added a new variable - unpaid labour. Hence, the term Engaged crew now creates some confusion and should be renamed in Paid labour. The group proposed to leave unchanged the definition of Engaged crew including unpaid employees for now while also reporting Unpaid labour. Therefore, the deduction of unpaid labour from engaged crew should indicate paid labour. If, and when, engaged crew is changed to Paid labour, the definition must be updated. Paid plus unpaid labour should then provide total engaged crew.
- *Total hours worked*: Clarified that for engaged crew, hours worked includes paid and unpaid labour as well as onshore labour with a direct link with the fishing operations.
- *FTE national*: from 2017 this variable falls under social indicators and hence is only collected every 3 years and not necessarily for the entire population. Instead of FTE national, the EU MAP added a new variable Total hours worked per year. This change is important in terms of time series for FTE national (and associated indicators used in the AER, such as GVA per FTE) and cannot be calculated without the national threshold, which is not identified in the EU MAP. The group considered that this change was underestimated and that FTE national for end-user should be available annually and for the total population. The group agreed that this issue should be resolved during PGECON 2019 and in the meantime request MS to continue reporting FTE national as it was asked in DCF, by dividing Hours worked by national threshold.

The revised and concise Guidance Document, including definitions and methodologies will be made available on the JRC/DCF web page.

The group then revised the data requirements for the upcoming fleet economic data call in January/February 2019, which calls for the first-time data under the EU MAP. The group agreed to exclude certain variables and aggregation levels that are either not used in the AER or can be called in another data call, such as the FDI (transversal data).

The group discussed and agreed that Recreational catches, as currently identified (in weight for certain species and areas only), should not be called in the Fleet economic data call and that possibly, the FDI data call and associated expert working groups would be a more appropriate forum for these data.

The group also agreed that data at the gear level as well as data requested on a voluntary basis (e.g. GT hours at sea), should not be called unless a clear use is intended.

Additionally, it was highlighted that in the EU MAP, GTfishing days and kWfishing days are now requested for all fleet segments, as opposed to the DCF where these were required only for dredges and trawlers. The group also agreed that GTseaday and kWseaday would be more appropriate variables for economic analyses.

DG MARE focal point stated that the Commission intends to launch the 2019 fleet economic data call one to two weeks earlier (around the 22 January) but will allow for a two to three-week extension for the provision of the new social variables (mid-March).

A draft of the 2019 fleet economic data call taking account of the changes in the EU MAP with regards economic and social data as well as the group discussions is provided in Tables 2 to 4, separated by variable group (social, economic and transversal).

*Table 3. EU MAP data requirements (2017-2018) - Social variables*

Social variable group	Variable	Unit	Reporting level	Years
<b>Employment</b>	by gender	Number	Male / Female / Unknown	2017
	by age	Number	<15 / 15-24 / 25-39 / 40-64 / >64 / unknown	2017
	by education level	Number	Low (Level 0-2) / Medium (Level 3-4) / High (Level 5-8) / Unknown	2017
	by nationality	Number	National / EU / EEA / Non-EU-EEA	2017
	by status	Number	Owner / Employee (includes unpaid labour): *full-time / * part-time	2017
<b>FTE</b>	by gender	Number	Male / Female / Unknown	2017
<b>Unpaid labour</b>	by gender	Number	Male / Female / Unknown	2017

Table 4. EU MAP data requirements (2017-2018) - Economic variables

Variable group	Variable	Years	Aggregation level
<b>Fishing Enterprises</b>	Enterprises consisting of 1 vessel	2017-2018	Yearly, by:  1. National totals.
	Enterprises consisting of 2-5 vessels		
	Enterprises consisting of >5 vessels		
<b>Employment</b>	Engaged crew	2017	Yearly, by:  1. Fleet segment and Supra-region; 2. National totals.
	Unpaid labour		
	FTE national*		
<b>Income</b>	Gross value of landings	2017-2018*	
	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights	2017	
	Other income		
<b>Subsidies</b>	Operating subsidies	2017	
	Subsidies on investments		
<b>Labour costs</b>	Personnel costs	2017	
	Value of unpaid labour		
<b>Energy costs</b>	Energy costs	2017	
<b>Repair &amp; maintenance costs</b>	Repair and maintenance costs	2017	
<b>Other operating costs</b>	Other variable costs	2017	
	Other non-variable costs		
	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights		
<b>Capital costs</b>	Consumption of fixed capital	2017	
<b>Capital value</b>	Value of physical capital	2017	
	Value of quota and other fishing rights		
<b>Investment</b>	Investments in tangible assets	2017	
<b>Financial position</b>	Long/short debt	2017	
	Total assets		



Table 5. EU MAP data requirements (2017-2018) - Transversal variables

Variable group	Variable	Years	Aggregation level
<b>Capacity</b>	Number of vessels	2017-2018	Yearly, by: 1. Fleet segment and Supra-region; 2. National totals.
	Mean LOA of vessels		
	Total vessel's tonnage		
	Total vessel's power		
	Mean age		
<b>Effort</b>	Fishing days	2017-2018*	Yearly, by: 1. National Totals; 2. Fleet segment and Supra-region; 3. (2) + FAO Area level 4 for the Baltic), GFCM-GSA for the Mediterranean & Black Sea and FAO Area level 3 for all other regions);
	Days at sea		
	kW fishing days	2017	
	GT fishing days	2017	
	Energy Consumption	2017	Yearly, by: 1. Fleet segment and Supra-region; 2. National totals.
	Number of trips		
	Maximum days at sea **	2017	Yearly, by: 1. Fleet segment and Supra-region.
<b>Landings</b>	Live weight of landings per species	2017-2018*	Yearly, by: 1. Fleet segment and Supra-region, FAO Area level 4 (Baltic), GFCM-GSA (Mediterranean & Black Sea), FAO Area level 3 (All other regions) 2. National Totals.
	Value of landings per species	2017-2018*	

\*2018 data not mandatory but requested from MS wherever possible in order to estimate economic projections for 2019. These data, where provided, will be flagged as preliminary in the 2019 Annual Fleet Economic Report and corresponding data tables.

\*\* Non-mandatory under the DCF

## Recommendations ToR 1a

### Regarding the Guidance Document, the group agreed/recommended to:

- Delete the first three columns of the tables to avoid any misperception as these often contain earlier comments that contradict more recent recommendations for several variables (e.g. Personnel costs).
- Change *engaged crew* to paid labour.
- Change *Long/short term debt* to gross debt.
- Change *Investments, net* to Gross investments (purchases minus sales).
- Continue to call for *FTE national* in the fleet economic data calls.
- The group agreed that the methodology for the collection of Subsidies on Investments should be clarified in the case of subsidies for permanent cessation of fishing activities for those vessels that became inactive during the year; whether or not these should be classified in the inactive segment.
- Concerning the Consumption of fixed capital, the group again raised the need of a workshop, discussed during PGECON 2018, to ensure comparability of the methodology of estimating capital value among MS. The workshop should also share best practices in calculation of price per capacity unit and selection of the most appropriate data sources, age schedules, depreciation schemes, rates, etc. The group also proposed to define a periodical calibration and review of input data for the PIM methodology.
- Methodology for the calculation or estimation of the Value of quota and other fishing rights should be updated in 2019 when results from the SECFISH project will become available and presented at PGECON 2019.

### Regarding Data requirements:

- A) The group agreed/recommended to include or change the following variables and/or aggregation levels in the EU MAP call for economic data on the fishing fleet in 2019, where possible.**
- FTE national for all fleet segments and years.
  - In the EU MAP, GTfishing days and kWfishing days are now requested for all fleet segments, yet, the group suggested that GTseaday and kWseaday would be more appropriate variables for economic analyses.
- B) The group agreed/recommended to exclude the following variables and/or aggregation levels in the EU MAP call for economic data on the fishing fleet in 2019.**
- Fishing days and landings by gear type (requested and provided in the FDI data call)

- Hours at sea, GT hours at sea and kW hours at sea by fleet segment, FAO Area level 4 (Baltic), GFCM-GSA (Mediterranean & Black Sea) and FAO Area level 3 (All other regions (requested on a voluntary basis in the previous DCF data calls)).
- Prices by commercial species. As live weight and value of landings by commercial species are requested, the group agreed to follow the same procedure used in the DCF and calculate the average price by dividing value by live weight.
- Recreational catches in the Fleet economic data call. These should be called by the FDI call or eventually have a dedicated data call on recreational fisheries.

**TOR 1b. Evaluate, for the new and slightly altered economic variables, to what extent the applied definitions and methodologies are harmonised across MS or regions (RCGs) and if new definitions will be used, whether these will/can be applied for the entire time-series.**

*Looking in particular at the changes in the variables requested and geographical stratification by supra-region in order to ensure consistency and continuity of time series data; i.e. minimize any potential structural breaks (between DCF and EU-MAP programmes) in the series.*

To address this part of the ToR two checklists, one for social and one for economic variables, were produced for the group to fill in or complete according to their data collection programmes. These checklists aimed to provide an overview of the current situation in each member state as regards the collection of data for social and the new economic variables and to what extent these may differ to the DCF in the case of the latter.

Twenty-three experts from sixteen member states attended the meeting and completed the checklist according to their data collection programmes (see Annex 2, tables by MS).

The group went through the results and agreed that in most cases there would be no major differences between the data submitted under the DCF and that under EU MAP. For the new variables, such as unpaid labour, most Member states would only be able to provide data for 2017.

### **Recommendations ToR 1b**

**The group recommended MS to calculate all new EU MAP variables back to 2008, where possible. For example, data on operating subsidies and subsidies on investments should be available and possible to report for the entire time-series.**

**If the methodology or estimation procedure for a given variable common to the DCF and EUMAP has changed, these should be recalculated for the entire time-series (from 2008).**

The group recommended that FTE national should continue to be called annually as part of the economic variables.

## **TOR 2. How are social data intended to be analysed and presented?**

As 2019 will be the first year where social datasets are submitted, the proposal to be discussed consists on having these datasets analysed by a group of experts with experience in their collection for the STECF EWG for the AER (fishing fleet).

The objective will be to produce a stand-alone chapter (separate from the whole report) in the 2019 AER of the fishing fleet. This ToR should result in a general discussion on the limitations and analysis of these data and in what capacity they can input to a new AER chapter.

DG MARE confirmed the intention to produce a stand-alone chapter on social indicators in the annex of the 2019 AER of the EU fishing fleet.

In addition to the two STECF expert working groups for the elaboration of the 2019 AER of the EU fishing fleet, DG MARE A.4 will request the STECF Bureau to have a STECF expert working group meeting focusing on social indicators<sup>1</sup>.

## **Recommendations**

**The group agreed with DG MARE's intention and proposed a national chapter structure to report social indicators (See Annex 6).**

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<sup>1</sup> At the finalization of assembling this report, the STECF Bureau agreed to have a STECF expert working group meeting focusing on social indicators, which will probably take place in parallel to the first STECF EWG for the AER (fishing fleet).

### **TOR 3. Discuss and agree how to report the social data (in the 2019 and future data calls)?**

Discuss and provide recommendation on the reporting social data (in the 2019 and future data calls).

To address this part of the ToR a checklist for social indicators was produced for the group to fill in or complete according to their data collection programmes. This checklist aimed to provide an overview of the current situation in each member state as regards the collection of data for social indicators. This helped to focus the discussions and reach mutual understanding.

#### **3.a. Use of stratification (e.g. by supra region, and/or major groups of fleets, and/or SSF, DWF, LSF; for aquaculture: marine, freshwater and shellfish)**

The regulation on the collection of social variables does not specify the need to use stratification and consequently MS are only obliged to report national totals. However, the group recognised that reporting social variables at more disaggregated levels could be desirable when added value to the social analysis is provided.

### **Recommendations**

The group recommended the social data template to be flexible to accommodate the reporting of data at different stratification levels depending on the MS needs.

- The group recommended the following potential stratification levels:
- supra region (AREA27, AREA37, OFR, and [blank]),
- main fishing technique (DFN, DTS, etc., and [blank]),
- vessel length group (VL0010, etc., and [blank]), fishing activity (SSF, LSF, DWF, and [blank]),
- geo-indicator (as detailed in:  
<https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wordef/geographical-indicator> and [blank]),
- cluster name, and fisher (e.g. 1, 2, 3) when reporting individual data.

When reporting all stratification levels in blank, then the data would refer to the national totals. Instead when reporting one or more stratification levels different than Blank, it would be possible to submit more disaggregated data. A draft template is provided in Annex 7.

### **3.b. When to collect the social data? Trade-offs from considering a certain day or the in-year evolution (i.e., importance of double-counting and seasonality)**

To discuss and prepare recommendation on the timing of social data collection. Trade-offs from considering a certain day or the in-year evolution (i.e., importance of double-counting and seasonality).

The group highlighted the importance that all MS follow a homogenous approach. However, there is an understanding that for this first social data call, MS may be using different approaches. The methodology harmonisation may be difficult since some MS use data already collected from other institutions.

## **Recommendations**

**The group recommended the population for the social data call to be the same as the reported employment in the fleet and aquaculture data calls (i.e., all the employment for the whole year).**

**The group recommended further effort to harmonise social data collection timing methodologies, when applicable.**

### **3.c. Possibility to report combined variables (e.g. female workers by age)**

The regulation on the collection of social variables does not specify the need to use report combined variables and consequently MS are only obliged to report social indicators independently. However, the group recognised that reporting social variables combined could be desirable when added value to the social analysis is provided.

## Recommendations

The group recommended the social data template to be flexible to accommodate the reporting of data independently and combined depending on the MS needs.

When reporting all variables requested in blank but one, MS could report data independently. Instead, when reporting at the same time more than one variable requested different than blank, MS could report data combined. A draft template is provided in Annex 7.

### 3.d. Defining the close-ended responses for data reporting. Use of unknown category?

To address this part of the ToR a checklist for social indicators was produced for the group to fill in or complete according to their data collection programmes. This checklist asked how MS could report the different data requested. Based on these responses and the group discussions, agreements were reached.

For the education level, it is followed the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s International Standard Classification of Education:

Level	ISCED 2011
0	Early childhood educational development and Pre-primary education
1	Primary education
2	Lower secondary education
3	Upper secondary education
4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
5	Short-cycle tertiary education
6	Bachelor or equivalent
7	Master or equivalent

## Recommendations

The group recommended to report gender by: Male, Female, Unknown, and [blank].

The group recommended to report age by the following age groups: <15, 15-24, 25-39, 40-64. >64, Unknown, and [blank].

**The group recommended to report education level by: Low (ISCED 2011 levels 0-2), Medium (ISCED 2011 levels 3-4), High (ISCED 2011 levels 5 and higher), Unknown, and [blank].**

**The group recommended to report nationality by: National, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA, Unknown, and [blank].**

**The group recommended to report employment status by: Owner, Employee, Unknown, and [blank]. On a voluntary basis, employee can be reported further disaggregated into Employee Full-time and Employee Part-time.**

**The group recommended to include the possibility to report unknown as a close-ended response category for all the social data requested.**

### **3.e. Need to raise social data from sample to whole population? Potential methods**

The group discussed whether there was need to raise the social data from the sample to the whole population before reporting it, and potential raising methods.

