

[Economic Issues Regional Coordination Group]

**Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 of the European Parliament and of the
Council of 17 May 2017**

on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 (recast).

Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2021/1167 of 16 July 2021

establishing the multiannual Union programme for the collection and management of biological, environmental, technical and socioeconomic data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors from 2022

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1168 of 16 July 2021

establishing the list of mandatory research surveys at sea and thresholds as part of the multiannual Union programme for the collection and management of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors from 2022

Economic Issues Regional Work Plan for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors

2025-2027

Version 1 (to be discussed at RCGEcon 2023)

2023MMDD

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SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Data collection framework at regional level

General comment: Use this text box to describe how data collection is organised in your Region (countries involved, contact information)

As agreed during RCG 2023 decision meeting, this Regional Workplan is the first official regional programme for the period 2025-2027.

The RCG also proposed inclusion of sections to be further discussed within the Fishn'Co project.

[Fishn'Co](#) : Strengthening EU-MAP data collection by developing Regional Work Plans for NANS&EA, Baltic and Large Pelagics RCG and RCGECON. Call for proposals MARE/2020/08.

This plan covers the activities of all EU MS that are involved in the collection of economic and social data in the field of fisheries and aquaculture production within the frame of the EU-MAP.

This document and the related set of tables form the Regional Work Plan for the period 2025-2027 prepared by RCG Econ. These two documents contain only elements of data collection which are regionally coordinated and were agreed at RCG Econ. All coordination initiatives that are under development can be found on the RCG internet webpage (<https://www.fisheries-rcg.eu/level-of-ambitions/>).

The RWP Econ 2025-2027 contains the following textboxes:

- **Section 1: General information**
 - Textbox 1B: Other data collection activities
- **Section 5: Economic and social data in fisheries**
 - Textbox 5.2: Economic and social variables for fisheries data collection
- **Section 6: Economic and social data in aquaculture**
 - Textbox 6.1: Economic and social variables for aquaculture data collection
- **Section 7: Economic and social data in fish processing**
 - Textbox 7.1: Economic and social variables for fish processing data collection

- **Annex 1.2: Quality report for socioeconomic data sampling scheme**

Text Box 1b: Other data collection activities

General comment: This text box applies to the work plan and the annual report. Use this text box to provide information on other data collection activities that relate to your EMFAF operational programme and need to be included in the work plan and the annual report. Describe activities that are funded by the DCF but fulfil objectives under other EMFAF priorities, like marine knowledge, or activities funded by the DCF, but without a direct link to the EU MAP specific requirements or WP template tables, like freshwater fisheries. You can also include one-off specific studies for a particular end-user need that do not enter the regular data collection.

Project SecWeb

1. Aim of the activity

Support the operation and functioning of the RCG's Secretariat for a fluent regional coordination of data collection activities, as stipulated by Article 9 of the DCF Regulation (EU) 2017/1004.

2. Duration of the activity

2025-2027

3. Methodology and expected outcomes of the activity

The Secretariat's organizational structure has been set up and pilot tested throughout the SecWeb project (MARE/2020/08 grant). The key functions of the RCG's Secretariat have been determined in close collaboration with all RCGs, in particular with RCG and Intersessional Subgroups (ISSGs) chairs. A business model has been developed. In addition, good practices in communication within and among the RCGs have been promoted and installed. The overall capacity to reach out to a wider public and increase the visibility of the work and output of the RCGs has been boosted with the development of a dedicated website and the consolidation of a visual identity.

RCG chairs and the RCG's network have acknowledged the added value of having an RCG's Secretariat to the overall aim of improving data collection activities.

Based on the SecWeb project outputs the proposed data collection activity will connect the whole RCG network and stakeholders to work together on common goals. The Secretariat provides fluent administrative and coordination support for more efficient regional coordination liberating national experts involved in data collection activities from heavy burden administrative tasks.

