Activity

The activity level indicator, denoted as follows:

L = Low active;

A = Active (normal and high).

The purpose of this additional descriptor/level of fleet identification is aimed to obtain more detailed economic performance estimates of heterogeneous fleet segments with respect to their annual activity levels. Specifically, it focuses on fleet segments where a significant portion of vessels operate with low activity levels.

Its intended use is to provide an additional subordinate level of fleet definition according to the individual vessel activity characteristics where necessary. This approach enables the separate analysis the economic performance of the sub-segments of vessels with low activity and those with normal and high activity.

To facilitate this differentiation, an extra column is incorporated, providing the option for voluntary reporting economic data by sub-segments featuring vessels with low activity (L) and those with normal and high activity (A).

The use of activity levels may also be applied to previous years; in such cases, all corresponding templates for the relevant years need to be uploaded.

Note: Changing the capacity template for a particular year necessitates uploading all data templates relevant to that year.

The activity level indicator should only be filled in to distinguish between high and low activity sub-segments when economic data is available at that level. It should not be used to indicate whether a fleet is active or inactive. For this purpose, the fishing technique 'inactive' is used, and fleet segments employing techniques other than 'inactive' are considered 'active.

If sub-segmentation is not applied, leave the column blank.

Conditions for its usage by member states are:

This disaggregation is applicable only at fleet segment level. This means that the activity indicator may only be inserted in those templates where fleet segments are defined (supra region, fishing techniques, vessel length, geographical indicator, gear and fishery).

If a certain fleet segment is defined using this activity level indicator in any template, this fleet segment must also be defined with this activity indicator in all other templates of the data call. In other words, if a fleet segment is split regarding the activity level, all data needs to be reported accordingly in the other templates. It is not possible that a fleet segment is reported in some templates aggregated as one fleet segment and in other templates is reported split in sub-segments.

Low active (L) and normal active (A) sub-segments must add up to the total of the fleet segment that it refers so that not only economic, landings and effort values are consistent for the reference year, but also time series remain consistent for that fleet segment.

It is strongly recommended to only disaggregate fleet segments according to their respective activity levels when using aggregated fleet segments will likely lead to biased or non-relevant estimates of the economic performance, i.e. when the economic performance differs between the two sub-segments.

Use of the activity levels may be also applied to earlier years; in that case all corresponding templates need to be uploaded related to the years applied.

Note: Changing the capacity template of a given year requires all data templates for that year to be uploaded.

The activity level indicator should only be filled in to separate the high/low activity sub-segments; therefore it should be not used to report that a fleet is active or inactive. For this, there is the fishing technique 'inactive', and the fleet segments using other fishing techniques than 'inactive' are by definition 'active'.

Clustering

In situations involving confidentiality, sub-segments may be grouped together. For instance, sub-segment with high activity (A) could be clustered with other sub-segments with high activity (A), and its related sub-segment L could be clustered in the corresponding L sub-segment. It's important to note that while this practice is possible (e.g., to avoid confidentiality issues), it is not recommended as it may result in breaks in the time-series data.