#### **Recommendations**

**The group recommended to report raised social data. The group noted that MS are in the best position to know how to raise their sample data to their whole population.**

**The group recommended to report the sampling size.**

### **TOR 4. Discuss and agree the reporting structure for the data call.**

The group discussed and agreed on a draft template for the requested social data

#### **Recommendations**

**The group recommended not to report additional social indicators, even if the MS collected them. In any case, information on these additional social indicators could be added by the experts when writing the national chapter if they consider relevant.**



**The group agreed on a draft template for the requested social data in Annex 7, and the corresponding csv file template draft for uploading social data has been prepared by the JRC.**

## **TOR 5. AOB.**

No other issues were raised during the group meeting.

## **Conclusions and recommendations**

Based on the discussions on the four TOR the working group drew the following conclusions and recommendations:

- No major changes to the DCF which ensures time-series.
- Some MS may be able to back-calculate some, or all, of the new economic variables.
- The group agreed with DG MARE's intention of producing a stand-alone chapter on social indicators in the annex of the 2019 AER of the EU fishing fleet.
- The group proposed a national MS chapter structure to report the social indicators (See Annex 6).
- The group highlighted the importance that the social data template needs to be flexible to accommodate the reporting of data at different stratification levels and the reporting of data independently or combined, depending on the MS needs. The group agreed on a draft template for the requested social data (see Annex 7).
- The regulation on the collection of social variables does not specify the need to use stratification and consequently MS are only obliged to report national totals. However, the group recognised that reporting social variables at more disaggregated levels could be desirable when added value to the social analysis is provided. The group recommended the following potential stratification levels: supra region, main fishing technique, vessel length group, fishing activity, geo-indicator, cluster name, as well as the possibility to report individual data.



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## Annex 2. TOR 1b. MS checklist on economic variables

### 1. Bulgaria

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, ect)	Comments?
BGR	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Other income (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Energy costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Variable costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Operating subsidies (euro)	Y	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	Census	N			N	
BGR	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Total assets (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Census	N			N	
BGR	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Census	N			N	
BGR	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	Census	N			Y	We can still provide the data, if it is needed.
BGR	Number of vessels (Number)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Days at sea (days)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
BGR	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	Census	N			Y	

## 2. Croatia

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, ect)	Comments?
HRV	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census 2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Other income (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Personnel costs (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N		N		Y	all years since 2012	
HRV	Energy costs (euro)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	Y, started developing a new methodology from			all years since 2012	
HRV	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Variable costs (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables				all years since 2012	
HRV	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey --> PIM	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey --> PIM	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Long/short debt (euro)	N	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Total assets (euro)	N	Survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Survey				all years since 2012	
HRV	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Survey				all years since 2012	
HRV	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	1. Obtained directly from survey	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Number of vessels (Number)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Days at sea (days)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Energy consumption (litres)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	
HRV	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	N			all years since 2012	

### 3. Cyprus

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, ect)	Comments?
CYP	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census+survey	N			Y	
CYP	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A
CYP	Other income (euro)	N	Survey	N			Y	
CYP	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			Y	
CYP	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Derived (Method A)	N			Y	
CYP	Energy costs (euro)	N	Directly from Survey	N			Y	
CYP	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Directly from Survey	N			Y	
CYP	Variable costs (euro)	N	Directly from Survey	N			Y	
CYP	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Directly from Survey	N			Y	
CYP	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N/A					Y	
CYP	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	Administrative sources	N			Y	
CYP	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	Administrative sources				Y	
CYP	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	PIM Method				Y	
CYP	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	PIM Method				Y	
CYP	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N/A					NA	
CYP	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Administrative sources and Directly from Surveys / From Financial Accounts for large scale vessels				Y	
CYP	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Directly from Survey or from Financial Accounts if available				Y	
CYP	Total assets (euro)	N	PIM Method				Y	
CYP	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Directly from survey and Administrative sources for SSF				Y	
CYP	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Directly from survey				Y	excludes onshore unpaid labour (family members)
CYP	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Directly from survey				N	
CYP	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable					Y	
CYP	Number of vessels (Number)	N	FVR				Y	
CYP	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	FVR				Y	
CYP	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	FVR				Y	
CYP	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	FVR				Y	
CYP	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	FVR				Y	
CYP	Days at sea (days)	N	Administrative sources				Y	
CYP	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Directly from survey and Administrative sources				Y	
CYP	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	FVR				Y	
CYP	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Volume of landings multiplied by prices				Y	
CYP	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	Fish Mongers				Y	

## 4. Denmark

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, ect)	Comments?
DNK	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census	N			All years	
DNK	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Other income (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Energy costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Variable costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Operating subsidies (euro)		Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Total assets (euro)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Number of vessels (Number)	N	Census	N			All years	
DNK	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	Census	N			All years	
DNK	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	Census	N			All years	
DNK	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	Census	N			All years	
DNK	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	Census	N			All years	
DNK	Days at sea (days)	N	Census	N			All years	
DNK	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Survey	N			All years	
DNK	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Census	N			All years	
DNK	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Census	N			All years	
DNK	Average price per species (euro/kg)	Live weight	Census	N			All years	





## 5. Finland

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, ect)	Comments?
FIN	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Other income (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Energy costs (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Variable costs (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	Survey/Census					
FIN	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Long/short debt (euro)	Y	Survey/Census	Y	Values will be taken from balance sheet	Most likely can be back calculated	2008-	
FIN	Total assets (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Survey/Census					
FIN	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Not available	Y	Data or estimate not available	No	Not available	
FIN	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Not available. Can be derived from FTE?	Y	Not available. Estimate based on FTE.	Not available. Estimate based on FTE.	Not available. Estimate based on FTE.	
FIN	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	Survey/Census					
FIN	Number of vessels (Number)	N	Census	N				
FIN	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	Census	N				
FIN	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	Census	N				
FIN	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	Census	N				
FIN	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	Census	N				
FIN	Days at sea (days)	N	Census	N				
FIN	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Census	N				
FIN	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Census	N				
FIN	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Survey/Census	N				
FIN	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	Survey/Census	N				

## 6. Germany

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, ect)	Comments?
DEU	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	census	N				
DEU	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	NA	N				
DEU	Other income (euro)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Personnel costs (euro)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	derived	N				
DEU	Energy costs (euro)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Variable costs (euro)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	NA	N				
DEU	Operating subsidies (euro)	Y	survey, census	N				Original variable split in two
DEU	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	survey, census	New				Original variable split in two
DEU	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	derived	N				
DEU	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N	NA	N				
DEU	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Long/short debt (euro)	Y	survey, census	Y				
DEU	Total assets (euro)	Y/N	derived	N				Balance sheet total in most cases unavailable
DEU	Engaged crew (Number)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	derived	New				
DEU	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	derived	New				
DEU	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	derived, survey, census	N				
DEU	Number of vessels (Number)	N	census	N				
DEU	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	census	N				
DEU	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	census	N				
DEU	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	census	N				
DEU	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	census	N				
DEU	Days at sea (days)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Energy consumption (litres)	N	survey, census	N				
DEU	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	census	N				
DEU	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	census	N				
DEU	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	census	N				

## 7. Greece

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, ect)	Comments?
GRC	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census (ERS) + Survey (for <12m)	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	n.a	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Other income (euro)	N	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Energy costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Variable costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)		Survey + PIM	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Value of physical capital (euro)		Survey + PIM	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)		n.a	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)		Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Long/short debt (euro)		Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Total assets (euro)		Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Engaged crew (Number)		Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Number of vessels (Number)		Census	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)		Census	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)		Census	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Total vessel's power (kW)		Census	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Mean age of vessels (years)		Census	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Days at sea (days)		Census (ERS) + Survey (for <12m)	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Energy consumption (litres)		Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Number of fishing enterprises/units		Census	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Value of landings per species (euro)		Census (ERS) + Survey (for <12m)	N			No data from reference year <2012	N
GRC	Average price per species (euro/kg)		Census (ERS) + Survey	N			No data from reference year <2012	N

## 8. Ireland

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, etc.)	Comments?
IRL	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census and Sampling Survey	N			All Years	
IRL	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	N/A	N/A			All Years	
IRL	Other income (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Energy costs (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Variable costs (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N/A	NA	N			All Years	
IRL	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N/A	NA	N			All Years	
IRL	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N			All Years	
IRL	Total assets (euro)	N	Sampling Survey	N			All Years	
IRL	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Sampling Survey	N			All Years	
IRL	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Sampling Survey	Y	This is new and it will be hard to calculate. We ask for unpaid hours and a FTE equivalence can be calculated.	Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	2017	
IRL	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Sampling Survey	Y		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	2017	
IRL	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	Sampling Survey	N		Raising Methodologies have changed but if there data will be estimated for all years using new methodology so data is consistent.	All Years	
IRL	Number of vessels (Number)	N	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Days at sea (days)	N	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Sampling Survey	N			All Years	
IRL	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Census	N			All Years	
IRL	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	Census	N			All Years	

## 9. Italy

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, etc.)	Comments?
ITA	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Other income (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Personnel costs (euro)	N	SURVEY	N				
ITA	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	DERIVED	N			Y	
ITA	Energy costs (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Variable costs (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	CENSUS	N			Y	
ITA	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	CENSUS				N	
ITA	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	DERIVED	N			Y	
ITA	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	ESTIMATED (PIM)	N			Y	
ITA	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N	CENSUS	N				
ITA	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Long/short debt (euro)	N	DERIVED	N			N	
ITA	Total assets (euro)	N	DERIVED	N			N	
ITA	Engaged crew (Number)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	SURVEY + ESTIMATION				N	
ITA	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	SURVEY				N	
ITA	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	SURVEY + ESTIMATION	N			Y	
ITA	Number of vessels (Number)	N	CENSUS	N			Y	
ITA	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	CENSUS	N			Y	
ITA	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	CENSUS	N			Y	
ITA	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	CENSUS	N			Y	
ITA	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	CENSUS	N			Y	
ITA	Days at sea (days)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Energy consumption (litres)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	CENSUS	N			Y	
ITA	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	
ITA	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	SURVEY	N			Y	

## 10. Latvia

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, ect)	Comments?
LVA	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Calculation based on Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Other income (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Calculation based on Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Energy costs (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Variable costs (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Calculation based on Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Total assets (euro)	N	Calculation based on Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Calculation based on Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Calculation based on Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Calculation based on Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	Census	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
LVA	Number of vessels (Number)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Days at sea (days)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Calculation based on Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	
LVA	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	Census	N	N/A	N/A	Y	



## 11. Lithuania

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, etc.)	Comments?
LTU	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Other income (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Personnel costs (euro)	Y	Census	N	-	-	all years	Employees on shore which are related to fishing activities are added in SCF
LTU	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	Y	Census	N	-	-	all years	Employees on shore which are related to fishing activities are added in SCF
LTU	Energy costs (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Variable costs (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	census				2017	
LTU	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	PIM method is used. In 2017 was updated PCU
LTU	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	PIM method is used. In 2017 was updated PCU calculation and data was
LTU	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Total assets (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Engaged crew (Number)	Y	Census	N	-	-	all years	Employees on shore which are related to fishing activities are added in SCF
LTU	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	census	N			all years	
LTU	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	census	N			all years	
LTU	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	census	N			all years	
LTU	Number of vessels (Number)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Days at sea (days)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	
LTU	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	Census	N	-	-	all years	

## 12. Poland

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008; EUMAP, etc.)	Comments?
POL	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
POL	Other income (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Energy costs (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Variable costs (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N/A	NA	N				
POL	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	census				NO	
POL	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
POL	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Total assets (euro)	N	Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Engaged crew (Number)		Census/survey	N			ALL	
POL	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Census/survey				ALL	
POL	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Census/survey				ALL	
POL	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	Census/survey					
POL	Number of vessels (Number)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Days at sea (days)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Energy consumption (litres)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	census	N			ALL	
POL	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	census	N			ALL	

## 13. Portugal

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, ept1)	Comments?
PRT	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	In Portugal there is no evaluation of fishing rights. The fishing rights belong to the state that gives the exploration of the sector through the licensing system.
PRT	Other income (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Energy costs (euro)	N	Survey/census	N	-	-	Y	In some cases energy costs declared in the survey is used. For specific situations fuel subsidies (administrative data) is used to estimate energy costs.
PRT	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Variable costs (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	In Portugal there is no evaluation of fishing rights. The fishing rights belong to the state that gives the exploration of the sector through the licensing system.
PRT	Operating subsidies (euro)	Y	Survey	Y	Subsidies were divided into operating subsidies and subsidies on investments in the survey.	N	Y	It is being analyzed whether the treatment of these new variables will be the same as the direct subsidies.
PRT	Subsidies on investments (euro)	Y	Survey	Y	Subsidies were divided into operating subsidies and subsidies on investments in the survey.	N	N	It is being analyzed whether the treatment of these new variables will be the same as the direct subsidies.
PRT	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	Y	Survey and derived	Y	It is considered different lifetime according the kind of asset and the vessel length	Y	Y	-
PRT	Value of physical capital (euro)	Y	Survey and derived	Y	It is considered different lifetime according the kind of asset and the vessel length	Y	Y	-
PRT	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	In Portugal there is no evaluation of fishing rights. The fishing rights belong to the state that gives the exploration of the sector through the licensing system.
PRT	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Total assets (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Survey	-	-	-	?	-
PRT	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	derived	-	-	-	Y	-
PRT	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	-	-	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Number of vessels (Number)	N	Census	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	Census	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	Census	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	Census	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	Census	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Days at sea (days)	N	Survey/logbooks/sales notes	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Survey and derived	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Survey	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Survey/logbooks/sales notes	N	-	-	Y	-
PRT	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	logbooks/sales notes	N	-	-	Y	-

## 14. Slovenia

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To when?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008-, EUMAP, e+1)	Comments?
SVN	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Other income (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Energy costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Variable costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Operating subsidies (euro)	Y	Census	N			Y	Reporting excluding fuel tax exemption, subsidies for permanent cessation of fishing activities and investment subsidies (fleet modernization)
SVN	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Total assets (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Unpaid labour (Number)	New	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New	Census	N			Y	
SVN	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable	Census	N			Y	SVN will/can provide the information also in the future data calls
SVN	Number of vessels (Number)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Days at sea (days)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Census	N			Y	
SVN	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	Census	N			Y	