Overall expected outcomes:

- A full-time dedicated Secretariat support service for the RCGs enables a consistent approach to administering RCG activities, facilitates communication, and enhances the intersessional work, supporting also the work of sub-groups.
- A dynamic and permanently updated website (<https://www.fisheries-rcg.eu/>) will be kept available including as features:
 - Integration – allowing seamless synchronization with third-party information needs and requests;
 - Responsive display – to serve content across multiple devices, screens, and browsers;
 - User experience- maintaining a satisfactory user experience throughout the website sections;
 - Accessibility – To any interested visitor in a user-friendly way across the website sections;
 - Retention- keeping visitors coming back to the website;
 - Links to relevant restricted access sites and virtual environments.

The Visual identity for the RCGs is increasingly consolidated and visibility and understanding of the work by the RCGs is enhanced for the relevant stakeholder groups.

A regularly updated Stakeholders' database improves the communication function among the RCGs' experts and the stakeholders' community.

Internal communication protocols and help-desk in place makes it easier for any new comer to efficiently join, adopt responsibilities, and contribute to the RCGs objectives and work commitments.

The public description of the secretariat functions, operational working protocols and commitments will build trust and enhance the whole network transparency and accountability.

Regional Coordination taking place in ISSGs and pan regional cooperation between RCGs

1. Aim of the activities

Intersessional work at the RCG Econ

2. Duration of the activity

2025 – 2027

3. Methodology and expected outcomes of the activity

Regional cooperation is meant to improve the efficiency of data collection through sharing of expertise, data, best practices, knowledge and collaborative tasks. The RCGs bring together several Member States to coordinate planning and implementation of data collection. Their workplan across the year, from one round of the annual technical meetings to the next, is supported with the setup of the Intersessional Subgroups.

In these subgroups the experts concentrate on specific Thematic Focus Areas, 1. During the relevant RCG's technical meetings, the different ISSGs present progress and hurdles encountered across the period and propose the update of their Terms of Reference with the tasks and targets for the new intersessional period for approval. The work performed by ISSG is essential for RCG technical meeting preparation and meeting discussions and Member States are requested to name experts in the different ISSG relevant to them and these experts should allocate a significant amount of time (on average 40 hours per ISSG) for carrying the work during the intersessional year.

The ISSG may change over the years as task are completed and new needs are coming up. An updated list of the ISSG operating every year under the umbrella of the RCG Econ can be found here: <https://www.fisheries-rcg.eu/rcg-econ/>

A non-exhaustive list of the ISSG is presented below:

- ✓ ISSG Novel approach to the segmentation of fishing fleets
- ✓ ISSG Quality Assurance Framework.
- ✓ ISSG Social variables.
- ✓ ISSG Aquaculture issues.

SECTION 5: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA IN FISHERIES

Text Box 5.2: Economic and social variables for fisheries data collection

<p><i>General comment: This Text box fulfils Article 5(2)(d), Article 6(3)(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, and Chapter II point 5 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex. It is intended to specify data to be collected under Tables 7, 8 and 9 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex.</i></p>		
<p>Definitions for the economic variables to be collected under Table 7 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex.</p>		
VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition
INCOME	Gross value of landings	Value of landings sold during the year
INCOME	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
INCOME	Operating subsidies	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, except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel tax refunds - Subsidies for permanent cessation of fishing activities - Investment subsidies (fleet modernization) - COVID subsidies, directly paid to persons
INCOME	Subsidies on investments	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.
INCOME	Other income	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
OPERATING COSTS	Personnel costs	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. 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.

