

Annual Report 2015

National Data Gathering Programme
Belgium

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I. General framework

Belgium executed its National Data Collection Programme for the year 2015 in compliance to the rules imposed by the Data Collection Framework (DCF) (Commission Regulation (EC) No 665/2008) and Commission Decision (2010/93/EC) adopting a multiannual Community programme pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 establishing a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy).

This document represents the Belgian Annual Report (AR) for the year **2015** and contains the report text and the required standard tables, following the guidelines for submission of Annual Reports on the National Data Collection Programmes under Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008, Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008 and Commission Decision 2010/93/EU (Version for Annual Reports 2015, January 2016). The AR summarises the required and achieved activities and lists reasons for any deviations from the Belgian National Programme (NP). The most important issues and deviations are listed below.

- The Belgian fishing industry can be described as small and complex, and has the problem of the ‘restricted’ list of species and the problem of ‘mixed’ landings. Section III.A describes in detail how Belgium handles these problems.
- In 2015, there was a change in the methodology of commercial sampling at sea, compared to the previous reference year. Section III.C describes this change going from a ‘metier-based’ sampling strategy to a ‘statistically-sound’ sampling scheme.

Belgium is actively involved in two Regional Coordination Meetings (RCM): RCMNSEA and RCMNEA. These RCMs facilitate the cooperation between MS with regard to collecting regional data and establishing formal (bilateral) agreements. Conclusions and agreements of these RCMs relevant for Belgium are considered in this AR2015. Belgium is also actively involved in the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), namely the International Commission for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). All data collected through the DCF in 2015, were made available to the respective RFMO upon request.

In standard **Table I.A.1**, Belgium provides a comprehensive and updated list of all valid derogations. There were no rejected requests.

In standard **Table I.A.2**, Belgium provides a comprehensive and updated list of all bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding data collection that are currently valid. In Annex 5, a copy of the bilateral agreements is attached.

II. National data collection organisation

II.A. National correspondent and participating institutes

National correspondent:

The Belgian national correspondent is MSc. Ir. Els TORREELE, head of the Fisheries Biology Group (ILVO).

MSc. Ir. Els Torreele

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Participating institutes:

In Belgium, the Flemish Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Department Agriculture and Fisheries (as part of the Policy Domain Agriculture and Fisheries) is the administrative authority responsible for fisheries and fisheries issues. The work regarding the Belgian National Data Gathering Programme is executed by the following partners:

- **Ministry of the Flemish Community – Policy Domain Agriculture and Fisheries**

The collection of information on fishing capacity, fishing effort, landing statistics and economics of the fisheries sector, the aquaculture and the processing industry is performed by 'Dienst Zeevisserij' (DZ) and the Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO- VISEO).

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8400 Oostende, Belgium
Phone: + 32 (0) 59 431920
Fax: +32 (0) 59 807693
Website: lv.vlaanderen.be/nl/visserij
- Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO)
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Website: www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be/language/nl-BE/NL/Onderzoek/Visserij-en-aquatische-productie

The biological data are gathered by the Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO), Fisheries and Aquatic Production, Fisheries Biology.

- Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO)
Animal Sciences Unit – Fisheries and Aquatic Production
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Website: www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be/language/nl-BE/NL/Onderzoek/Visserij-en-aquatische-productie

▪ **Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS – OD Nature)**

From January 2008 onwards, the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Directorate Natural Environment (RBINS – OD Nature) has joined the Belgian National Data Gathering Programme (NDGP). This federal research institute has expertise in the fields of marine modelling, monitoring and management and is responsible for the budget, scientific equipment and the planning of scientific campaigns of the Belgian research vessel RV Belgica. The ship is available for all Belgian marine scientists and used in the North Sea Beam Trawl Survey. It is in this capacity that RBINS – OD Nature is involved in the NDGP.

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Website: www.naturalsciences.be/en/science/do/98/page/2549

▪ **Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ)**

The Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ) has joined the Belgian NDGP since 2013. VLIZ is an autonomous institute with the legal status of a non-profit organization under Belgian law that receives an annual allowance from the Government of Flanders (Ministry of the Flemish Community – Department of Economy, Science and Innovation (EWI)), and from the province of West-Flanders (West-Vlaanderen). The Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ) is a centre for coastal research and owns since the beginning of 2013 a multidisciplinary research vessel: RV Simon Stevin. The ship is used for coastal and oceanographic research in the Southern Bight of the North Sea and the eastern part of the English Channel. The ILVO Fishery Biology group embarks RV Simon Stevin for the Demersal and Young Fish Survey (DYFS). It is in this capacity that VLIZ is involved in the NDGP.

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National DCF website:

The Belgian national DCF website can be found on www.smartfisheries.be. This website frames the DCF and describes how Belgium meets and executes the European legislation on a national level. Furthermore, it provides an overview on how data is collected and gives valuable links to several European websites. The website www.smartfisheries.be is written in Dutch as the DCF is executed by the Ministry of the Flemish Community.