## 15. Sweden

MS	EU MAP	Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used?	Has the collection or estimation method changed?	If yes (F), what will the impact be on the values reported?	If methodology has changed, can the data be back-calculated? To what extent?	Data availability (all years since DCF 2008, EUMAP, etc.)	Comments?
SWE	Gross value of landings (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Other income (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Personnel costs (euro)	N	Census/survey (combination)	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	Economic variables have been collected by SwAM by segments (30 homogenous segments), due to secrecy. During 2018 SwAM can access the microdata instead, which means better and more dynamic estimates. A new estimation method is also under development (regression, OLS or poisson). Thus results will be more accurate and more stable over time. The data can be back-calculated. These changes applies to all variables where "Collection and estimation method changed slightly" are mentioned.
SWE	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	N	Census/survey (combination)	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Energy costs (euro)	N	Census/survey (combination)	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	N	Census/survey (combination)	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Variable costs (euro)	N	Census/survey (combination)	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Non-variable costs (euro)	N	Census/survey (combination)	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	N	Census/survey (combination)	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Operating subsidies (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Subsidies on investments (euro)	New						
SWE	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	N	Survey	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Value of physical capital (euro)	N	Survey	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	N/A						Fishing rights are not valued in Sweden.
SWE	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	N	Survey	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Long/short debt (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Total assets (euro)	N	Survey	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Engaged crew (Number)	N	Survey	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Unpaid labour (Number)	New						
SWE	Total hours worked per year (hours)	New						
SWE	FTE National (Number)	EUMAP social variable						
SWE	Number of vessels (Number)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Total vessel's power (kW)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Mean age of vessels (years)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Days at sea (days)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Energy consumption (litres)	N	Survey	Collection and estimation method changed slightly.	More accurate results	Yes, all years	All years	
SWE	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	
SWE	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	Census	N	-	-	All years	

## 16. United Kingdom

Variable Group	Variable		Any change to the DCF (Y/N)	What data collection method is used? (survey, census)	Has the collection or estimation method	If yes (F), what will the impact	If methodology has changed, can the data	Data availability (all years since)	Any comments?	Proposed Methodologies (summarised - detailed version can be found on the FTP)	Some considerations
	EU MAP	DCF									
Income	Gross value of landings (euro)	Gross value of landings	N	Census (landing declarations, sales notes, logbooks)	No			All years		2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables	Should be identical to the sum of "value of landings per specie" and might thus be redundant. <b>This is often not observed in the DCF</b>
	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights (euro)	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
	Other income (euro)	Other income	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
Labour costs	Personnel costs (euro)	Wages and salaries of crew	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
	Value of unpaid labour (euro)	Imputed value of unpaid labour	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Derived from other surveyed variables Method A, Method B or Other	
Energy Costs	Energy costs (euro)	Energy costs	N	Derived from survey data	No			All years		2. Derived from other surveyed variables	as net costs, i.e. reduced by tax refunds
Repair and maintenance costs	Repair and maintenance costs (euro)	Repair and maintenance costs	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	should refer only to vessel, gear and equipment
	Variable costs (euro)	Variable costs	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
Other operating costs	Non-variable costs (euro)	Non-variable costs	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights (euro)	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
	Operating subsidies (euro)	Direct subsidies	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
Subsidies	Subsidies on investments (euro)		New	New	New		not possible	only recent years		2. Obtained from administrative sources (e.g. paying Agency, Local authority)	Payments that can be classified as subsidies on investments (see definition). In case of subsidies for permanent cessation of fishing activities of those fleets which have become inactive during the year, it has to be decided if they can be classified in the segment of inactive vessel.
	Consumption of fixed capital (euro)	Annual depreciation	N	Survey and derived from survey data	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey 2. Derived from other surveyed variables Estimation of Capital value based on the (1) PIM method or (2) accounting data (e.g. market value, book values)	
Capital value	Value of physical capital (euro)	Value of physical capital: depreciated replacement value	N	Derived from survey data	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey 2. Derived from other surveyed variables Estimation of Capital value based on the (1) PIM method or (2) accounting data (e.g. market value, book values)	
	Value of quota and other fishing rights (euro)	Value of quota and other fishing rights	N	Derived from survey data	No			All years		2. Derived from other surveyed variables (Seafish methodology)	
Investments	Investments in tangible assets, net (euro)	Investments in physical capital	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
Financial position	Long/short debt (euro)	Debt/asset ratio	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
	Total assets (euro)		N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
Employment	Engaged crew (Number)	Engaged crew	N	Survey	No			All years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
	Unpaid labour (Number)		New		New		not	recent years		1. Obtained directly from survey	
	Total hours worked per year (hours)		N. We used this variable to estimate FTE	Survey	No			All years		2. Derived from other surveyed variables Calculated based on effort, number of vessels and average crew number.	Calculated based on effort, number of vessels and average crew number.
	FTE National (Number)	FTE National	Not requested under economic variables in EUMAP. A social variable		No			All years		1. Derived from other surveyed variables	
Fleet	Number of vessels (Number)	Number of vessels	N	Community Fleet Register	No	NA	NA	All years			
	Mean LOA of vessels (Meters)	Mean LOA of vessels	N	Community Fleet Register	No	NA	NA	All years			
	Total vessel's tonnage (GT)		N	Community Fleet Register	No	NA	NA	All years		1. Obtained from the Fleet register	
	Total vessel's power (kW)	Total vessel's power	N	Community Fleet Register	No	NA	NA	All years			
	Mean age of vessels (years)	Mean age of vessels	N	Community Fleet Register	No	NA	NA	All years			
Effort	Days at sea (days)	Days at sea	N	Census	Possibly - FECR methodology from Transversal Data Workshop - yet to be applied	to be determined	From 2008	All years		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.	
	Energy consumption (litres)	Energy consumption	N	Survey	No	NA	NA	All years		3. Derived from other surveyed variables Regression models could be used by some MS (regression models using 'engine power', 'days at sea' and 'coefficient of fuel consumption by engine power')	
Number of fishing enterprises/units	Number of fishing enterprises/units	Number of fishing enterprises/units	N	Census (Fishing licensing)	No	NA	NA	All years		1. Obtained from the Fleet register	
Production value per species	Value of landings per species (euro)	Value of landings per species (euro)	N	Census (landing declarations, sales notes, logbooks)	No	NA	NA	All years			
	Average price per species (euro/kg)	Average price per species (euro/kg)	N	Census (landing declarations, sales notes, logbooks)	No	NA	NA	All years			



## Annex 3. MS checklist on social variables

### 1. Bulgaria

Question \ Country	Q. number	Bulgaria
Population	1	All vessels, aquaculture and processing enterprises
Excluded from population?	2	N
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	Y
Reference year?	4	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	Census - Annual questionnaire
Observation unit	6	Enterprise
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	N
If so, what methodology?	8	
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	N
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	DCF segmentation
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	No
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12	
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	31st of March of the year following the year for which the data is collected.
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	Yes
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)	15	Yes
If not, when will be available?	16	
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17 < 15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18 Y
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19 National, EU, EEA, non-EU and EEA
	How can you report education?	20 Primary / secondary / higher
	How can you report employment status?	21 Full time temporary / Part time temporary / Full time seasonal / Part time seasonal
Additional indicators	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27 No
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28 No
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29 No
	Other comments?	30

## 2. Croatia

Question \ Country		Q. number	Croatia
Population		1	Registered vessels and Aquaculture
Excluded from population?		2	Inactive vessels
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)		3	Y
Reference year?		4	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)		5	Sample Survey
Observation unit		6	Vessel
Data raised? (Y/N)		7	Under development
If so, what methodology?		8	Under development
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)		9	Y
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?		10	DCF segmentation (Fleet segments, Nat. region)
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)		11	N
If so, what combinations could be reported?		12	NA
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?		13	November/December
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?		14	No. Number of jobs in reference year
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)		15	Y
If not, when will be available?		16	
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17	<15 / 15-24 / 25-39 / 40-64 / >64
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18	Male/Female
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19	national, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA
	How can you report education?	20	Primary / secondary / higher
	How can you report employment status?	21	Employer / Employee + Permanent/Seasonal/Unpaid
	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22	N
Additional indicators	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25	Only Employer-Employee
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26	Not per person, total costs per crew
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27	N
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28	N
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29	N
Other comments?		30	N

### 3. Cyprus

Question \ Country		Q. number	Cyprus
Population		1	Register vessels actively fishing for at least one day
Excluded from population?		2	N
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)		3	Y
Reference year?		4	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)		5	Sample survey through questionnaires / for administrative data census
Observation unit		6	Vessel
Data raised? (Y/N)		7	Y
If so, what methodology?		8	Same as in economics data
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)		9	Y
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?		10	Same as in economics data (fleet segments)
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)		11	Y
If so, what combinations could be reported?		12	Ranges
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?		13	At the beginning of next year
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?		14	Y
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)		15	N
If not, when will be available?		16	Y (but for people working on shore available Feb 2020)
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17	Age group (15-24 / 25-39 / 40-65 / 65+)
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18	Y
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19	National, EU, non EU
	How can you report education?	20	Y (Elementary / Gymnasium / Lyceum / Degree / Master)
	How can you report employment status?	21	Full time / Part time
Additional indicators	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25	Y (Owner / Skipper / Engineer / On board workers)
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26	Y for minimum wage but not for crew share
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27	Months of employment for the non EU assistants
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28	N
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29	Y for the indicators that we have information
Other comments?		30	N

#### 4. Denmark

Question \ Country	Q. number	Denmark
Population	1	All enterprises
Excluded from population?	2	Fishermen not working that year
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	N
Reference year?	4	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	Combining Registers
Observation unit	6	Person
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	N
If so, what methodology?	8	Combined Population registers
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	N
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	Persons linked to Fishing firms (tax)
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	Y
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12	Any relevant
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	Monthly, ILO last Wday in November
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	Has to be corrected HOW?
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019?	15	No
If not, when will be available?	16	One week into March
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17 Grouped from date of birth
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18 Male/ Female /Unknown
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19 ISO code
	How can you report education?	20 ISCED level / field
	How can you report employment status?	21 ISCO status
Additional indicators	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22 N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23 N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24 ILO skill level
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25 ISCO function
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26 N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27 N
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28 N
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29 N
	Other comments?	30 N

## 5. Finland

Question \ Country	Q. number	Finland
Population	1	All enterprises
Excluded from population?	2	
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	N
Reference year?	4	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	Sample / Estimates / ratios (from statistics Finland)
Observation unit	6	Employee
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	Yes
If so, what methodology?	8	Raised from Statistics Finland. Database to DCF data.
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	No
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	Might be possible!
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	Yes
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12	What is required
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	Y
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019?	15	Yes for 2017
If not, when will be available?	16	
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17 5 year group
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18 Y
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19 Y
	How can you report education?	20 Y
	How can you report employment status?	21 Y
Additional indicators	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22 ?
	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23 Y
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24 N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25 N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26 N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27 N
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28 N
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29 N
	Other comments?	30

## 6. Germany

Question \ Country	Q. number	Germany
Population	1	Fisheries and aquaculture
Excluded from population?	2	
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	N for some segments
Reference year?	4	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	Employment agency/ Insurance association (administrative data = census for employees), for some segments part of fleet economic questionnaire
Observation unit	6	Enterprise
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	Unkonwn Yes - by crew number from fleet register
If so, what methodology?	8	Proportional to crew number (current plan)
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	? Partly
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	Below / above 250 GT (=insurance association data)
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	No - this information is in most cases not linked; some data from employment agency have this information, but not on desired resolution level
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12	
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	End of 2018/beginning of 2019
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	Yes - data are requested for a certain point in time
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)	15	Yes
If not, when will be available?	16	
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17 As suggested by PGECON
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18 Y: ♂ and ♀
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19 National / Other
	How can you report education?	20 No data As suggested by PGECON
	How can you report employment status?	21 Full time / Apprentice / Marginal
	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22 No (why should we??)
Additional indicators	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25 Specific functions No additional sampling, only data from insurance association (not comprehensive)
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27 No
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28 No
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29 No
	Other comments?	30

## 7. Greece

Question \ Country	Q. number	Greece (FLEET)	Greece (AQUACULTURE)
Population	1	Fleet Registry	Active aquaculture units
Excluded from population?	2	No	/non active units
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	Y	Y
Reference year?	4	2017	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	sample survey	Interview /census with non probability sample survey for certain values
Observation unit	6	Vessels	Aquaculture units
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	Y	
If so, what methodology?	8	Same as economics	
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	Y	y
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	Same as economics (Fleet segments and geographical (GSAs))	Marine, shellfish, freshwater
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	Y	/yes
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12	Each combination	/nationaliy-education-gender
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	Throughtout reference year + 1	/during survey period
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	No	/yes
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)	15	Y	
If not, when will be available?	16		
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17	<15 / 15-24 / 25-39 / 40-64 / >64 (following PGECON 2017 reccomendations)
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18	Male/Female
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19	National, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA
	How can you report education?	20	Low/Medium/high (following PGECON 2017 reccomendations)
	How can you report employment status?	21	Owner/Employee + kind of
Additional indicators	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22	Y (for age and education)
	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24	Training (for skipper)
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26	Crew share is optional (for the vessels that use this type of remuneration)
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27	N
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28	Socio-demographics for skipper
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29	N
	Other comments?	30	N

## 8. Ireland

Question \ Country	Q. number	Ireland (FLEET)	Ireland (Aquaculture)	Ireland (Processing)
Population	1	Active registered vessels	Active aquaculture enterprises	Active processing enterprises
Excluded from population?	2	Aquaculture vessels excluded from fleet population		
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reference year?	4	2017	2017	2016
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	Questionnaire to skipper/owners. Census (vessels >10m).	Questionnaire & census	Questionnaire
Observation unit	6	Vessel/Aquaculture enterprise		
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	Yes		
If so, what methodology?	8	Method under development. Most likely apply sample	Method under development. Most likely	Method under development. Most likely apply sample proportions to total
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	No	No	No
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	No strata	No strata	No strata
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	No	No	No
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12			
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	September-December (survey asks for data for the year)	December	November/December
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	Unknown		
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)	15	Yes		
If not, when will be available?	16			
How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17	<15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64	<15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64	<15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64
How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18	M and F	M and F	M and F
How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19	National/EU/EEA/Non-EEA	National/EU/EEA/Non-EEA	National/EU/EEA/Non-EEA
How can you report education?	20	Primary/Secondary/Tertiary/Other	Primary/Secondary/Tertiary/Other	Primary/Secondary/Tertiary/Other
How can you report employment status?	21	Full / part / casual	Full / part / casual	Full / part / casual
Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22	No	No	No
Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23	No (only for Skipper)	No	No
Are you planning to collect data on: Skills	24	Level 1-10	Level 1-10	Level 1-10
Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25	No	No	No
Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26	No	No	No
Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27	No	No	No
Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28	No	No	No
Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29			
Other comments?	30			



## 9. Italy

Question \ Country	Q. number	Italy
Population	1	Fishery sector / Processing/Aquaculture
Excluded from population?	2	
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	Y
Reference year?	4	Fishery: 2017. Aquaculture: 2016 . Processing: 2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	Sample survey
Observation unit	6	Fishery: vessel, Aquaculture & Processing: enterprise
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	Yes
If so, what methodology?	8	PPS
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	Y
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	Fishery: LOA, GSA. Aquaculture: Eurostat segments. Processing: no strata
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	Y
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12	% by sex, by age, by status, by educational level
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	Fishery: last two months of the n+1 year. Aquaculture: the same period of the economic data collection.
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	No
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019?	15	No
If not, when will be available?	16	March 2019
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17 Y
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18 Y
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19 Y
	How can you report education?	20 Y
	How can you report employment status?	21 Y
Additional indicators	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22 yes : other qualifications/skills non listed
	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23 Y
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24 Y
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26 No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27 No
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28 Yes: Fishery (on land activities strictly related to fishing)
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29 Y
Other comments?		30