OPERATING COSTS	Value of unpaid labour	Imputed value of unpaid labour. Unpaid labour = Work that produces goods or services but is unremunerated (OECD Glossary of statistical terms). People working only on shore should be included only if their work is directly related to fishing activity.
OPERATING COSTS	Energy costs	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. Energy costs should be supplied as net costs, i.e. reduced by tax refunds
OPERATING COSTS	Repair and maintenance costs	The regular maintenance and repair of fixed assets used in production (items not treated as gross capital formation). Should refer only to vessel including equipment
OPERATING COSTS	Other variable costs	All purchased inputs (goods and services) related to fishing effort and/or catch/landings excluding energy costs, personnel costs, repair and maintenance costs.
OPERATING COSTS	Other non-variable costs	Includes purchased inputs not related to the level of effort and/or catch/landings (including leased equipment).
OPERATING COSTS	Lease/rental payments for quotas or other fishing rights	Total purchases of "Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights"
CAPITAL COSTS	Consumption of fixed capital	Decline in value of vessel and equipment, as result of normal wear and tear and obsolescence.
FINANCIAL POSITION	Total assets	"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 (i.e. Value of 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..
FINANCIAL POSITION	Value of physical capital	Depreciated replacement value of the vessel including on-board equipment with a useful lifetime of more than one year.
FINANCIAL POSITION	Value of quotas and other fishing rights	The current value of the right to exploit fishing grounds over more than one year. To be collected only when fishing rights are tradable and thus data on the value of fishing rights are available.
FINANCIAL POSITION	Gross debt	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.

EMPLOYMENT	Paid labour	Total number of persons who have received compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind: - people working onboard the vessel, 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 relate to small-scale fisheries and mostly carried out by fishers and their family members, but not entirely related to other economic sectors and specialties.
EMPLOYMENT	Unpaid labour	Number of engaged crew that have not received compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. People working only onshore, not receiving any kind of compensation, should be included if their activity has a direct link with the fishing operations.
EMPLOYMENT	Total hours worked per year (optional)	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 relate to small-scale fisheries and mostly carried out by fishers and their family members, but not entirely related to other economic sectors and specialties.
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.
FLEET	Mean LOA of vessels	Average vessel length overall
FLEET	Total vessel tonnage	Sum of the tonnage of the vessels
FLEET	Total vessel power	Sum of the power of the main engines of the vessels
FLEET	Mean age of vessels	Average vessel age
EFFORT	Days at sea	Any continuous period of 24 hours (or part thereof) during which a vessel is present within a defined fishing area and absent from port. (as in the Commission Del. Dec.)
EFFORT	Energy consumption	Volume of vessel fuel consumed in litres
NUMBER OF FISHING ENTERPRISES /UNITS	Number of fishing enterprises/units	Number of fishing enterprises/units in ownership of the respective number of vessels. This refers to the fleet as a whole, not to fleet segments. By size category: - 1 owned vessel - 2-5 owned vessels

		- > 5 owned vessels Number of enterprises shall be collected on the level of the total fleet not by fleet segment.
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The definition of the variables “Investments in tangible assets (net purchase of assets)” and “Full-time equivalent (FTE)” are left out of the table awaiting further discussion and agreement in RCGEcon.

Definitions for the social variables to be collected under Table 9 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex.

Variable	Definition
Employment by gender	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet, aquaculture and processing sector economic variables by gender
Unpaid labour by gender	Unpaid labour, as defined for the fleet, aquaculture and processing sector economic variables by gender
Employment by age	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet, aquaculture and processing sector economic variables in the various age classes: <=14; 15-24; 25-39; 40-54; 55-64; >=65; Unknown
Employment by level of education	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet, aquaculture and processing sector economic variables in the various education levels: - Low for education levels 0-2 (ISCED2011 and ISCED1997); - Medium for education levels 3-4 (ISCED2011 and ISCED1997); - High for education levels 5-8 (ISCED2011), levels 5-6 (ISCED1997); - “Unknown”
Employment by nationality	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet and aquaculture and processing sector economic variables in the various nationality categories: National; EU; EEA; Non-EU/EEA; “Unknown”.
Employment by employment status	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet and aquaculture sector economic variables in the various employment status categories: - Owner (vessel owner involved in vessel activity/operation); - Employee (all engaged workers on- board, excluding owners). - Unknown.

The definition of the variable “Full-time equivalent (FTE) by gender” is left out of the table awaiting further discussion and agreement in RCGEcon.

Complete version of Guidance, including methodology, are available on the Data collection web page

https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/guidelines/socio-economic-variables_

SECTION 6: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA IN AQUACULTURE

Text Box 6.1: Economic and social variables for aquaculture data collection

General comment: This text box fulfils Article 5(2)(e), Article 6(3)(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, and Chapter II point 6 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex. It is intended to specify data to be collected under Tables 10 and 11 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex..