Minutes of the national co-ordination meeting:

In 2015, no national coordination meeting took place. There were no major changes in the collaboration with the participating institutes and as such, there was no need for a meeting. Nevertheless, there has been direct contact with the individual participating institutes, when specific topics needed discussion.

II.B. Regional and International coordination

II.B.1. Attendance of international meetings

Table II.B.1 lists the meetings which have been attended by Belgium in 2015. As the Data Collection Framework is financed under the EMFF (European Funds for Fisheries Management) since the 1st of January 2014, there is no list anymore of eligible or mandatory meetings. There is only a list of ‘recommended’ meetings. Belgium has attended most of the recommended meetings for the regions and topics relevant for the MS.

II.B.2. Follow-up of regional and international recommendations and agreements

Belgium attends the relevant RCMs being ‘North Sea and Eastern Arctic’ (NS&EA) and ‘North Atlantic’ (NA). Over the past years, these RCMs have resulted for Belgium, next to the more general decisions, in:

- Bilateral agreements with the UK and The Netherlands for sampling of their vessels (foreign flag vessels)
- Bilateral agreement with the UK for age reading of cod
- Bilateral agreements with Denmark for sampling and age-reading turbot and brill due to common interests in the fisheries in Skagerrak, the North Sea and the Baltic
- Bilateral agreements between Belgium and Sweden for the age-reading of turbot and brill otoliths, for the co-ordination towards the use of the regional database for the North Sea and for the upload of the data in the Regional Database.

The recommendations listed in the table below, were relevant for Belgium and have been taken into account for the year 2015 (see also **Table II.B.2**).

LM 2. Implications of the landing obligation - Scientific data collection and at-sea sampling	
RCM NS&EA 2014 Recommendation 2	RCM NS&EA recommends that MS maintain scientific observer programmes and continue at-sea sampling schemes for the collection of scientific data for stock assessment and advice. Additionally that the role of scientific observer is not conflated with any monitoring role. Appropriate modifications to at-sea sampling protocols and recording should be devised for sampling the retained discard fraction.
Justification	Discarding will become illegal for the most part, and this has the potential to disrupt the historical time series of catches used in assessment models. Nevertheless, at-sea sampling needs to be maintained because discards at-sea will continue for various non TAC species and exemptions allowed under the landing obligation. Additionally the landing obligation will introduce a new category of retained discards and this fraction has to be sampled to obtain scientific data for the complete catch composition. Until such time as the

	<p>feasibility of sampling this catch component on-shore can be determined there is a need to maintain at-sea sampling. The RCM NS&EA underlines the importance of maintaining statistically sound sampling designs for the on-board observations, and the integrity of scientific observers.</p>
Follow-up actions needed	<p>Scientific institutions to prepare sampling protocols appropriate for at-sea sampling of the retained fraction and the extra fraction (landing part for industrial purpose of fish under the minimum reference size) due to the landings obligations and modify their sampling protocol . MS & ICES to consider if modifications are needed for recording, storage and estimation processes (data exchange format, IT systems, ...)</p>
Responsible persons for follow-up actions	ILVO
Time frame (Deadline)	Prior to the implementation of the landing obligation
LM comments	<p>The LM fully support this recommendation and in addition that the ICES WGCATCH (November 2014) explore sampling strategies which can be applied under the landing obligation management regime including sampling of the landing fraction of the catch which previously was discarded. LM recommends to MS to follow the guidelines provided by WGCATCH.</p>
Reply by MS	Belgium has attended the WGCATCH2014 and follows the guidelines provided.
LM 3. Implications of the landing obligation- Scientific data storage, IT systems and estimation	
RCM NS&EA and RCM NA 2014 Recommendation 3	<p>RCM NS&EA recommends that scientific institutions and ICES ensure that data recording systems, IT systems and estimation routines are able to appropriately deal with the retained discard fraction. Also, authorities should adjust logbooks and IT systems to accommodate the accurate recordings of all catch components, including the part that can be released under the de minimis exemptions.</p>
Justification	<p>The landing obligation will introduce a new category of retained discards and this fraction of the catch will require to be estimated. This necessitates that within national institutions and ICES all stages of the recording, storage and estimation processes are able to accommodate this fraction.</p> <p>Many national IT systems may have data models based on a distinction between landed and discarded data that will require modification to accommodate retained discards fraction. Routines to estimate national catch compositions for length and age for assessed stocks will need to be</p>

	adjusted. The ICES InterCatch system and the regional data base may be similarly affected.
Follow-up actions needed	Scientific institutions and ICES data centre to consider if present systems are appropriate and if not make the required modifications.
Responsible persons for follow-up actions	ILVO & ICES National and EU authorities
Time frame (Deadline)	Prior to the introduction of the landing obligation, January 2015 for pelagic stocks and January 2016 for demersal stocks.
LM comments	LM agrees in principle but recognises that no action can be taken until the implementation of the landing obligation is specified. The LM though suggests that MS consider how the new data sets can be accommodated in their scientific data bases.
Reply by MS	As Belgium has no pelagic stocks, the LO on pelagic stocks has no impact. From 2016 onwards, Belgium takes into account the possible changes to the database platform to accommodate the LO on demersal fish.