## 10. Latvia

Question \ Country		Q. number	Latvia
Population		1	All enterprises
Excluded from population?		2	No
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)		3	No
Reference year?		4	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)		5	Census survey ( interview by phone and questionnaires)
Observation unit		6	All persons employed in enterprise
Data raised? (Y/N)		7	No
If so, what methodology?		8	NA
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)		9	Yes
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?		10	Fishing area / Sector
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)		11	No
If so, what combinations could be reported?		12	NA
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?		13	2018
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?		14	Yes
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)		15	Yes
If not, when will be available?		16	NA
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17	<15; 15-24; 25-39; 40-64; >65
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18	male/female
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19	national, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA
	How can you report education?	20	ISCED 2011 education levels
	How can you report employment status?	21	Full / part / self / retired
	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22	No
Additional indicators	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23	No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24	No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25	No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26	No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27	No
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28	type of contract; term of occupation in the sector; employment on the seasonal work
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29	Yes
Other comments?		30	NA

## 11. Lithuania

Question \ Country		Q. number	Fleet	Fish processing
Population			Lithuania	Lithuania
Excluded from population?		1	All enterprises with active vessels	All enterprises with fish processing as main activities
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)		2	Enterprises which has only inactive vessels	Fish processing with non-main activities
Reference year?		3	Y	Y
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)		4	2017	2017
Observation unit		5	Census survey by questionnaires	Census survey by questionnaires
Data raised? (Y/N)		6	Enterprise	Enterprise
If so, what methodology?		7	If needed	If needed
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)		8	Would be based on the collected data by segment and raised to the total population by number of employees of missing vessels	Would be based on the collected data by segment and raised to the total population by number of employees of missing enterprise
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?		9	Y	Y
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)		10	Data collected at company level and can be stratified at any level	Data collected at company level and can be stratified at any level
If so, what combinations could be reported?		11	Yes	Yes
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?		12	All except employment status and FTE	All except employment status and FTE
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?		13	Number of employees on 2017 12 31	Number of employees on 2017 12 31
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)		14	Seasonal behavior is not taken into account. Possible data losses	Seasonal behavior is not taken into account. Possible data losses
If not, when will be available?		15	Y	Y
How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)		16	-	-
EUMAP indicators	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	17	<24 / 25-64 / >64 or by average age of segment or other reporting unit	<24 / 25-64 / >64 or by average age of segment or other reporting unit
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	18	Male, female	Male, female
	How can you report education?	19	By country and by groups as EU, third countries, EEU	By country and by groups as EU, third countries, EEU
	How can you report employment status?	20	By ISCED code groups	By ISCED code groups
	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	21	Main/Second (estimated from annual survey). Owner by pilot study	Main/Second (estimated from annual survey). Owner by pilot study
		22	No	No
Additional indicators	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23	No	No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24	Yes (qualification ISCO 8 code)	Yes (qualification ISCO 8 code)
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25	Yes	Yes
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26	No	No
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27	Yes	Yes
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28	Yes	Yes
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29	Yes	Yes
Other comments?		30		

## 12. Poland

Question \ Country		Q. number	Poland
Population		1	all registered vessels
Excluded from population?		2	
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)		3	Y
Reference year?		4	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)		5	Census survey by questionnaires
Observation unit		6	vessel
Data raised? (Y/N)		7	Y
If so, what methodology?		8	by segment average and raised to the total population by number of employees of missing vessels
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)		9	N
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?		10	
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)		11	N
If so, what combinations could be reported?		12	
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?		13	end of the year
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?		14	double counting possible , negligible influence, seasonal employment is taken into account
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)		15	Y
If not, when will be available?		16	
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17	15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65+
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18	M/F
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19	EU, EEA, others
	How can you report education?	20	Higher Bachelor Secondary Vocational Grammar school Primary
	How can you report employment status?	21	owner, hired workers, other in season out of season
Additional indicators	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27	N
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28	N
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29	
Other comments?		30	

## 13. Portugal

Question \ Country	Q. number	Portugal - Fleet	Portugal - Aquaculture
Population	1	Crew members registered in the Maritime Authority	All enterprises
Excluded from population?	2	-	-
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	N	Y
Reference year?	4	2017	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	Administrative data	Survey
Observation unit	6	Person	Enterprise
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	Y	Y
If so, what methodology?	8	Methodology under evaluation	Methodology under evaluation
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	Y	Y
If so, what stratification? e.g. supregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	DCF stratification	DCF stratification
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	Y	N
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12	All combinations within the reported variables, except for employment status (full time/part time)	-
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	Along the year	Until 31st May relating to year N-1
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	There may be duplicatios	There may be duplicatios
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)	15	Y	-
If not, when will be available?	16	-	-
EUMAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17	<15;15-24;25-39;40-64;>64
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18	M; F
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19	N;EU;EEA;NEU/EEA
	How can you report education?	20	Low; Medium; High
	How can you report employment status?	21	- Owner; Employee
	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22	Y. For non responses
Additional indicators	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills	24	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26	N
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27	N
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28	N
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29	N
	Other comments?	30	-

## 14. Slovenia

Question \ Country	Q. number	Slovenia
Population	1	All vessels / enterprises
Excluded from population?	2	no
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	yes
Reference year?	4	2017
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	Pilot study 2017. Census
Observation unit	6	Enterprise
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	Yes
If so, what methodology?	8	extrapolation
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	No
If so, what stratification? e.g. supregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	yes
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12	age/education
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	usually in may
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	yes
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019?	15	Yes
If not, when will be available?	16	
EU MAP indicators	How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17 Y
	How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18 Y
	How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19 National / EU / Other
	How can you report education?	20 level 1-4
	How can you report employment status?	21 Full time / Part time
Additional indicators	Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22 no
	Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23 no
	Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24 no
	Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25 no
	Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26 no
	Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27 no
	Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28 no
	Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29
	Other comments?	30

## 15. Sweden

Question \ Country	Q. number	Sweden - Fleet	Sweden - Aquaculture	Sweden - Processing
Population	1	Registered enterprises/vessel owners.	Registered enterprises	All enterprises that have fish processing as their main activity
Excluded from population?	2	Just a fraction of the total population due to external circumstances (e.g. death,		
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)	3	Yes	Yes	No. (all enterprises are included and data is based on official statistics)
Reference year?	4	2017	2016	2016
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)	5	Census survey	Questionnaire, census	census
Observation unit	6	Vessel	enterprise	enterprise
Data raised? (Y/N)	7	Yes	yes	yes
If so, what methodology?	8	Regression estimation (OLS or poisson regression).	correlated to whole population (based on	See other comment for detailed information regarding the data process.
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)	9	No	No	No.
If so, what stratification? e.g. supregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?	10	-	-	
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)	11	No, no cross tabulation can be made. Altho, for the next reference year, 2020, changes can be made to implement cross-tabulation. Preferably not		no
If so, what combinations could be reported?	12	-		
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?	13	May, with reminder in september and october.	february til april	The data is based on financial accounts from the enterprises. It becomes official in May (data for 2016 were published in May 2018).
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?	14	Double-counting is avoided in most cases. Information is not lost on important seasonal		
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)	15	Yes		
If not, when will be available?	16	-		
How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)	17	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017.	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017.	Yes, but we can only report the following ages: 16-24/25-39/40-65/>65.
How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).	18	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017.	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017.	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017. All categories can be reported.
How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)	19	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017.	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017.	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017. All categories can be reported.
How can you report education?	20	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017. Low, medium, high (see PGECON report for definition).	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017. All categories can be reported.	Sweden has followed the PGECON report from Vilnius 2017. All categories can be reported.
How can you report employment status?	21	Sweden has followed the	Sweden has followed	No
Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?	22	Unknown categories is applied to all social variables. Although, it is really only useful regarding education and nationality.	No	no
Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?	23	No	No	no
Are you planning to collect data on: Skills Qualification?	24	No	No	no
Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?	25	No	No	no
Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)	26	No	No	no
Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?	27	No	No	no
Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?	28	No	No	no
Shall these additional indicators be reported?	29	-	-	no
Other comments?	30			All data is collected, estimated and checked by Statistics Sweden which ensures the consistency of the final data. The data quality evaluation is carried out by Statistics Sweden before delivering it to the Board of Agriculture, who conducts a macro evaluation upon delivery to ensure no abnormal or implausible changes have occurred by comparing the new data with previous years. Sampled data is reviewed on a micro level by Statistics Sweden regarding summations, plausibility and relationships between variables. Outliers that may have a large effect on the estimation are checked and evaluated. Census data from the Swedish Tax Agency and the Statistical Business Register is evaluated by Statistics Sweden although not to such a large extent as sample data. The evaluation of census data mostly consists of reviewing suspiciously extreme values that may be small or large. After reviewing the data on a micro level the data is processed to correct for non-responses. After merging the census and sample data the aggregate is checked and evaluated at a macro level. In the last step no difference is made between sample and census data. For variables, such as subsidies and energy costs, collected through the probability sample survey CV values are estimated to display the uncertainties due to sampling. A possible shortfall is that although data is collected, processed and ensured by Statistics Sweden, some variables are not available through financial accounts. The variables affected by this possible shortfall are subsidies and energy costs. The reason for this is that those variables were solely collected through questionnaires and there is a certain range of uncertainty of these variables and it is also difficult to control if they are correct. There are some shortfalls when it comes to subsidies, but it is not a good solution to obtain subsidies from the administrative records. The reason is that we are using Statistics Sweden's standardized method to obtain the financial information for the processing industry and we do not see that we have any option to change this method.





## 16. United Kingdom

Question \ Country	Q. number	United Kingdom - Fleet	United Kingdom - Aquaculture	United Kingdom - Processing
Population		1 Workers linked to UK registered commercial fishing vessels (paid or unpaid)	All salmon farming enterprises in Scotland (+ enterprises producing 90% of Scottish mussel and trout production).	UK seafood processing sites and their employees.
Excluded from population?		2 None		Processing sites that derive less than 50% of their turnover from fish processing
Part of economic survey? (Y/N)		3 Y	No. Separate pilot survey for social data, although some overlap with established economic survey. Questionnaire pre-populated with previously supplied data where relevant.	Y
Reference year?		4 2018	2016 data requested, with option for alternative year if more readily available	2018
Data collection method (sample survey, census, etc.)		5 Sample survey of owners and/or skippers	Sample survey - postal questionnaire to enterprise headquarters	Census
Observation unit		6 Crew members list on board	Enterprise	Site
Data raised? (Y/N)		7 Not planning to	N. (but may be raised if responses considered of sufficient quality and quantity)	Y
If so, what methodology?		8 Not agreed yet	To be decided if relevant; likely to be simple, e.g. number of employees in	Based on type of product produced (pelagic industry separated), regions and
Stratification in the data collection? (Y/N)		9 Y	No.	N, but census allows to stratify by company size
If so, what stratification? e.g. supraregion and/or major fleet segments and/or SSF, DWF, LSF. For aquaculture (marine, shellfish, freshwater)?		10 UK region and fleet segment stratification using SeaFish fleet segments defined for economic survey	NA	Stratification of results is possible as the data collected at company level
Is it possible to report combined responses? (e.g. 54% of men, skippers, age 50-64 have secondary education)		11 Yes, though some fields like academic qualification got a significant number of "unknown/prefer not to say" responses in the pilot and survey in 2018	No- each variable being collected at enterprise level, not individual employee level	Y
If so, what combinations could be reported?		12 Any combination of age/professional qualification/work pattern/employee type/job position as long as we don't reach confidentiality threshold	NA	Gender and contract type (full time, part time, seasonal) only
When is the data collection taking place (e.g. a particular day/month in the year)?		13 Summer months (July/August/September)	Nov-Dec 2018	November
Is double-counting avoided (crew working on several vessels over the year). Is information lost on important seasonal behaviours of the fleets?		14 Can have a small amount (not significant) of double counting if people work on more than one vessel at the time (crew names are not collected to cross-check). 2018 survey asked respondents for their peak/low season of fishing and their max/min number of crew.	Vast majority of salmon farming employees are full-time, so double-counting unlikely to be an issue.	Y (request employment data as of the date of survey). Census asks for number of seasonal workers and months of peak activity.
Fleet social data available by mid-end February 2019? (Y/N)		15 No	Yes- if response rate and timeliness is acceptable, and effort not diverted towards EU-exit.	N
If not, when will be available?		16 By mid-end of March (depends on te workload and changes in the economic data call)	April-May 2019, if EU-exit requires diversion of manpower.	April?
How can you report age? (e.g. <15 / 15-24 / 25-49 / 50-64 / >64)		17 Can create any groups as we collect age of individual fishers. Unknown needed.	As per PGECON Report 15-19 May 2017, Vilnius, Lithuania - 5 categories: < 15, 16-24, 25-39, 40-64, 65+	Y, <15/15-24/25-39/40-65/>65/unknown
How can you report gender? (e.g. male, female).		18 Male/female/other/unknown	As per PGECON Report 15-19 May 2017, Vilnius, Lithuania - 3 categories: Male, Female, Other / Prefer not to say / Unknown	Male/female/unknown
How can you report nationality? (e.g. national?, EU, EEA, non-EU/EEA)		19 Nation/EU-EEA/non-EEA/unknown	As per PGECON Report 15-19 May 2017, Vilnius, Lithuania - 4 categories: UK, EU, EEA, Other	Nat/EU+EEA/non EU-EEA
How can you report education?		20 Primary/lower secondary/upper secondary/pots-secondary non-tertiary/tertiary/Bachelors/Masters/Doctor/Unknown	As per PGECON Report 15-19 May 2017, Vilnius, Lithuania - 3 categories: Low education" levels 0-2 (ISCED2011 and ISCED1997); "Medium education: levels 3-4 (ISCED2011 and ISCED1997); "High education" levels 5-8 (ISCED2011), levels 5-6 (ISCED1997).	No data
How can you report employment status?		21 Full time / Part time	As per PGECON Report 15-19 May 2017,	Direct and agency employees or fill
Are you planning to use unknown categories? What for?		22 Yes, for all categories there is an "unknown" and "prefer not to say" option in the survey.	Employment by gender	Yes
Are you planning to collect data on: Residence?		23 Y (responses vary on detail level: town/city/region/country)	No	No data
Are you planning to collect data on: Skills		24 Y (None, Basic Safety Training, Engineer	No- although pilot survey questionnaire	Job related qualification
Are you planning to collect data on: Job Function?		25 Y (owner, skipper, engineer, deckhand, cook, other crew, onshore - accounts and admin, other onshore)	No	N
Are you planning to collect data on: Remuneration? (e.g. minimum wage, crew share based on ..., etc.)		26 Y (crew share/salary/agency, monthly remuneration)	No	N
Are you planning to collect data on: Length of service?		27 Y (length on service on current vessel and length on service in industry)	No	N
Are you planning to collect other additional indicators?		28 Y (Recruitment method, other jobs, plan be crewing in one year, average salary)	No	N
Shall these additional indicators be reported?		29 No	No	N
Other comments?		30 We have an issue with estimation to the total and feel it might be better to report sample results rather than estimate to total population. Some indicators are not clearly linked to the fleet segments.	Pilot survey being conducted to assess whether social data can be gathered via postal questionnaire approach to enterprise HQ.	