Definitions for the economic variables to be collected under Table 10 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition
INCOME	Gross sales per species	Value of output from aquaculture (both juveniles and fish for consumption) sold during the year = DCF Turnover
INCOME	Operating subsidies	Direct payments which general government or the institutions of the European Union make to resident producers. Excluding investment subsidies and (e.g. COVID) subsidies, directly paid to persons = DCF Subsidies.
INCOME	Subsidies on investments	Direct payments which general government or the institutions of the European Union make to resident producers to finance all or part of the costs of their acquiring assets.
INCOME	Other income	Other operating income included in company accounts which are excluded from turnover; income coming from other activities than aquaculture, e.g. the licensing of pond for recreational fishery purposes. Other income, not shown under other headings. Exclude extraordinary and financial incomes. = DCF Other income
OPERATING COSTS	Personnel costs	Personnel costs are defined as the 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. = DCF Wages and Salaries
OPERATING COSTS	Value of unpaid labour	Unpaid labour = Work that produces goods or services but is unremunerated. = DCF Imputed value of unpaid labour

OPERATING COSTS	Energy costs	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
OPERATING COSTS	Livestock costs	Costs of livestock during the year.
OPERATING COSTS	Feed costs	Costs of feed used for aquaculture production during the year.
OPERATING COSTS	Repair and maintenance	The regular maintenance and repair of fixed assets used in production (items not treated as gross capital formation)
OPERATING COSTS	Other operating costs	Other operating costs should comprise outsourcing costs, property or equipment rental charges, the cost of raw materials and supplies that cannot be held in the inventory and have not been already specified (i.e. water, small items of equipment, administrative supplies, etc.), insurance premiums, studies and research costs, external personnel charges, fees payable to intermediaries and professional expenses, advertising costs, transportation charges, travel expenses, the costs of meetings and receptions, postal charges, bank charges (but not interest on bank loans) and other items of expenditure. On the Structural Business Statistics is included inside 13 11 0 "Total purchases of goods and services".
CAPITAL COSTS	Consumption of fixed capital	Decline in value of fixed assets, as a result of normal wear and tear and obsolescence. The estimate of decline in value includes a provision for losses of fixed assets as a result of accidental damage which can be insured against. = DCF Depreciation of capital
INVESTMENTS	Investments in tangible assets	Net Investments "Purchase and sale of assets during the year" Gross investment in tangible and intangible goods minus sales of tangible and intangible investment goods.
FINANCIAL RESULTS	Financial income	Income from investments and loans forming part of the fixed assets, and other interest receivable. Financial costs, net = Financial expenditures – Financial income
FINANCIAL RESULTS	Financial expenditures	Interest payable and similar charges. Financial costs, net = Financial expenditures – Financial income
FINANCIAL POSITION	Total assets	An economic asset is a store of value representing the benefits accruing to the economic owner by holding or using the entity over a period of time. It is a means of carrying forward value from one accounting period to

		another. = DCF Total value of assets
FINANCIAL POSITION	Gross Debt	Amount of money borrowed to be used to finance activities of the aquaculture enterprise.
RAW MATERIAL WEIGHT	Livestock used	Weight of purchased livestock that is meant for production, includes purchase of breeding stocks. Livestock refers to all fish and aquatic species kept or reared in captivity mainly for aquacultural purposes. = DCF Raw material volume: Livestock
RAW MATERIAL WEIGHT	Fish Feed used	Quantities of feed used for fish and other aquatic species for aquaculture production. = DCF Raw material volume: Feed
WEIGHT OF SALES	Weight of sales per species	Volume of output from aquaculture sold during the year, including production from hatcheries and nurseries offered for sale = DCF Total sales volume
EMPLOYMENT	Paid labour	Total number of persons who have worked in the enterprise, irrespective of the total number of hours. Total employees = Persons employed + unpaid labour
EMPLOYMENT	Unpaid labour	Number of persons who have worked for the enterprise that have not received compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. Total employees = Persons employed + unpaid labour
EMPLOYMENT	Full-time equivalent (FTE)	Unit expressing the number of employees into full-time workers (usually defined in the national law) (definti Fleet) Total FTE = Persons employed (FTE) + unpaid labour (FTE)
EMPLOYMENT	Unpaid labour (FTE)	Number of persons who have worked for the enterprise that have not received compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind.
EMPLOYMENT	Number of hours worked by employees and unpaid workers (optional)	The aggregate number of hours worked (by total employees) during the reference period.
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES	Number of enterprises (by size category)	Number of aquaculture enterprises in each size category (≤ 5 ; 6-10 and >10 in terms of number of persons employed).