LM 9. Concurrent sampling	
RCM NA 2014 Recommendation 1.	The RCM NA recommends that a comprehensive evaluation of the utility of the data being collected with the concurrent sampling should be performed..
Justification	It is unclear whether the significant resource needed to carry out concurrent sampling provides benefits that outweigh the costs. Some ICES Working groups have benefited from concurrent sampling data collected however there is no empirical evidence to support this. In order to decide if concurrent sampling should continue, more feedback from end-users is required.
Follow-up actions needed	1. MS should carry out the evaluation on their own data collection schemes and report back to the RCM NA. 2. ICES to setup a workshop proposal to see the implication to the stopping the concurrent sampling for those stocks and benefits concurrent sampling are providing or can provide considering the new and broader scopes of the revised DCF,

	such as the evaluation of impacts of fisheries on marine biological resources and on the ecosystem.
Responsible persons for follow-up actions	1. MS, RCM NA 2. ICES
Time frame (Deadline)	1. MS: Intersession work with results reported to RCM NA 2015 2. ICES: Workshop to take place in 2015.
LM comments	The LM endorses this recommendation.
Reply by MS	Belgium is aware of the concurrent sampling topic, but is not implementing concurrent sampling currently anymore.

III. Module of the evaluation of the fishing sector

III.A. General Description of the fishing sector

A general description of the fishing sector is summarised in **Table III.A.1**. There were no major changes in the Belgian fishing sector which had an impact on the implementation of the National Programme 2015. However, as mentioned in Chapter 0, the Belgian fishing industry can be described as small and complex. Therefore, 2 issues need to be considered: 'the problem of the restricted species list' and 'the problem of mixed landings'.

The problem of the 'restricted' species list

Belgium has a restricted list of species for which landings data are recorded. There is a historical background to the restricted list, which is based on the peculiarities of the Belgian sea fisheries:

- The geographical distribution of Belgian fishing effort is limited to the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea, the Celtic Sea, South of Ireland and the inner part of the Bay of Biscay. Consequently, all typically boreal and Lusitanian species are absent from the landings.
- Belgium has no industrial, no distant and no deep-water fisheries. Consequently, all species which are typically landed through such fisheries are absent from the landings.

In previous years, the 'restricted' list of species was labelled as a 'non-conformity' by the External Evaluators. However, there is a rationale behind the idea of the restricted list. Species that are not included in the restricted list are not deliberately omitted from the data recording system. They are simply not landed by the Belgian fleet in quantities of any importance. As such, the list should not be seen as an attempt 'to get away with the minimum', but rather as a reflection of the actual composition of the Belgian fish and shellfish landings. In the evaluation of the 2004 and 2005 NP proposals (the issue was not raised by the External Evaluators in relation to the 2006 NP Proposal), SGRN stated that it saw no contradiction between the requirements of the DCF and the use of a restricted list, "as long as the 'restricted list' is a correct reflection of the species composition of the landings". Belgium has repeatedly confirmed that this is the case (see e.g. SEC (2004) 179, page 16, and SEC (2005) 255, page 26. This problem of the 'restricted' list has also been described in AR2009, AR2010 and AR 2011.

The problem of 'mixed' landings

In the Belgian fish and shellfish landings, a distinction must be made between two categories of mixed landings:

- Mixed landings of (relatively) large quantities of fish belonging to the same group of species, e.g. *Lepidorhombus* spp., Lophiidae and Rajidae. Species are lumped in the landings when the landings are too small (e.g. *Lepidorhombus* spp.: $\approx$ 160 t live weight annually for all areas combined) or when quality issues do not allow identification to species level (e.g. Rajidae spp. are immediately transferred to the fish hold and preserved on ice to maintain the quality of the fish).
- Mixed landings and sales of fish and shellfish in quantities that are too small to be auctioned separately. These mixed sales are of an extremely variegated and variable nature, and they never represent more than a few kilograms per fishing trip. The cost for setting up a system to disaggregate such mixed landings would be disproportionate compared to the increase in precision that might be achieved.

In the current data collection system, these mixed landings are recorded as 'Other demersals', 'Other pelagics', etc., together with the landings of species that are not in the restricted list. It is worth mentioning that the 'Other' categories represent less than 2 % of the total Belgian landings (see **Table III.C.1**). Consequently, the omission of the quantities ending up in the 'Other' categories, hardly affect the reliability of the total Belgian landings. In addition, the final figures remain well within the margins of the precision levels required by the DCF. Due to the thorough data collection, it is not meaningful to doubt the quality of the data in the context of the DCF.