## Annex 4. EU MAP Economic variables

The revised and updated Guidance Document will be made available on the DCF/JRC website at: <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/data-calls>

## Annex 5. EU MAP Social variables

According to Table 6 of the Commission implementing decision (EU) 2016/1251, the following social data shall be collected every three years starting from 2018.

*Table 6. Social variables for the fishing and aquaculture sectors*

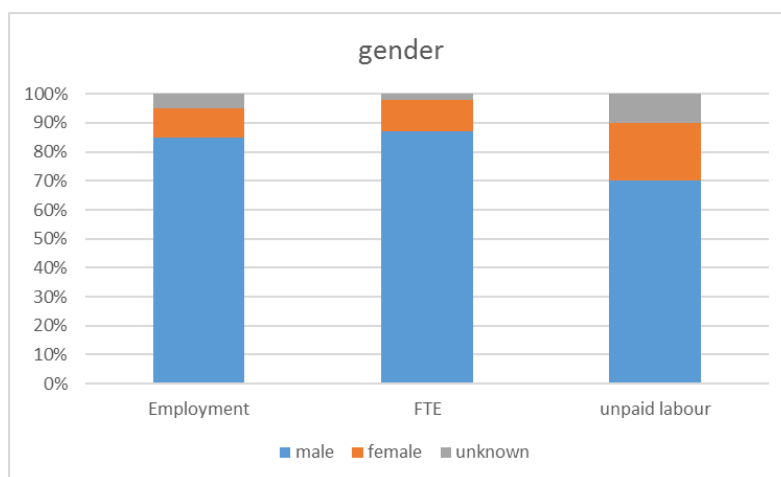
Variable	Unit
<b>Employment by gender</b>	Number
<b>FTE by gender</b>	Number
<b>Unpaid labour by gender</b>	Number
<b>Employment by age</b>	Number
<b>Employment by education level</b>	Number per education level
<b>Employment by nationality</b>	Number from <a href="#">national</a> , EU, EEA and Non-EU/EEA
<b>Employment by employment status</b>	Number
<b>FTE National</b>	Number

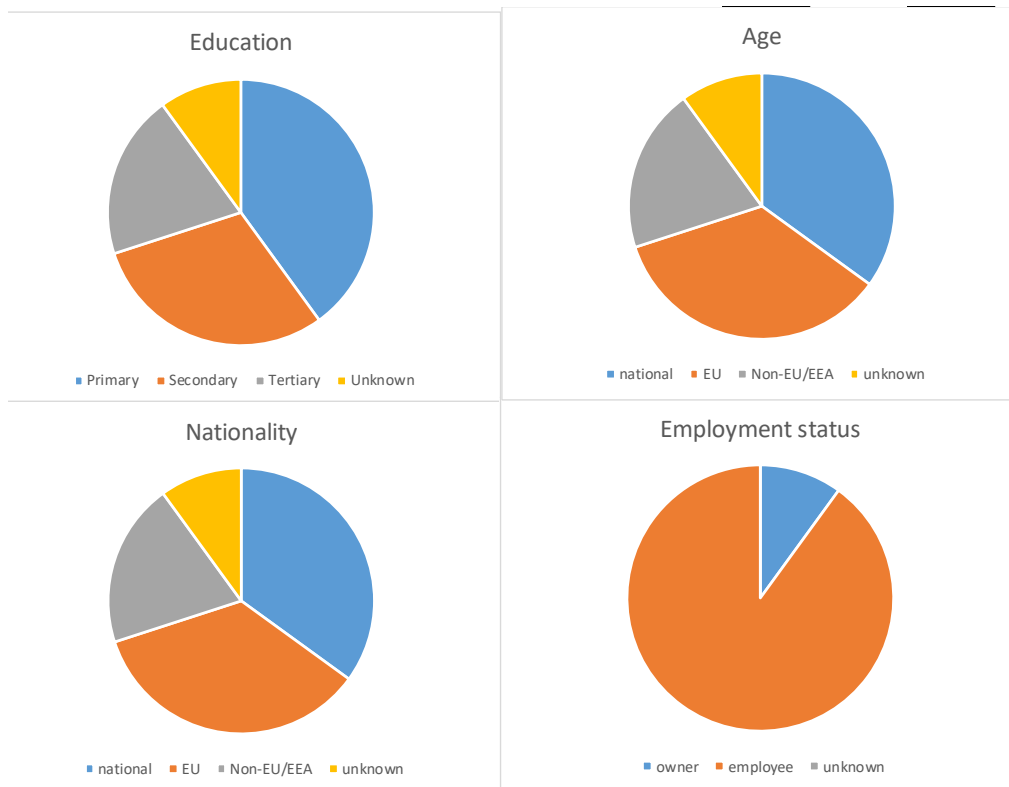
Further detail on the EU-MAP social variables will be made available on the Data Collection website at: <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/data-calls>

## Annex 6. National chapter & Potential EU overview chapter

### 1. Social structure of the fishers' population

(BASIC)





(COMBINED !?)

- Unpaid labour by gender?
- Employment status by age?

## 2. Stratification / Segmentation (e.g. SSF/ LSF, main segments: same as basic?)

## 3. Trends and triggers

- Average national salary?

#### **4. Data issues**

Annex 7. Draft template for the requested social data

ACRONYM_VARIABLE	VALUE	UNIT	YEAR	SUPRA_REGION	FISHING_TECH	VESSEL_LENGTH	GEO_INDICATOR	FISHER	GENDER	AGE	EDUCATION	NATIONALITY	EMPLOYMENT_STATUS	POPULATION_VES	RESPONSES_VES	POPULATION_FISH	RESPONSES_FISH	SAMPLING_STRATEGY	COMMENTS
socfte	#	Number	2017	AREA27	DFN, DTS, etc.	VL0010, etc.		SSF	Male	<15	Low	National	Owner	#	#	#	#		
socunlab				AREA37	[blank]	[blank]	[blank]	LSF	Female	15-24	Medium	EU	Employee						
socemploy				OFR				DWF	Unkown	25-39	High	EEA	Employee Full						
				[blank]				[blank]	[blank]	40-64	Unkown	non-EU/EEA	Employee Part						
										>64	[blank]	Unkown	Unkown						
										Unkown		[blank]	[blank]						
										[blank]									



## Annex 8. End user reviews on social data: DG MARE policy uses and needs




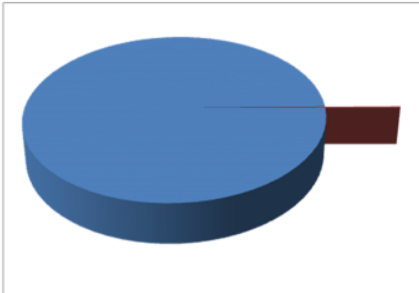
# Social data: policy uses & 2019 data call


PGECON WORKSHOP, ATHENS, 19-22 /11/2018

ANGEL CALVO  
TEAM LEADER




**Social importance** 



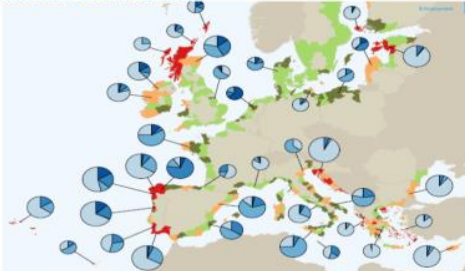



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Affairs and Fisheries




**Fishing communities** 

Concentration of the fisheries dependency in in several EU regions and communities



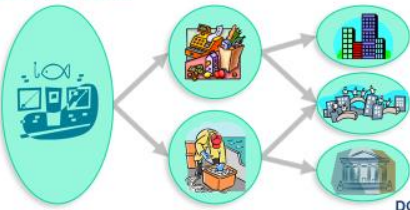



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### Analysis of ancillary activities: multipliers of the SSCF and LSF

Study on the economic importance of activities ancillary to fishing in the EU  
<https://bookshop.europa.eu/en/study-on-the-economic-importance-of-activities-ancillary-to-fishing-in-the-eu-p8EAD0110931/>





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Affairs and Fisheries





#### Article 5

##### Objectives

The EMFF shall contribute to the achievement of the following objectives:

- (a) promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and **socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture**;
- (c) promoting a **balanced and inclusive territorial development** of fisheries and aquaculture areas;

Increasing employment and territorial cohesion by pursuing the following specific objective: the promotion of economic growth, **social inclusion and job creation, and providing support to employability and labour mobility** in coastal and inland communities which depend on fishing and aquaculture, including the **diversification of activities** within fisheries and into other sectors of maritime economy.



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## EMFF: structural policy

#### Article 29

##### Promotion of human capital, job creation and social dialogue

1. In order to promote human capital, job creation and social dialogue, the EMFF may support:

professional training, lifelong learning, joint projects, the dissemination of knowledge of an economic, technical, regulatory or scientific nature and of innovative practices, and the acquisition of **new professional skills**

#### Article 31

##### Start-up support for young fishermen

1. The EMFF may provide business start-up support to young fishermen

#### Article 63

##### Implementation of community-led local development strategies

1. Support for the implementation of community-led local development strategies may be granted for the following objectives:



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#### Article 22

##### Adjustment and management of fishing capacity

Member States shall send to the Commission, by 31 May each year, a report on the balance between the fishing capacity of their fleets and their fishing opportunities. To facilitate a common approach across the Union, that report shall be prepared in accordance with common guidelines which may be developed by the Commission indicating the relevant technical, social and economic parameters.

#### Article 34

##### Promoting sustainable aquaculture

indicators for environmental, economic and social sustainability



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#### Article 9

...Before measures are included in the **multiannual plans**, account shall be taken of their likely economic and **social impact**.

#### Article 17

##### Criteria for the allocation of fishing opportunities by Member States

When allocating the fishing opportunities available to them, Member States shall use transparent and objective criteria including those of an environmental, **social** and economic nature.

#### Article 26

##### Consulting scientific bodies

The Commission shall consult appropriate scientific bodies. STECF shall be consulted, where appropriate, on matters pertaining to the conservation and management of living marine resources, including biological, economic, environmental, social and technical considerations.



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## In summary:



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## Proposal for 2019

Data call: economic + social variables

Timing: to be launched 1 week early, BUT

- 1) Extended deadline for social
- 2) No recreational catches

Dedicated WG at STECF



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## Annex 9. End user reviews: SECFISH presentation

<p style="text-align: right;"></p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">SECFISH: Social Data and End User Needs</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">(An end user review)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PGECON, Athens Greece, 21-22 November 2018 Arina Motova Alyne Delaney</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"></p> <h3>Background</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Dimension– since “The CFP aims to ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally, economically and <b>socially sustainable</b> and that they provide a source of healthy food for EU citizens”</li> <li>• Social importance of fisheries in some ways outweighs the economic importance (EC, in terms of relative importance to peripheral regions and communities)</li> <li>• The social impacts of policy proposals (CFP’s move to MSY) are understood, so:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) funds can be targeted to mitigate negative effects. A range of support measures are permitted under Article 29 of the EMFF Regulation ((EU) No 508/2014) which deal with “Promotion of human capital, job creation and social dialogue”.</li> <li>• A Commission Decision adopted a multiannual Union programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for 2017-2019 Nr. C(2016) 4329.</li> <li>• For this, social data shall be collected by MS every three years beginning in 2018.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: right;"></p> <h3>Social indicators and data gets us to requirements for the social side of things</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Size and demographic characteristics of fishery work force and community</li> </ul> <p><i>Could also get to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural norms, beliefs and values of fishermen, other stakeholders and communities</li> <li>• Social structures and organizations related to fisheries,</li> <li>• families and communities</li> <li>• Non-economic aspects of the proposed action</li> <li>• Historical participation in and dependence on the fishery by stakeholders and communities</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;"></p> <h3>Social Data- what’s the difference?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the difference between economic, social, and other data</li> </ul> <p>Economic and social data in EUMAP context refers to employment and sector activity, while in the wider context and in a lot of social studies it refers to wider society, regional characteristics and communities and describe wider social context of the fishing regions;</p> <p>EUMAP social indicators are connected to economic indicators through employees, which are part of economic activity.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"></p> <h3>Indicators- Individual vs Community</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demographics: Knowledge of the number, sex, and age</li> <li>• Enables the production of gender statistics that are often required under the policy of equal opportunities between men and women.</li> <li>• Fishers’ age is an important indicator because depending on the age of the fishermen targeted actions can be taken: early retirement, training, or re-training. The evolution of the average age of fishermen is an indicator of the attractiveness of the sector that does not boil down to the question of profitability.</li> <li>• The nationality of the fishermen working on board EU fishing vessels is an important information and this for multiple reasons.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First to see if they have the same social rights as domestic fishermen (mode of remuneration, health, pension, holidays, accidents, unemployment, etc.)</li> <li>• And then to identify fleets that use this type of labor. This may reflect a difficulty in recruiting local manpower (lack of attractiveness of the sector or lack of appropriate training). In other cases it is an economical choice. Some fleets in Europe prefer to employ fishermen from outside the EU because they do not have the same social rights as fishermen from the EU. This choice can have a significant impact locally and it is also a form of exploitation of foreign labor which does not have access to the same rights.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;"></p> <h3>Indicators- Individual vs Community (2)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational level, vocational and training opportunities throughout life, both skippers (shipowners board where fishing captain employees) and fishermen (sailors) are two elements that we need to know prior to the implementation of management measures that will impact recruitment levels and qualification requirements.</li> <li>• It is therefore important to identify prior achievements and gaps or needs of this population point of view both in school training.</li> <li>• It is also an important dimension in relation to employability when fishing management measures lead to reduced employment opportunities for fishing. This is to allow the population to join the labor market or to create other activities related or not with the fishing industry. Access to training does not only mean the practice of fishing trades.</li> </ul>

## Indicators- Individual vs Community

Policies or measures in fisheries management may also have a social impact at the community level. This impact depends on the level of community dependence on fishing activity

	Indicators at Community level- e.g., re: dependence
Fishing Activity	Activity is, or has been, at the base of the community
Fishing Opportunities	Opportunities, "positive" or insurance against bad state of the economy (personal or global)
Fishing	Contributes to the image, identity, pride, tourism, etc
Number of fishers	Number of fishers sense of belonging to a group with shared values
Number of fishers community	Number of fishermen and people who consider fishing as a symbol of their community
Number of events	Collaborations between different activities to keep the maritime character of community
Number of conflicts	Number of conflicts between activities recorded (from the local news or reports of meetings)
	Analysis of the relationship between involvement in fishing and kinship
	Identification and analysis of social networks
	Number of fishermen (measuring the impact of pressure on land on the coast of the fishing areas)

## Current EUMAP Variables

- Gender: male, female, unknown
- Employment by nationality: National, EU, EEA, Other (non-EU/EEA)
- Employment by age: <15, 15-24, 25-39, 40-64, 65+
- Employment by employment status: Owner/employer, employee (all, excluding owner); or, Self-employed with employees, Self-employed without employees, Employee, Family worker
- Employment by educational level: Low, Medium, High Education levels (ISCED 2011 Educational attainment levels)

## Analyse Data- with the intention to answer the "what has/will/could change(d)" question

- Analyse e.g. average age, or age groups in terms of threats to the industry, e.g., aging fishing population;
- Employment by nationality in terms of dependency on labor force coming from third countries/other EU countries. Does it show that local communities are not interested in working on board/in the sector?
- Education – is there a lack of professional training for the industry?
- Employment by status – numbers could also show how vulnerable are seafood sectors employees in terms of social guarantees (a high percentage of self-employed (contract-type) would indicate social vulnerability?)
- Time trend analyses will reveal a bit more information in terms of time trends and possible issues.