Definitions for the social variables to be collected under Table 9 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex.

Variable	Definition
Employment by gender	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet, aquaculture and processing sector economic variables by gender
Unpaid labour by gender	Unpaid labour, as defined for the fleet, aquaculture and processing sector economic variables by gender
Employment by age	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet, aquaculture and processing sector economic variables in the various age classes: <=14; 15-24; 25-39; 40-54; 55-64; >=65; Unknown
Employment by level of education	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet, aquaculture and processing sector economic variables in the various education levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low for education levels 0-2 (ISCED2011 and ISCED1997); - Medium for education levels 3-4 (ISCED2011 and ISCED1997); - High for education levels 5-8 (ISCED2011), levels 5-6 (ISCED1997); - "Unknown"
Employment by nationality	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet and aquaculture and processing sector economic variables in the various nationality categories: National; EU; EEA; Non-EU/EEA; "Unknown".
Employment by employment status	Total employment (paid labour and unpaid labour) as defined for the fleet and aquaculture sector economic variables in the various employment status categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owner (vessel owner involved in vessel activity/operation); - Employee (all engaged workers on- board, excluding owners). - Unknown.

Complete version of Guidance, including methodology, are available on the Data collection web page <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/guidelines/socio-economic-variables>

SECTION 7: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA IN FISH PROCESSING

Text Box 7.1: Economic and social variables for fish processing data collection

General comment: This text box fulfils Article 5(2)(f), Article 6(3)(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, and Chapter II point 7 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex.. MS should provide justification for complementary data collection for fish processing.

Definitions for the economic variables are available in Table 7.1 of the Annex Guidelines tables.

VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition
INCOME	Other income	Other operating income included in company accounts, which are excluded from turnover; income coming from other activities than fish processing. Other income, not shown under other headings. Exclude extraordinary and financial incomes. Under "Other income" all the other revenues from other activities apart from fish processing should be provided. = DCF Other income
LABOUR COSTS	Personnel costs	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. = DCF Wages and salaries
LABOUR COSTS	Value of unpaid labour	= DCF Imputed value of unpaid labour
LABOUR COSTS	Payment for external agency workers (optional)	Included are payments to temporary employment agencies and similar organisations supplying workers to clients' businesses for limited periods of time to supplement or temporarily replace the working force of the client, where the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service unit. However, these agencies and organisations do not provide direct supervision of their employees at the clients' work sites. Only the payments for the provision of personnel which is not linked to the provision of a particular industrial or other non-industrial service is included.
Energy costs	Energy costs	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. This figure should be given in value only.