In Belgium, **landings** (tonnes), **effort** (days at sea) and **value** (€) data are collected in two ways: from logbooks and from sales notes. The **logbooks** contain information on the retained catches and their species composition by haul (estimated weight, grouped by ICES Statistical Rectangle and by day). However, they do not contain information on the size composition (in terms of market categories) of the retained catches. The **sales notes** contain information on the quantities auctioned by market category for all species landed (and not just for the species recorded in the logbooks), but they do not provide information on the exact origin (in terms of ICES Statistical Rectangles) of the landings.

Landings data

The estimated weight for all species caught, grouped by ICES Statistical Rectangle and by day is obtained from the logbooks. While information on the quantities auctioned by market category for all species landed is obtained from the sales notes. These two data sources are merged to obtain the landings by area and market category. As the retained catches from the logbooks are estimated weights, the landed weights are derived from the quantities recorded in the sales notes. The two systems are equally important to the Belgian data collection system and complementary. The combination of the two data sources has clear advantages:

- (1) The two approaches yield independent estimates of the retained and landed portions of the catches, and can thus be used for quality control and validation purposes. This helps improving the reliability of the landings figures.
- (2) In the Logbook Regulation, it is stipulated that "only catches of an amount greater than 50 kg of live-weight equivalent of any species retained on board must be recorded in the logbook" (Article 2.4.2. of Annex V of Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 2807/83). Consequently, small bycatches of fish and shellfish often remain unrecorded in the logbooks. These quantities however, are picked up in the sales notes, which help to improve the species coverage and hence the comprehensiveness of the landings statistics.
- (3) Roughly one fifth of all fish and shellfish landed by Belgian vessels in the southern and central North Sea are auctioned abroad, mostly in the Netherlands. Furthermore, vessels making consecutive fishing trips in distant waters before returning to their homeport in Belgium, may sell part of their catches during their stop-overs in a foreign port. Sales data from abroad are collected by local authorities from sales notes and submitted to the Sea Fisheries Service (Dienst Zeevisserij) for incorporation in the Belgian national fishstats database. These data require additional quality checks and codification, to ensure that the imported data are compatible with the recipient database.

- (4) Lastly, the landings data by market category are of critical importance to the biological data collection programme on the landings. This heavily relies on stratified sampling by market category.

The effort data

The logbooks provide information on the hours spent fishing per day and per ICES Statistical Rectangle. Those data are used to derive the hours at sea and based thereon, the days at sea. The hours at sea per trip and per ICES Statistical Rectangle (or Division) are summed, divided by 24 and rounded up to calculate the days at sea.

The value data

The sales notes contain information on the quantities auctioned and the price by market category for all species landed. Information on the exact origin of the landings (from the logbooks) is added to allocate the price and the corresponding quantities auctioned to a ICES Statistical Rectangle. Multiplication of the latter two will result in the value on a specific level.

Specific fishing effort is derived from the landings and effort data, and can be reported by fleet segment, gear type and ICES Sub-area (or by any other type of spatial or temporal aggregation) as requested by the DCF. Species-specific effort is available for all species in Appendix VII of the DCF (see **Table III.E.1**).

Having two sources of data (logbooks and sales notes) is advocated by the ICES Planning Group on Commercial Catch, Discards and Biological Sampling (PGCCDBS) as a means to validate the different sources of information on catches and landings. In its 2007 report (1), the PGCCDBS states that "In order to establish quality indicators that can be used to evaluate/estimate the accuracy of the fishery statistics and biological information about the catches, it is necessary to make use of different sources of information and analyse the consistency between them with regards to the relevant parameters. Such a quality control thus needs to check different sources for the same information, e.g. logbooks compared with sale slips from the same vessel and/or trip". **This is exactly what has been done for 2015 and for several years now in Belgium.**

III.B. Economic variables

Supra Regions: 'North Sea and Eastern Arctic' and 'North Atlantic'

III.B.1. Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The thorough economic data collection comprised all fishing vessels in the EU Fleet Register that were active in 2014. The programme was executed as planned (**Table III.B.1**). Fleet segmentation for gathering fishing capacity data took into account the amendments imposed by Council Regulation EC no 199/2008 and Commission Decision 2010/93/EU (see table below). The Belgian fleet has no vessels under 10 m or above 40 m. The target population for collecting economic data for the reference year 2014 (*i.e.* year preceding the AR year) consisted of 80 vessels.

(¹) ICES (2007): Report of the Planning Group on Commercial Catch, Discards and Biological Sampling, ICES Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management, ICES CM 2007/ACFM:09, pages 68.