## How can social data be analyzed --- differences between different contexts?

- Relative numbers and shares? e.g. share of >65 years old in the fleet compared to <25 as an example;
- share of employees coming from third/other EU countries compared to locals (trend would show perception of local communities towards type of job compared to other possibilities on the labor market?);

## Why do we need the data?

- Impact assessments (IA)- IAs** examine whether there is a need for EU action and analyse the possible impacts of available solutions. They provide evidence to inform and support the decision-making process
- Social Impact Assessment is a key activity which requires social data.** Social impact assessment (SIA) is typically defined as including "the processes of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions ... and of any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment" (Vanclay, 2003: p.6).
  - With Social and cultural systems are sensitive to change
  - Small changes can have large cumulative impacts on fishery participants
  - Social impacts can occur the moment there is speculation or rumour that something will change

## Why do we need the data? (2)

- Integrated Assessments of public policies**
  - Because fishing is not only subject to the policies of resource management or procurement policies of seafood; it is also involved in all cross-sectoral policies related to social issues.
- Social Assessment (DG Employment, Social Affairs, and Inclusion)**
  - The horizontal social clause of the Lisbon Treaty reaffirms the importance of the social dimension of European integration as a condition of economic convergence and social progress

## Thank you!

Comments and Questions

## Annex 10. Greece case study: fleet

### Social Variables analysis of Fisheries sector: The case of Greece

PGECON workshop on Social and new economic variables  
19-22 November 2018, Athens

Irene Tzouramani, Angelos Liotakis and Stamatīs Mantziaris  
Agricultural Economics Research Institute (AGERI)  
Hellenic Agricultural Organization – DEMETER  
Athens, Greece

### Population - Segmentation

- ❖ Unit → Vessel
- ❖ Population → Fleet Registry
- ❖ Same data collection scheme with economics
  - ❖ stratified random sampling (métier, GSA)
- ❖ Under the questionnaire for the collection of Economic variables, we have a specific section about the **social variables**

### Data collection

- ❖ Face to face interviews (Reference year: n-1)
- ❖ Data collectors
- ❖ Training on how to interview fishermen
- ❖ Information on policy issues (e.g. policy measures)

### Indicative Social Variables collected under pilot study (Reference year 2016)

- ❖ Paid crew per vessel & by gender
- ❖ Unpaid crew per vessel & by gender
- ❖ Working hours of paid crew per vessel & by gender
- ❖ Working hours of unpaid crew per vessel & by gender
- ❖ Gender (skipper & crew members)
- ❖ Age (skipper & crew members)
- ❖ Nationality (skipper & crew members)
- ❖ Education level (skipper & crew members)
- ❖ Employment status (skipper & crew members)
- ❖ Employment type (skipper & crew members)
- ❖ % of working hours spent on shore (skipper & crew members)
- ❖ Kind of activities on shore (skipper & crew members)
- ❖ Kind of parallel employment (skipper)
- ❖ Membership on association (skipper)
- ❖ Marital status (skipper)
- ❖ Family members that are employed in fisheries (skipper)
- ❖ Education level of children (skipper)
- ❖ Family size (skipper)
- ❖ Age of children (skipper)

### Social variables analysis framework

Social variables were analyzed at : 1) Small-scale level, 2) Large-scale level and 3) Total fishing fleet level

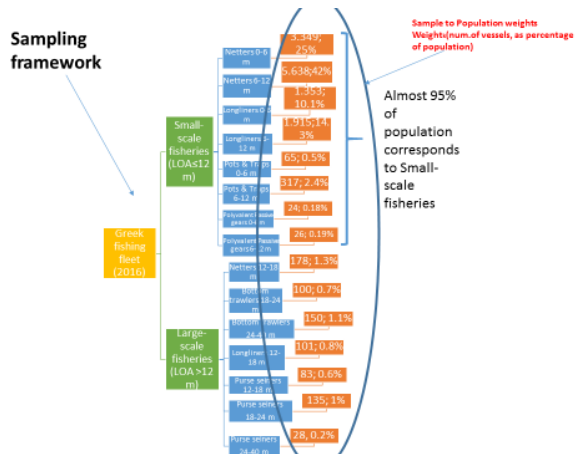
- ❖ Employment by gender
- ❖ % of working hours spent on shore
- ❖ FTE by gender
- ❖ Unpaid labour by gender
- ❖ Employment by age (& by position)
  - Skipper
  - Crew members
- Employment by education level (& by position)
  - Skipper
  - Crew members
- ❖ Employment by nationality (EU, EEA and Non-EU/EEA)
- ❖ Employment by employment status
- ❖ FTE National (aggregated)

### Methodology-Social variables estimation

- ❖ **First step:** Estimation of the social variable at fleet segment level\* using sample observations
- ❖ **Second step:** Obtained variable at sample level is multiplied with the **sample to population weight** that stands for each fleet segment
- ❖ **Third step:** Sum of Weights variable of fleet segments in order to estimate the variable at population level

\* After Work plan amendment, geographical stratification will also take place (per GSA)





## Methodology-Social variables estimation(example)

- 1) *Employment by gender<sub>g</sub> of fleet segment<sub>k</sub> (sample distribution)*  
= 80% (Males) + 20% (Females)
- 2) *Employment by gender<sub>g</sub> of fleet segment<sub>k</sub> (weighted distribution)*  
= 80% (Males) \* Weight<sub>k</sub> + 20% (Females) \* Weight<sub>k</sub>
- 3) *Employment by gender<sub>g</sub> (population distribution)*  
=  $\sum_{k=1}^K \text{Weighted Distribution of Employment by gender}_g \text{ of fleet segment}_k$

## Methodology-Special estimations (Unpaid labour by gender, FTE by gender & FTE National)

- 1) *Unpaid labour by gender<sub>g</sub> & fleet segment<sub>k</sub> (sample distribution) =*

$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \text{Daily average unpaid crew per vessel}_{n,k,g}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \text{Daily average unpaid crew per vessel}_{n,k,g} + \sum_{n=1}^N \text{Daily average paid crew per vessel}_{n,k,g}}$$

- 2) *Unpaid labour by gender<sub>g</sub> & fleet segment<sub>k</sub> (weighted distribution) =*

Unpaid labour by gender<sub>g</sub> & fleet segment<sub>k</sub> (sample distribution) \* Weight<sub>k</sub> (percentage of fleet segment at population)

- 3) *Unpaid labour by gender<sub>g</sub> (population) =*

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \text{Weighted Distribution of Unpaid labour by gender}_g \text{ of fleet segment}_k$$

- 5) *FTE by gender<sub>g</sub> (population) =  $\sum_{k=1}^K \text{FTE by gender}_g \text{ & fleet segment}_k$*

- 6) *FTE National (population) =  $\sum_{g=1}^G \text{FTE by gender}_g$*

❖ **FTE National (estimation based on FTE by gender) ≤ FTE National**

### A realistic example

The working hours of vessel crew correspond to 4.300 and the number of different crew members corresponds to 2 persons then the working hours average per crew member is equal to 2.150 working hours.

A) Since 2.150 working hours > 2000 working hours then FTEs of vessel = Number of different crew members (**2 FTEs**)

B) If the 4300 working hours correspond to 2500 hours from one man and 1.800 from one woman, then:

FTEs of vessel = 1 FTE Male + 0.9 FTE Female = **1.9 FTEs**

- 1) *Working hours average by gender<sub>g</sub> & fleet segment<sub>k</sub> (sample) =*

$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \text{Average working hours per vessel}_{n,g,k}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \text{Vessel}_{n,k}} \quad (1)$$

- 2) *Different crew members average by gender<sub>g</sub> & fleet segment<sub>k</sub> (sample) =*

$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N \text{Different crew members per vessel}_{n,g,k}}{\sum_{n=1}^N \text{Vessel}_{n,k}} \quad (2)$$

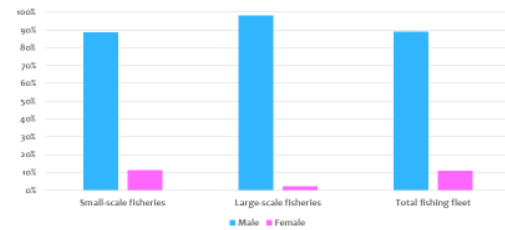
- 3) *If the Relation (1) ≥ 2000 working hours the Average FTE by gender<sub>g</sub> & fleet segment<sub>k</sub> = Relation(2),*

Else Average FTE by gender<sub>g</sub> & fleet segment<sub>k</sub> = (Relation(1)/2000) \* Relation(2)

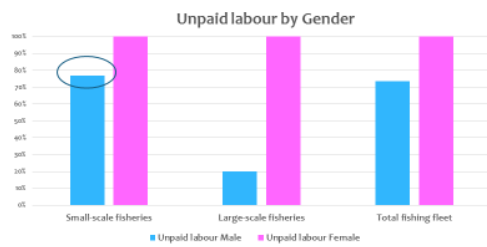
- 4) *FTE by gender<sub>g</sub> & fleet segment<sub>k</sub> (population) = Average FTE by gender<sub>g</sub> & fleet segment<sub>k</sub> \* Weight<sub>k</sub> (number of fleet segment vessels at population)*

## Results-1

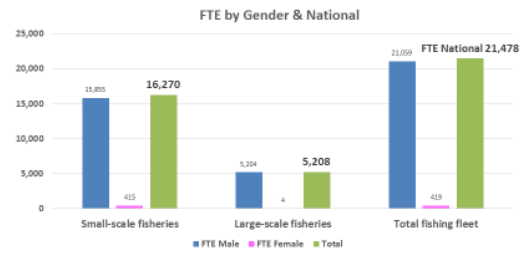
Employment by gender



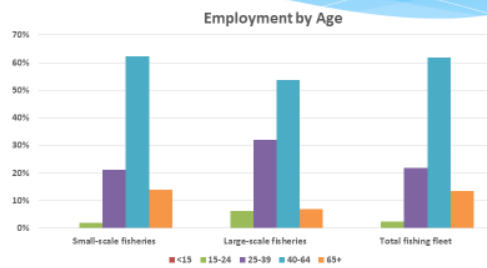
## Results-2



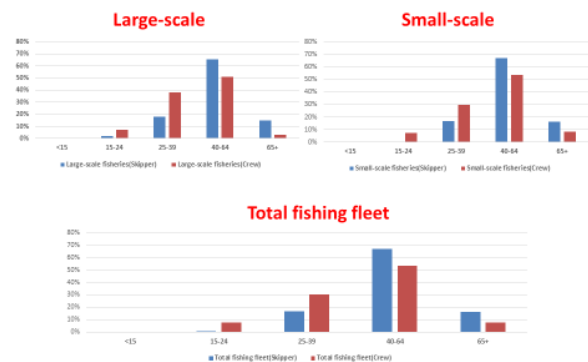
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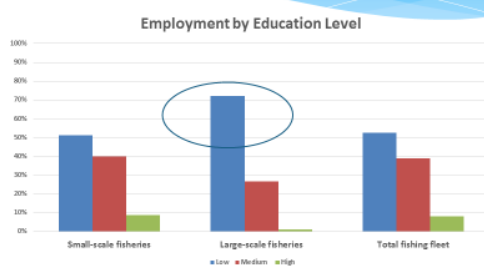
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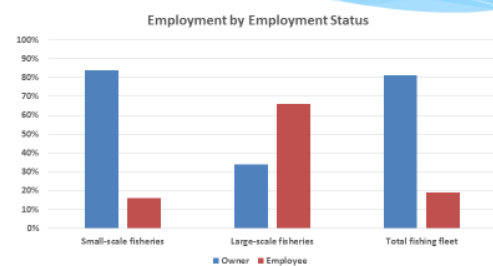
## Employment by age and position



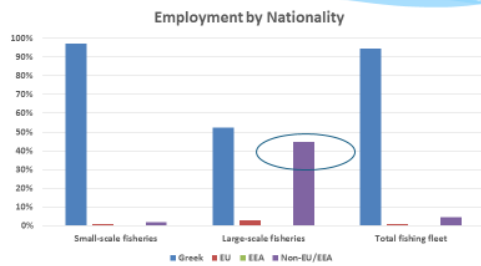
## Results-5



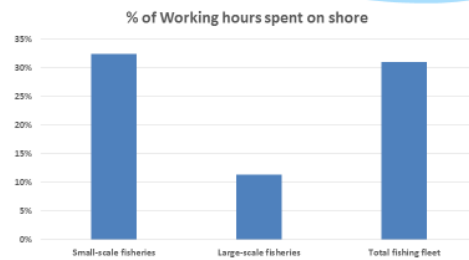
## Results-6



## Results-7



## Results-8



## Activities on shore

- ❖ Clearing Nets
- ❖ Preparing gears for fishing Activity (e.g. baits)
- ❖ Cleaning vessel
- ❖ Minor repairs in vessel
- ❖ Transport fisheries to the fish market

## Some Conclusions-1

- ❖ Males work force holds the lion's share in both SSF and LSF
- ❖ Males unpaid labour of Large scale fisheries is considerably lower indicating its business oriented character.
- ❖ LSF (5% of vessels) contribute to 25% of FTE
- ❖ In LSF, the higher percentage of Crew members for the “young” age classes (15-24,25-39) indicates the intensive working conditions.

## Some Conclusions-2

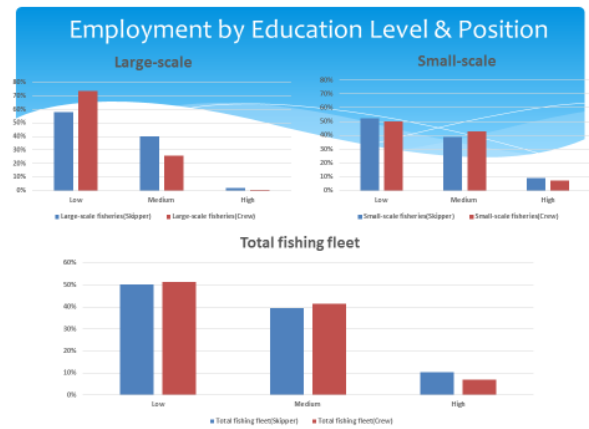
- ❖ ↑↑ % of Skippers for the “old” age classes (40-64,65+) indicates the required long-term experience of this position
- ❖ ↑↑ % of “Low” education level in LSF is explained by the ↑↑ % of employees from Non EU/EEA countries
  - ❖ There is a need for intensive and low cost labour that can not covered by the structure of the domestic labour market.
- ❖ 84% of SSF work force corresponds to owners, partially explaining ↑↑ % of unpaid labour.
- ❖ Social variables analysis at fishing gear level can provide additional useful information for more effective policy design

## Fishing gears segmentation by adopted business model (ref. year 2016)





Thank you!!