Raw material costs	Purchase of fish and other raw material for production	Total purchases of fish and other raw material for production. Purchases of fish and other raw material for production include the value of fish and other raw material for production purchased during the accounting period for resale or consumption in the production process, excluding capital goods the consumption of which is registered as consumption of fixed capital. The fish and other raw material concerned may be either resold with or without further transformation, completely used up in the production process or, finally, be stocked.
Other operating costs	Other operational costs	Total purchases of goods and services minus Purchase of fish and other raw material for production. Purchases of goods and services include the value of all goods and services purchased during the accounting period for resale or consumption in the production process, excluding capital goods the consumption of which is registered as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services concerned may be either resold with or without further transformation, completely used up in the production process or, finally, be stocked.
Subsidies	Subsidies on investments	Direct payments which general government or the institutions of the European Union make to resident producers to finance all or part of the costs of their acquiring assets.
Capital costs	Consumption of fixed capital	Decline in value of fixed assets, as a result of normal wear and tear and obsolescence. The estimate of decline in value includes a provision for losses of fixed assets as a result of accidental damage which can be insured against. =DCF Depreciation of capital
FINANCIAL POSITION	Total assets	An economic asset is a store of value representing the benefits accruing to the economic owner by holding or using the entity over a period of time. It is a means of carrying forward value from one accounting period to another.
FINANCIAL POSITION	Debt	Amount of money borrowed to be used to finance activities of the processing enterprise.
Financial results	Financial income	Income from investments and loans forming part of the fixed assets, and other interest receivable. Financial costs, net = Financial expenditures – Financial income
Financial results	Financial expenditures	Interest payable and similar charges. Financial costs, net = Financial expenditures – Financial income

Investments	Gross Investments	Gross investment in tangible and intangible goods minus sales of tangible and intangible investment goods.
Employment	Number of persons employed	Total number of persons who have worked in the enterprise, irrespective of the total number of hours.
Employment	Unpaid labour	Number of persons who have worked for the enterprise that have not received compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind.
Employment	FTE National	The number of employees converted into full time equivalent jobs (FTE).
Employment	Number of hours worked by employees and unpaid workers	The aggregate number of hours worked during the reference period.
Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	Number of fish processing enterprises in each size category (≤ 10 , 11-49, 50-249, ≥ 250 in terms of number of persons employed).

The definition of the variables “Turnover”, “Operating subsidies” and “Raw material” are left out of the table awaiting further discussion and agreement in RCGEcon.

Complete version of Guidance, including PGECON advice and Methodology, are stored in Data collection web page <https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/guidelines/socio-economic-variables>

ANNEX 1.2 - Quality report for socioeconomic data sampling scheme

The quality report fulfils Article 6 (3) (d) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1004. This document is intended to specify data to be collected under chapter II, points 3, 5, 6, and 7 of the Delegated Decision annex: Socioeconomic data on fisheries, aquaculture and any complementary data collection of fishing activity and fish processing. Use this document to describe quality aspects of the data collection process (design, sampling implementation, data capture, data storage and data processing etc.). The annex should be filled for each sampling scheme. Where applicable, use the handbook on sampling design (Deliverable 2.1 from MARE/2016/22 SECFISH study), available on the DCF website.

List of statistical methods				
<p><i>Sector name refers to socio economic data on fisheries, aquaculture and any complementary data collection of fishing activity and processing as given in the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex.</i></p> <p><i>Sampling scheme refers to survey technique: by census, by sampling, random or non-random, other (with explanation). If sampling then outline sampling design.</i></p> <p><i>Variables refer to Tables 7, 9 and 10 of the EU MAP Delegated Decision annex. Supra region refers to Table 2 of the EU MAP Implementing Decision annex. If the sampling scheme is the same in all supra regions put 'All Supra regions'.</i></p>				
Sampling	Auxiliary data available	Sampling scheme	Sampling methods	Estimation methods
No	Yes	Census	No sampling	No estimation needed if census sample. If response rate lower than 70%, regression estimation, ratio estimation
No	No	Census	No sampling	No estimation needed if census sample. If response rate lower than 70%, Horvitz-Thompson estimator (HT)
Yes	Yes	Probability sample survey (PSS)	Stratified sampling (STR), systematic sampling (SYS), probability proportional to size (PPS), balanced sampling (BAL), Simple random sampling (SRS)	Regression estimation, ratio estimation, Horvitz-Thompson estimator (HT)
Yes	No	Probability sample survey (PSS)	Simple random sampling (SRS)	Horvitz-Thompson estimator (HT)
Yes	Yes	Non-probability sample survey (NPS)	Eg. using incomplete registry data, other non-probability samples	Only model based inference possible
Yes	No	Non-probability sample survey (NPS)	Eg. using incomplete registry data, other non-probability samples	Only model based inference possible