Table: Overview fleet segmentation

Type of fishing technique		Length classes (LOA)	N° of vessels
Active gears	Beam trawlers	10-<12 m	0
		12-<18 m	3
		18-<24 m	24
		24-<40 m	29
Active gears	Demersal trawlers and/or demersal seiners	10-<12 m	1
		12-<18 m	2
		18-<24 m	8
		24-<40 m	5
Active gears	Dredges ¹	18-<40 m	2
Passive	Drift and/or fixed netter ²	12-<24 m	2
Total active vessels			76
Inactive vessels			4
Total			80
¹ dredges (18-<24 m and 24-<40 m)			
² Passive gears - drift and/or fixed netter (12-<18 m and 18-< 24m)			

The data that are currently collected on the Belgian vessels include gross tonnage, maximum continuous power (kW) of the main engine (as registered by the Federal Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure) and vessel age based on the hull (years).

Standard **Table III.B.2** reports the segments that have been clustered. In accordance with the NP guidelines, it was attempted to name clusters after the biggest segment in terms of number of vessels. Additionally, it was requested in the STECF Annual Economic Report on the EU Fishing Fleet (AER) to keep clustering constant over the time series. Both guidelines were considered when naming the clusters.

The cluster names are:

- *Beam trawlers 18-24 m*: contains the beam trawlers of 12-18m and 18-24m.
- *Vessels using active and passive gears 18-24m*: contains dredges of 18-24m and dredges of 24-40 (this is not constant over the years) as well as drift and/or fixed netters 10-12m, 12-18m and 18-24m (not constant over the years).
- *Demersal trawlers and/or demersal seiners 24-40 m*: contains the demersal trawlers 10-12m, 12-18m, 18-24m and 24-40 m.
- *Non-active vessels 24-40 m*: contains all inactive vessels: 18-24m and 24-40m.

For confidentiality reasons, Belgium clustered the different fleet segments in a way that the identities of individual vessels in small samples were protected and in a way that all vessels were included in the clustering (all identified fleet segments were sampled).

The beam trawlers of 18-24m were clustered based on being ‘an important segment with distinct characteristics’. However, these beam trawlers were added with the 3 beam trawlers with a vessel

length between 12-18 m based on the similarity principle ('segments similar to other segments'), as both types of beam trawlers use the same fishing gear and exhibit similar behaviour in terms of target species.

Also the demersal trawlers and demersal seiners (DTS) were clustered using the similarity principle. As the entire DTS fleet segment consists of less than 10 vessels, they are considered less important than the beam trawlers.

Finally, the few vessels using drift and/or fixed netters and using dredgers were clustered based on the 'Non-important segments with distinct characteristics' principle, as they do not resemble any of the other fleet segments within the Belgian fleet. In this way, still a full dataset was provided. However, if their number continues to decline, Belgium might have to adjust this approach in the upcoming years to avoid breaching confidentiality. This cluster of vessels was named 'Vessels using active and passive gears' (PMP).

This uniform clustering over the time series 2008-2015 facilitates clarity for the end-user of the data.

III.B.2. Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

What data are being collected?

Table III.B.3 summarizes the economic data by group of vessels that were collected under the NP (Annex 2). These parameters correspond to the list in Appendix VI of the DCF Commission Decision 2010/93/EU. How the parameters are defined and calculated is set out in the table below (with the exception of parameters with straightforward definitions).

Table: Definition and calculation of some economic variables

Variables	Definition / comment
Depreciation	Calculated as depreciation rate (4 %) * book value.
Interest	Interest rate (% of 10-year govt bond) * book value. This is not requested anymore by the JRC data call.
Employment	There are 2 types of employment estimates : (1) tot Job is based on the maximum number of crew members per vessel, totalled over all vessels; and (2) totNatFTE and totHarmFTE are based on employment figures from the Social Secretariat for Fisheries, and allow estimates per fleet segment.

In 2014 (and previous years), Belgian fishing companies could not lease out quota or other fishing rights; hence the variables related to this type of income do not exist (indicated in **Table III.B.3** with NA.). Data related to FTE National and FTE harmonised were not requested from the ship owners.

How are the data collected?

Information on economic data is obtained through questionnaires (Annex 1). Since 2010 (*i.e.* data for reference year 2009), it is mandatory for ship owners to return the completed questionnaires to Dienst Zeevisserij (DZV). In practice, this is mainly done by accounting firms. The information is expected at DZV before the end of September of the year following the reference year. Hence, there is a one-year time lag in the data collecting system. Data are thus available for the reference year 2014 for 69

vessels out of 80, *i.e.* 86% of the fleet. For individual fleet segments (clustered and unclustered) the achieved sample rate varies between 74 and 100%.

Revenues per fishing trip and per species, and average auction prices per species are routinely collected throughout the year, as part of the existing effort, landings and revenue data recording system. These have been included in the tables on transversal variables, in compliance with the guidelines for the submission of the Annual Report (see **Table III.F.1**).