## Annex 11. Lithuania case study: Fish processing sector

Lithuania social data collection

State enterprise Agricultural Information and Rural Business Center (AIRBC)



Pilot study on the employment by education level and by nationality in the Fisheries and Fish processing industry

2018  
Lithuania

Edvardas Kazlauskas  
Andrius Linauskas

Lithuania social data collection

Lithuania social data collection

Data collection methodology

Social data collection survey for Fishing fleet and Fish processing industry was census.

Population:

- Fishing fleet, enterprises with active vessels in 2017
- Fish processing industry, all the companies in the register of animal food handling entities holding veterinary approval number from Lithuanian State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS).

Timing:

- Social data of employees in both industries were collected at fixed time - 31 of December 2017

Lithuania social data collection

Lithuania social data collection

Data collection methodology

Disaggregation level in Fisheries:

Fishing fleet

- Small scale coastal fleet, Large scale Baltic sea fleet, Long distance fleet.
- Possible by fleet segment. In the case when vessels of one enterprise belongs to different segments, disaggregation based on the number of employees is needed.
- Separately employees on shore, vessel deck employees and vessel deck service employees.
- Disaggregation at the level of qualification (ISCO 08 codes) is available.

Lithuania social data collection

Lithuania social data collection

Data collection methodology

Disaggregation level in Fisheries:

Fish processing industry

- Data is available at DCF segment level based on number of employees.
- Separately employees in administration, qualified workers and auxiliary staff
- Disaggregation at the level of qualification (ISCO codes) is available.

Lithuania social data collection

Lithuania social data collection

Data collection methodology

Questionnaire

Questionnaire is developed that all social data and additional information is provided in one line for each employee. It allows broad variation of combinations with collected social data. For example, education for each gender and nationality of particular position by ISCO qualification codes and etc.

Lithuania social data collection

Lithuania social data collection

Data collection methodology

Achievements and data quality

Sector	Response rate %	Coverage rate in terms of production value %
Fishing fleet total	82	95.8
Small scale coastal fleet	80	96.0
Large scale Baltic Sea fleet	92	93.8
Long distance fleet	80	96.3
Fish processing industry	91	83
0-10 employees	88	95
10-49 employees	100	100
50-249 employees	91	90
250+ employees	83	81

Lithuania social data collection

Lithuania social data collection

Data collection methodology

Achievements and data quality

- For the social variables as Employment by gender, FTE by gender, Unpaid labor by gender, Employment by age groups (from PGECON 2017), Employment by employment status, National FTE is collected by annual (for fisheries) and semi-annual (for fish processing) census surveys and response rate is 100%.
- However, variables as Employment by nationality and Employment by education was collected by pilot study together with already available social indicators to get a linkage and calculate correlation among different social parameters.

Lithuania social data collection

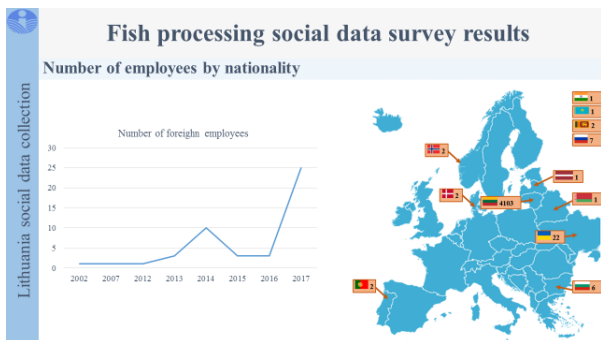
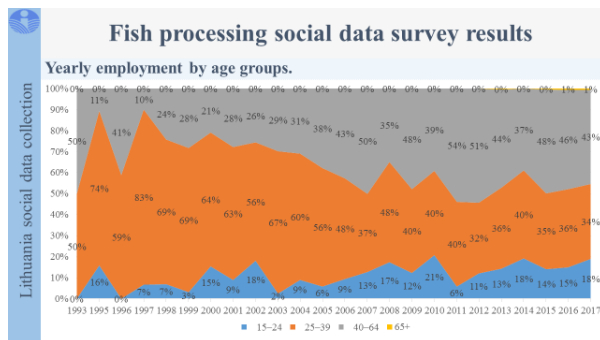
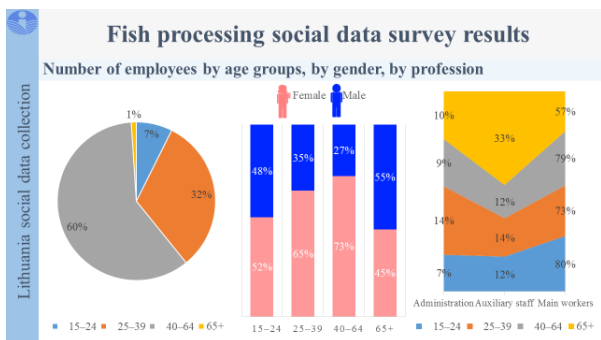
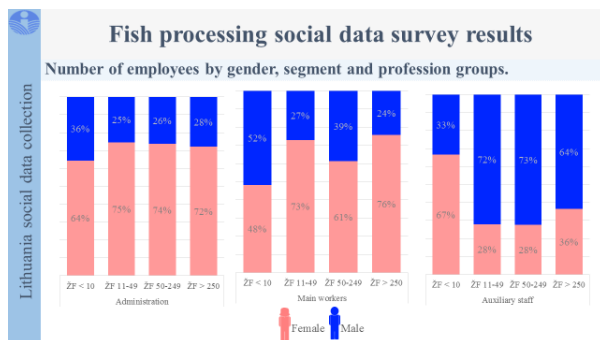
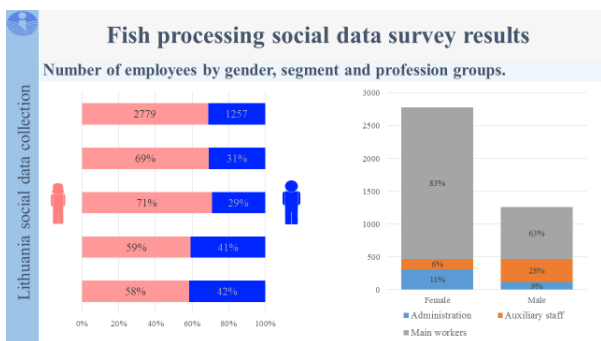
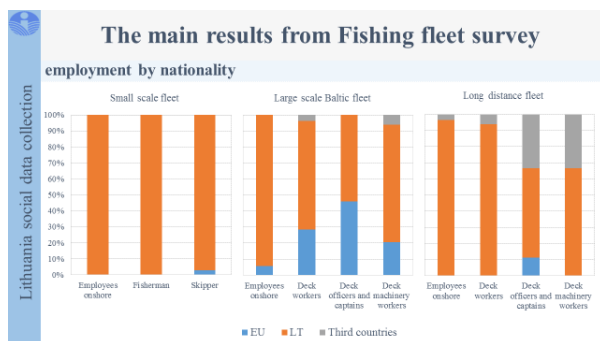
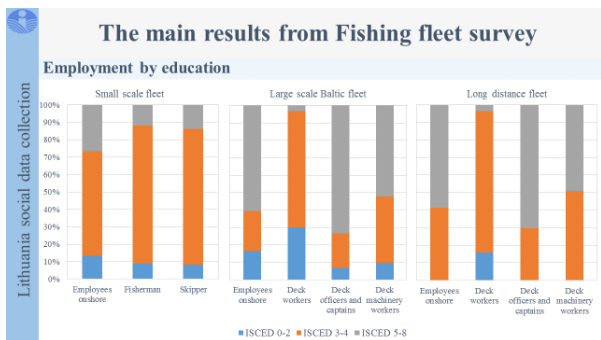
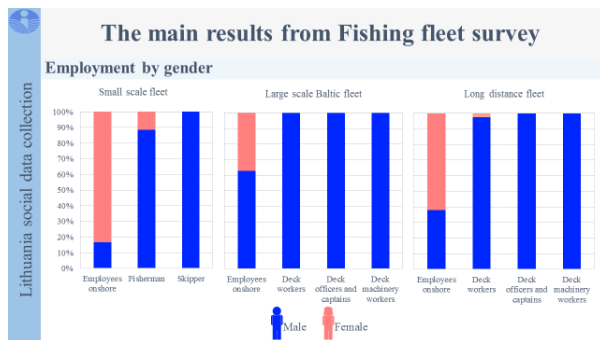
Lithuania social data collection

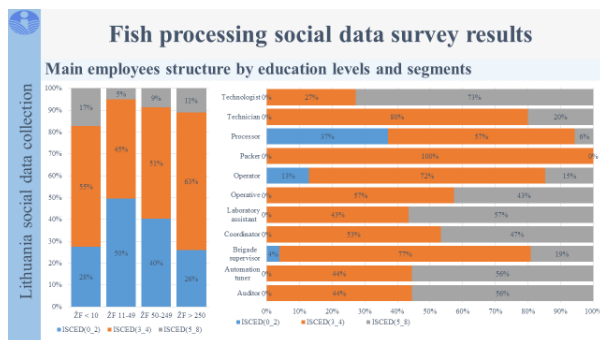
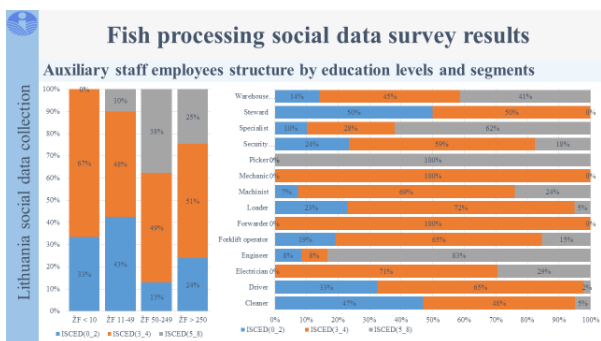
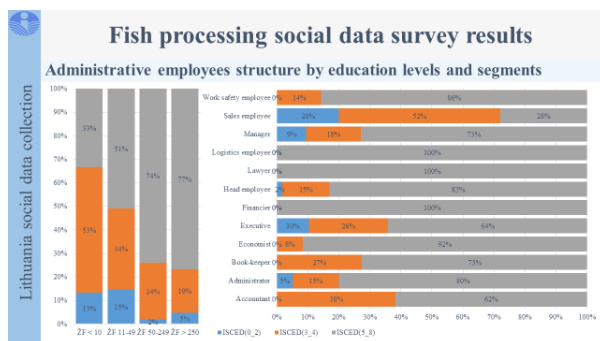
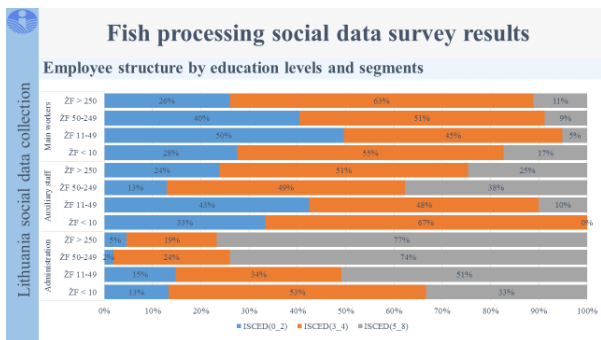
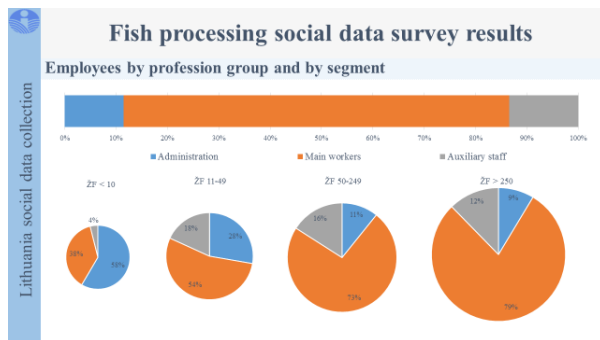
The main results from Fishing fleet survey

Employment by age



Lithuania social data collection





Thank You for Your attention

## Annex 12. Guidance Document

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
INCOME	Gross value of landings	Value of landings sold during the year	Control data (logbooks and sales notes) should be used where available and reliable; otherwise, sample surveys can be used.	<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b> <b>2. Derived from administrative sources or other surveyed variables.</b> The data source is the official national statistics on landings
	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights	Totals invoiced during the reference period for leasing out quota or other fishing rights assigned to the related vessel and supplied to third parties	Two methods can be used	<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b> <b>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</b> In case the trade (lease) information in terms of fishing rights is available from official sources, this information together with the

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				average lease price can be used to calculate the variable. The average lease price would be collected through the survey.
	<b>Other income</b>	Totals invoiced during the reference period, corresponding to vessel activities other than fishing supplied to third parties. Insurance payment for damage/loss of gear/vessel should be included	Extraordinary and financial income should be <b>excluded</b> .	<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b>
<b>LABOUR COSTS</b>	<b>Personnel costs</b>	<p>Total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (regular and temporary employees as well as home-workers) in return for work done by the latter during the reference period. Personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions.</p> <p>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</p>	MS should take into account how crew share is defined in the fishery, in case crew share based calculations are used.	<p><b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b></p> <p><b>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</b></p> <p>In several fisheries, crewmembers are remunerated through share systems rather than having a fixed salary. In this case, personnel costs can be calculated</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
		fisheries and mostly carried out by fishers and their family members, but not entirely related to other economic sectors and specialties.		<p>as a % of revenue, or as a % of revenues minus costs.</p> <p>To correctly apply this method, it is necessary to define, for each fleet segment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• what is the approach used to calculate the share: as percentage on total revenues or as percentage of revenues – costs</li> <li>• what are the costs actually included to calculate the share</li> <li>• what is the percentage that goes to the crew</li> </ul>
	<b>Value of unpaid labour</b>	<p>Imputed value of unpaid labour.</p> <p>Unpaid labour = Work that produces goods or services but is unremunerated (OECD Glossary of statistical terms).</p>	The estimation of the imputed value of unpaid labour was one issue discussed during the WS on calculating capital value using PIM and definition of DCF	<p><b>1. Derived from other surveyed variables</b></p> <p><b>2. FTE method</b></p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
		People working only on shore should be included only if their work is directly related to fishing activity.	<p>variables (Napoli, 13 -17 June 2011). Taking into account difficulties encountered by MS in estimating this variable (recognized by SGECA 10-03 and STECF EWG 11-03), a specific ToR was added to clarify definitions and best practices for MS. The group agreed that the variable “imputed value of unpaid labour” should include the labour costs of all persons delivering unpaid labour. On the basis of the results of this workshop and comparing different experiences by MSs (as reported in NPs and ARs), it was suggested that the Value of unpaid labour can be estimated using the FTE method (method no.2)</p>	<p>(based on WS Naples, 2011), that includes the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• estimation of paid and unpaid FTE;</li> <li>• definition of an average remuneration per paid FTE (e.g. average wage by fleet segment/company, national average wage, minimum national wage, etc...);</li> <li>• calculation of imputed value of unpaid labour = unpaid FTE * (average remuneration per paid FTE).</li> </ul>



VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
<b>ENERGY COSTS</b>	<b>Energy costs</b>	<p>Purchases of all energy products during the reference period should be included in this variable only if they are purchased to be used as fuel. Energy products purchased as a raw material or for resale without transformation should be excluded.</p> <p><b>Energy costs should be supplied as net costs, i.e. reduced by tax refunds</b></p>	<b>Note: as in the DCF, excluding lubrication oil.</b>	<p><b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b></p> <p><b>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</b></p> <p>Fuel cost could be calculated by multiplying the fuel consumption by the average fuel price, if fuel consumption is available</p>
<b>REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE COSTS</b>	<b>Repair and maintenance costs</b>	<p>The regular maintenance and repair of fixed assets used in production (items not treated as gross capital formation).</p> <p>Should refer only to vessel incl. equipment</p>		<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b>
<b>OTHER OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>Other variable costs</b>	All purchased inputs (goods and services) related to fishing effort and/or catch/landings excluding energy costs, personnel costs, repair and maintenance costs.	<b>Change variable name to "Other variable costs" to distinguish from other discriminated variable costs, such as energy, repair and maintenance, personnel costs, etc.</b>	<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
	<b>Other non-variable costs</b>	Includes purchased inputs not related to the level of effort and/or catch/landings (including leased equipment).	Change variable name to " <b>Other non-variable costs</b> " to distinguish from other discriminated fixed costs	<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b>
	<b>Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights</b>	Total purchases of "Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights"		<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b> <b>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</b> In case the trade (lease) information in terms of fishing rights is available from official sources, this information together with the average lease price can be used to calculate the variable. The average lease price would be collected through the survey.