Tables **III.B.1-3** are completed in compliance with the guidelines for reporting information. There are no deviations from the NP proposal.

Estimation of capital value and capital costs

For the capital value of the vessel, engine and all on board equipment two options are offered to the respondents: replacement value or historical value. Vessel owners can only select one option.

- The replacement value is the cost estimated for replacing the current vessel and its equipment. The insured value may be used, but it should be as such that the current vessel, and its equipment, can be replaced.
- The historical value is calculated using the price actually paid when purchased and applies an annual depreciation scheme. The depreciation rate used is the one commonly used in tax related matters.

Currently the reported value is included in the database as ‘book value’ (without indication which option was used to derive the value).

In accordance with Appendix VI of Commission Decision (2008/199/EC), the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) is applied to estimate capital value and costs for each of the fleet segments in **Table III.B.1**.

The following input parameters (required by the STECF model) will be estimated:

- Selected capacity unit,
- Price per capacity unit,
- Share in total investment ,
- Government bonds,
- Market rate for loans.

Capacity indicators and capital value are estimated for all vessels on the register, regardless of their activity. The following sources are used to estimate the input parameters to the PIM model:

- Questions on fixed assets, investments, and depreciation from the annual economic survey,
- EU fleet register,
- EU log-book data
- Sentinel vessel programme,
- Central Bureau for Statistics,

III.B.3.Actions to avoid deviations

There are no deviations from the NP proposal.

III.C. Metier-related variables

Supra Regions: ‘North Sea and Eastern Arctic’ and ‘North Atlantic’

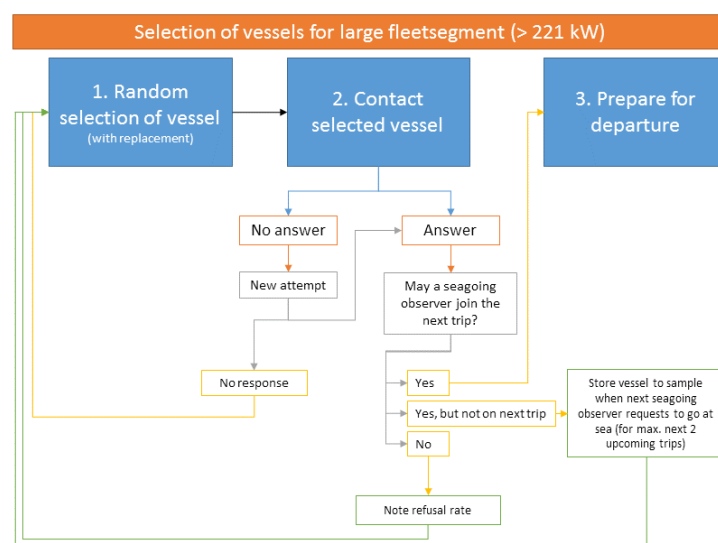
All métiers for which fishing activity has been recorded, the sampling strategy and the results of the sampling (achieved trips and achieved length sampling) in 2015 are summarized in **Tables III.C.1, III.C.4, III.C.3 and III.C.6** respectively.

Table **III.C.1** was updated with **2015 landings** (tonnes), **effort** (days at sea) and **value** (€) data. Information on how these data are required based on logbooks and sales notes is provided under section III.C. The columns J-P in **Table III.C.1** are not filled, because Belgium is following the Statistically Sound Sampling Scheme (4S).

In accordance to the recommendations from STECF-EWGs and RCMs following the preparation of the new DCF and EU-MAP, Belgium started from 2011 onwards to redesign and develop the catch sampling schemes to move from a ‘Métier-based’ to a ‘Statistically Sound’ sampling scheme in order to apply at random sampling of the trips. To develop this sampling strategy, Belgium has participated in several ICES methodological expert groups dealing with ‘statistically sound sampling’ (in 2014 and 2015: WKRDB and WGCATCH). In 2015, the ‘Statistically Sound’ sampling scheme (4S, design-based sampling) was applied for the first time to the large and small fleet segment of the Belgian fleet and the ‘Métier-based’ sampling scheme was omitted. Consequently, the initially proposed planning of sampling as described in the NP is no longer valid.

- For the large fleet segment (> 221 kW), a design-based sampling strategy is applied. This strategy allows to select, with known equal probability, individual vessels from a population. Data collected onboard of vessels which were selected for sampling in this way, can then be used to make inferences about the total population. First, a list was created including all vessels with TBB_DEF as main métier and where sampling by an observer is feasible considering the circumstances on board (sufficient working space, safety, hygiene, etc.). This resulted in a list containing 42 vessels in January 2015. When an observer is available, a vessel is randomly selected from the list. The upcoming trip of the selected vessel needs to be sampled by the observer. After selection, the vessel remains in the list (i.e. random selection with replacement of the selected vessel). If it is not possible to sample the upcoming trip of the selected vessel (e.g. vessel is being repaired, temporarily no space for an observer on board, etc.), the vessel remains on hold for the next two upcoming trips (Figure below). The refusal rate of the vessels was documented.

Figure: Overview selection of vessels of the large fleet segment using statistical sound sampling.



- For the small fleet segment (euro cutter (4-5 day trips) and coastal vessels (1 day trips); ≤ 221 kW), the same vessel selection method (separate list) as for the large fleet segment, was used until the 15th of December 2015. The pool of vessels in this fleet segment had been steadily decreasing and proved too small to ensure random selection (*i.e.* 7 euro cutters, 5 coastal vessels). This was the result of vessels being taken out of service, but also logistic issues played a part. Therefore, the sampling strategy was adapted and 2 vessels (euro cutters or coastal vessels) were sampled ad hoc every quarter. For the ad hoc selection, the availability of the observers and the weather conditions were considered (when do the vessels sail).

The adjustments of the sampling methodology is in accordance with the developments of implementing design based sampling. This sampling strategy is continued and further fine-tuned in 2016.

Supra Region: ‘North Sea and Eastern Arctic’ (NS-EA)

III.C.1. Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The list with vessels to sample only includes the TBB_DEF métier. TBB_DEF is the most important fishery in Belgium, representing 77% of the landings in the NS-EA. For the TBB_CRU_16-31 métier, representing 4% of the landings in the NS-EA, Belgium has obtained a derogation in area IV and VIId (NS-EA). Therefore, this métier was not included in the list of vessels to sample. For the OTB_MCD_70-99 in VIIIf, g (North Atlantic), Belgium also obtained a derogation. Setting up discard sampling programmes for this fishery is disproportionate compared to the added value to the international data collection. Moreover, it is of limited importance to the Belgian fisheries (10% of landings in NS-EA). Therefore, it was not included in the sampling frame. The remaining 10 métiers comprise less than 9% of the landings and were therefore not selected for sampling.

The ‘Total No. of fishing trips during the sampling year’ in **Table III.C.3** is reflecting the unique number of trips by ICES Division. Each fishing trip is allocated to one ICES Division according to the maximum number of fishing hours. The ‘achieved No of sampled fishing trips at sea/on shore’ in Table III.C.3 are derived based on a different rationale. A sampled trip is accounted against every ICES Division in which samples were collected, taking into account the combination of ICES Divisions within a fishing ground. This means that when samples were collected in VIIIf and VIIg during a fishing trip, this trip is only counted one time for the fishing ground VIIfgh.

In the context of the newly-implemented 4S-strategy, the number of planned trips as shown in **Table III.C.4** (as proposed in the NP) is no longer relevant.

Fishing ground: ICES Sub-area IV and VIId

TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0

Target species: plaice. Peak season: 3rd and 4th quarter. Area: IVb. Duration of trips: 4-6 days. In 2015, 2 trips were sampled at sea and 1 trip was sampled on shore. This is comparable with previous years when the métier-based sampling strategy was in use (2014: 0 achieved trips at sea and on shore; 2013: 3 achieved trips at sea; 2 achieved trips on shore).

TBB_DEF_70-99_0_0

Target species: sole and plaice. Peak season: all year round. Area: IV and VIId. Duration of trips: 2-4 days. In 2015, 18 trips were sampled at sea and 17 trips were sampled on shore. This is also comparable with previous years when the métier-based sampling strategy was in use (2014: 18 achieved trips both at sea as on shore; 2013: 22 achieved trips at sea; 14 achieved trips on shore).

III.C.2. Data quality issues

(1) An important issue affecting data quality is that not all vessels are willing to cooperate and carry observers. In addition, some vessels do not have a spare bed for the observers or do not have the space for working on deck. These problems become more obvious in a “statistically sound sampling scheme” where vessels are truly chosen in a random way.

(2) The TBB_DEF_>=120_0_0 métier is a difficult métier to sample as only a few vessels use this type of fishery. In 2015, 15 vessels reported landings from IVb with only 3 vessels accounting for 57% of the landings by this métier (4 vessels accounting for 69% of the landings).

(3) The at sea sampling has been performed in order to estimate the quarterly landing and discard amounts and the corresponding length and age distributions per species. Because of the restricted number of species sampled, the at sea sampling is not classified as concurrent sampling. As the sampling schemes referred to in Commission Decision 2010/93/EU Chapter III.B.B1.3 (g) are defined for concurrent sampling, the column with ‘sampling strategy’ in **Table III.C.4** is left blank. For more details, see description in section III.A. (Belgian fishing industry – small and complex).