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
SUBSIDIES	Operating subsidies	<p>Direct payments which general government or the institutions of the European Union make to resident producers. (ESA D.3). Refers to direct payments/transfers related to the vessel activity, <b>except for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fuel tax refunds</li> <li>- Subsidies for permanent cessation of fishing activities</li> <li>- Investment subsidies (fleet modernization)</li> </ul>	<p>Administrative sources, if available, tend to be more precise and therefore are preferable. <a href="#">Corresponds to the DCF homologous variable Direct subsidies</a></p>	<p><b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b> <b>2. Obtained from administrative sources</b> (e.g. paying Agency, Local authority).</p> <p>The compilation of data on subsidies is based on official lists provided by national and regional administrations. These lists should be further elaborated to consider only payments that can be classified as operating subsidies (see definition). Each payment should be associated to one vessel. This link</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				allows to report operating subsidies in fleet segments.
	<b>Subsidies on investments (NEW)</b>	Direct payments which general governments or the institutions of the European Union make to resident producers to finance all or part of the costs of their acquiring assets related to the vessel.	<p>Administrative sources, if available, are more precise and therefore are preferable.</p> <p>Investment subsidies refer to permanent cessation or to fleet modernization. They should not be included in income (PGECON 2013).</p> <p><i>In case of subsidies for permanent cessation of fishing activities of those fleets which have become inactive during the year, it has to be decided if they can be classified in the segment of inactive vessel.</i></p>	<p><b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b></p> <p><b>2. Obtained from administrative sources</b> (e.g. paying Agency, Local authority).</p> <p>The compilation of data on subsidies is based on official lists provided by national and regional</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				administrations. These lists should be further elaborated to consider only payments that can be classified as operating subsidies (see definition). Each payment should be associated to one vessel. This link allows to report operating subsidies in fleet segments.
<b>CAPITAL COSTS</b>	<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	Decline in value of vessel and equipment, as a result of normal wear and tear and obsolescence.	Consumption of fixed capital (=Depreciation) represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage (EC study No. FISH/2005/03).	<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b> <b>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</b> According to DCF legislation (2010/93/EU) depreciation

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
			Corresponds to the DCF homologous variable Annual depreciation; a WS is planned to compare methodologies and calibrate / update input data for the PIM.	should be calculated using the degressive depreciation scheme based on capital values estimated using replacement values (STECF 11-19, page 6) and included in the template model developed by EC study No. FISH/2005/03. The general assumptions proposed in the template model applies a degressive depreciation function and it assumes that engine is renovated every 10 years, electronics every 5

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>years, other equipment every 7 years and hull never. The share of each asset item in the total vessel price is 60% for hull, 20% for the engine and 10% for both electronics and other equipment. The rentals expected in future periods are discounting using a discount rate, which is the interest rate on long terms bond. However, as for the estimation of the Capital value based on the PIM method, the assumptions used in the template model represent only a general</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				scheme that should be calibrated to the national situations. For the same reason the DCF Working Group Evaluation of data collection connected to Fishing Rights and Capital Costs (Gothenburg, 2013) suggested to use alternative approaches if accounting data (e.g. market value, book values) are available and can be easily derived by balance sheets.
<b>CAPITAL VALUE</b>	<b>Value of physical capital</b>	Depreciated replacement value of the vessel including on-board equipment with a useful lifetime of more than one year.	A workshop / study on best practices for calibrating the price per unit for each MS is needed (anticipated in early 2019)	<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b> <b>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</b>



VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>The application of the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) performed through a template model developed by EC study No. FISH/2005/03 proposes to determine the aggregate value of the physical capital in the current year by aggregation of active fleets by age or vintage classes. Once the value of the capital goods in a given benchmark year has been determined, the capital value of each subsequent year is calculated by adding investments of</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				that year (gross capital formation), revaluing the existing stock and subtracting value of capital goods taken out of operation (Depreciation). As the aggregation is based on current prices, this method gives an estimate of the depreciation replacement capital value. However, the calculation of capital stock according to PIM is based on several assumptions, which are also closely linked to several variables such as investment, depreciation,

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>capital cost, opportunity cost. The required input parameters and major assumptions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depreciation rates</li> <li>• Share of capital components (hull, engine, electronics, other equipment) in total value</li> <li>• Life time of each asset</li> <li>• Price per Capacity Unit (PCU)</li> </ul> <p>The determination of the PCU probably has the highest impact on the results. For this reason, to harmonize across MS, the Naples</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>2011 suggested a hierarchical order of preference for possible prices/values of a ship, as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Price of new constructed vessel;</li> <li>2. 2nd hand price or insurance value of the current year;</li> <li>3. Book value;</li> <li>4. Scrapping value;</li> <li>5. Other values (e.g. specific surveys to ask for an estimate of the current value of a vessel with certain characteristics in case previous indicators cannot be observed).</li> </ol> <p>The assumptions made in the study No. FISH/2005/03</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>represent in fact only a general scheme in order to provide a calculation tool. This general scheme should be changed and calibrated according to the specific needs of each country and to other empirical information, for example collected from Company accounts, Statistical surveys, Expert advice, European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). Taking into account that the input parameters of the PIM method are difficult to</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				determine and could vary over time, the DCF WG on Evaluation of data collection connected to Fishing Rights and Capital Costs (18 - 22 November, 2013, Gothenburg) recommended to make use of alternative methods for the estimation of capital value of vessels when accounting data are available. However, STECF 10-09 also considered that the use of book value in order to estimate capital value and capital costs will limit the use of data to a

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				fiscal accounting analysis more than to an economic valuation.
	Value of quota and other fishing rights	<p>The current value of the right to exploit fishing grounds over more than one year.</p> <p>To be collected only when fishing rights are tradable and thus data on the value of fishing rights are available.</p>	A specific study and review of the methods applied is needed (currently being addressed by the SECFISH project)	<p><b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b></p> <p><b>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</b></p> <p>Tradable intangibles should be valued at current market price (or a multi-year average), independently of the question whether they have or have not been acquired or whether they are or are not linked to specific tangible (e.g. vessel).</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
INVESTMENTS	Investments in tangible assets <del>net</del>	Gross investment in vessel and onboard equipment minus sales of (vessel and) onboard equipment.	<p>PGECON suggests to use variables directly from survey. In case PIM method is used investment should be estimated from PIM method in order to ensure consistency with other variables.</p> <p>Gross investments in tangible assets = Purchases minus sales Net should be removed from the variable name to avoid confusion with financial accounting net investments, which refers to investments minus depreciation. Investments here should not include depreciation</p>	<p><b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b>  <b>2. Estimated from PIM method</b> (it is not clear if this is being used by any MS, but it should be available from there)  <b>3. Obtained from administrative sources</b></p>



VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
FINANCIAL POSITION	Long/short Debt (New)	Amount of money borrowed to be used to finance ongoing vessel activities including value of quota and other fishing rights. Excludes finance obtained for land-based business activities.	Variable name is ambiguous and should be changed to Gross debt.	<p><b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b></p> <p>Balance sheets are considered the most reliable source of data for debts (MSs that derived the value of debts from questionnaires experienced a very poor quality of responses). When balance sheets are available, 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 “weigh” the share on the total value. On the other hand,</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>to estimate this variable when balance sheets are not available, the methodology is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To estimate the financial position as the ratio total debt/total value of assets</li> <li>2. To use the value of capital (deriving from the PIM) as a proxy for total value of assets (it is important to bear in mind that the PIM value refers only to physical capital).</li> <li>3. To derive the value of long/short term debts (sum) multiplying the financial position ratio (estimated in 1) by the value of</li> </ol>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				assets (estimated in 2).
	<b>Total assets (New)</b>	"Balance sheet total", fixed assets and financial assets. It is essential that the two item of the ratio (debts and total asset) should be consistent. For example, if debts refer only to physical capital, the denominator (total asset) should refer to the physical capital as well. If debts comes from balance sheets and refer to the overall fishing activity, the total assets should be derived from balance sheets as well.		<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b> Balance sheets are considered the most reliable source of data for total assets (MSs that derived the value of debts from questionnaires experienced a very poor quality of responses).

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>To split the total (company) value of assets in case the company owns more than one vessel, the capital value of each vessel estimated through the PIM could be used to “weight” the share on the total value. 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.</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
EMPLOYMENT	Engaged crew	Number of jobs on board, equal to the average number of persons working for and paid by the vessel. This includes temporary crew as well as rotation crew, irrespective of the total number of hours. 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 fishers and their family members, but not entirely related to other economic sectors and specialties.	Currently, includes unpaid labour as the term 'Engaged crew' implies. Propose to change variable to Paid Labour (and update definition to exclude unpaid labour)	1. Obtained directly from survey
	Unpaid labour (New)	Number of engaged crew that have not received compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind.		1. Obtained directly from survey 2. Derived from other surveyed variables
	FTE National	The number of crew converted into full time equivalent jobs (FTE). 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 fishers and	From 2017 onwards, FTE falls under social variables (EUMAP). PGECON recommends to keep as economic variable in the fleet data call to guarantee annual data (as in DCF).	1. Derived from other surveyed variables FTE definition: unit expressing the number of employees into full-time workers (usually defined in

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
		their family members, but not entirely related to other economic sectors and specialties.		the national law). Appendix VI of the current regulation refers, in note 17 and 18 to the study "Calculation of labour including full-time equivalent (FTE) in fisheries" (FISH/2005/14, 'LEI WAGENINGENUR Coordinator, 2006), financed by EU in order to harmonise the definition and the estimation of employment variables under the data collection system. According to that study, the estimation of the FTE should be done by using a threshold

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>representing the total number of hours worked, on a standard and yearly basis, by a full-time worker in the fishery sector. The study was based on the estimation of the engaged crew and of the FTE at métier level in order to trace the reality of labour input in fishing as closely as possible. This approach was mainly because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at the time of the study, there were discussions at the STECF, about the possibilities to collect, under the revised DCR, economic data at métiers level;</li> </ul>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>- “different fisheries may be characterised by different labour intensities and consequently by different levels of labour productivity. This is an important aspect of economic analysis; using métiers in general improves the analytical understanding of the operation of the various fleets”.</p> <p>The concept of metier has been not introduced in the collection of economic data but the general approach on the definition of FTE, in particular on the</p>



VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>definition of the yearly threshold (time-based approach), has been largely applied under the DCF. According to the study, a person working more than the threshold (holding one or more jobs) is still counted as one FTE only. A person working less than the threshold represents a certain percentage of a FTE.</p> <p>FTE national should be calculated using a threshold defined according to the features of the fishery sector in each MS.</p> <p>If the annual</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p>working hours per crewmember exceed the reference level, the FTE equals 1 per crewmember.</p> <p>- if annual working hours &gt; national threshold, then FTE national =1</p> <p>If not, the FTE equals the ratio between the hours worked and the reference level.</p> <p>- if annual working hours &lt; national threshold, then FTE national = annual working hours/(national threshold).</p> <p>In segments where this assumption (the annual working hours per crewmember</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				exceed the reference level (the FTE equals 1 per crewmember) is not valid and an additional adjustment of the calculation may be required, if it can be expected that the result will be significantly affected (Study No FISH/2005/14).
	<b>Total hours worked per year (New)</b>	The aggregate number of hours worked by the engaged crew during the reference period. 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 fishers and their family members, but not entirely related to other economic sectors and specialties.	Note that for Engaged crew, hours worked includes paid and unpaid labour as well as onshore labour with a direct link with the fishing operations.  If engaged crew is changed to paid labour, specification needs to be updated (hours worked by paid and unpaid labour)	<b>1. Obtained directly from survey</b> <b>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</b> Calculated based on effort, number of vessels and average crew number.

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
FLEET	Number of vessels	Number of vessels in the EU Fishing Fleet Register on December 31st plus the number of vessels, which have been involved in any fishing activity during the year and have left the Fleet Register prior to year-end.		1. Obtained from the Fleet register
	Mean LOA of vessels	Average vessel length overall		1. Obtained from the Fleet register
	Total vessel tonnage	Sum of the tonnage of the vessels		1. Obtained from the Fleet register
	Total vessel power	Sum of the power of the main engines of the vessels		1. Obtained from the Fleet register
	Mean age of vessels	Average vessel age		1. Obtained from the Fleet register
EFFORT	Days at sea	To be aligned with the definition of the respective transversal variable.	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.	1. Obtained from logbooks 2. Obtained directly from survey
	Energy consumption	Volume of vessel fuel consumed in litres	PGECON could not define preferred method as it depends on the national context.	1. Obtained directly from survey 2. Obtained from administrative

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
				<p><b>sources</b> (e.g. in case tax exemptions are used in the country)</p> <p><b>3. Derived from other surveyed variables</b></p> <p>Regression models could be used by some MS (regression models using 'engine power', 'days at sea' and 'coefficient of fuel consumption by engine power')</p>

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
<b>NUMBER OF FISHING ENTERPRISES /UNITS</b>	<b>Number of fishing enterprises/units</b>	<p>Number of fishing enterprises/units in ownership of the respective number of vessels.</p> <p>This refers to the fleet as a whole, not to fleet segments.</p> <p>By size category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 owned vessel</li> <li>- 2-5 owned vessels</li> <li>- &gt; 5 owned vessels</li> </ul> <p>Number of enterprises shall be collected on the level of the total fleet not fleet segment.</p>		<b>1. Obtained from the Fleet register</b>
<b>PRODUCTION VALUE PER SPECIES</b>	<b>Value of landings per species</b>	Value of landings per species	To be aligned with the definition of the respective transversal variable.	
	<b>Average price per species</b>	Gross value of landings per kilogram live weight	<p>To be aligned with the definition of the respective transversal variables.</p> <p><i>This variable can be derived from the weight and value of landings (as in the DCF) and therefore, no need to be requested</i></p>	