III.C.3. Actions to avoid deviations

In contrast to the large fleet segment, two observers board the small coastal vessels of the small fleet segment, as the catch of the short trawls is too large to process alone. Moreover, the observers sample every trawl (in contrast to every other trawl onboard the other vessels) to collect enough data during these one day trips.

Another problem that was encountered for the coastal vessels fishing in area IV is that large fish are directly sold at the market and not in the auction. Consequently, no samples could be purchased for on shore sampling. To cover for these shortcomings in the age-length keys, double samples were taken from euro cutter trips (also small fleet segment). These euro cutter vessels often do their final trawls in IV (English coast) after fishing in VIIId.

Supra Region: ‘North Atlantic’

The list with vessels to sample only includes the TBB_DEF métier. TBB_DEF is the most important fishery in Belgium, representing 89% of the landings in the North Atlantic. As mentioned above (region: North Sea and Eastern Arctic), Belgium obtained a derogation for the OTB_MCD_70-99 métier in VIIIf, g (North Atlantic). This fishery only represents 7% of the landings in the North Atlantic region and was not included in the sampling frame. The remaining 6 métiers comprise less than 5% of the landings and were therefore not selected for sampling.

III.C.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The ‘Total No. of fishing trips during the sampling year’ in **Table III.C.3** is reflecting the unique number of trips by ICES Division. Each fishing trip is allocated to one ICES Division according to the maximum number of fishing hours. The ‘achieved No of sampled fishing trips at sea/on shore’ in Table III.C.3 are derived based on a different rationale. A sampled trip is accounted against every ICES Division in which samples were collected, taking into account the combination of ICES Divisions within a fishing ground. This means that when samples were collected in VIIIf and VIIg during a fishing trip, this trip is only counted one time for the fishing ground VIIfgh.

In the context of the newly-implemented 4S-strategy, the number of planned trips as shown in **Table III.C.4** (as proposed in the NP) is no longer relevant.

Fishing ground: ICES Sub-area VIIfgh

TBB_DEF_70-99_0_0

Target species: sole and plaice. Peak season: all year round. Area: VIIf and VIIg. Duration of trips: 5-7 days. In 2015, 12 trips were sampled at sea and 7 trips were sampled on shore. This is comparable with previous years when the métier-based sampling strategy was in use (2014: 11 achieved trips at sea and 8 on shore; 2013: 8 achieved trips at sea; 7 achieved trips on shore).

Fishing ground: ICES Sub-area VIIa

TBB_DEF_70-99_0_0

Target species: sole and rays. Peak season: all year round. Area: VIIa. Duration of trips: 4-6 days. In 2015, 6 trips were sampled at sea and 6 trips were sampled on shore. The sampling in VIIa is mainly driven by the scientific monitoring programme (see North Atlantic: III.C.2 (2), III.C.3).

Fishing ground: ICES Sub-area VIIe

TBB_DEF_70-99_0_0

Target species: sole and plaice. Peak season: all year round. Area: VIIe. Duration of trips: 1-3 days. In 2015, 3 trips were sampled at sea and no trips were sampled on shore. This is comparable with previous years when the métier-based sampling strategy was in use (2014: no trips achieved at sea and on shore; 2013: 3 achieved trips at sea; no achieved trips on shore).

Fishing ground: ICES Sub-area VIIIabde

TBB_DEF_>=70_0_0

Target species: sole and plaice. Peak season: 2nd and 3rd quarter. Area: VIIIa and VIIIb. Duration of trips: 6-8 days. In 2015, 3 trips were sampled at sea and 3 trips were sampled on shore. This is comparable with previous years when the métier-based sampling strategy was in use (2014: 3 trips achieved both at sea and on shore; 2013: 2 achieved trips at sea; 2 achieved trips on shore).

III.C.2 Data quality issues

- (1) The logistic issues and the absence of concurrent sampling as mentioned in the North Sea and Eastern Arctic also count for the North Atlantic.
- (2) Since the end of 2012, additional quota regulations were imposed by the Flemish government for the Belgian sole fishery in the Irish Sea (VIIa).
- (3) The limited amount of samples available from area VIIe is the result of vessels remaining only 2-3 days in this area to fish. The area is often not the main fishing area but combined with other areas (e.g. VIId).
- (4) Belgian vessels only fish in the Gulf of Biscay (area VIIIa and b) in June, July, August and September. Due to this restricted time in this area, 3 achieved trips is quite realistic and representative.
- (5) The number of otoliths per length class are sampled across areas VIIf and VIIg, conform the most important stock delineations for the Belgian fisheries.

III.C.3 Actions to avoid deviations

When a vessel fished in the area VIIa (Irish Sea) an observer needs to be present on board. Consequently, this ensures samples from this area under strict quota regulations.

III.D. Recreational fisheries

Supra Regions: ‘North Sea and Eastern Arctic’ and ‘North Atlantic’

III.D.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

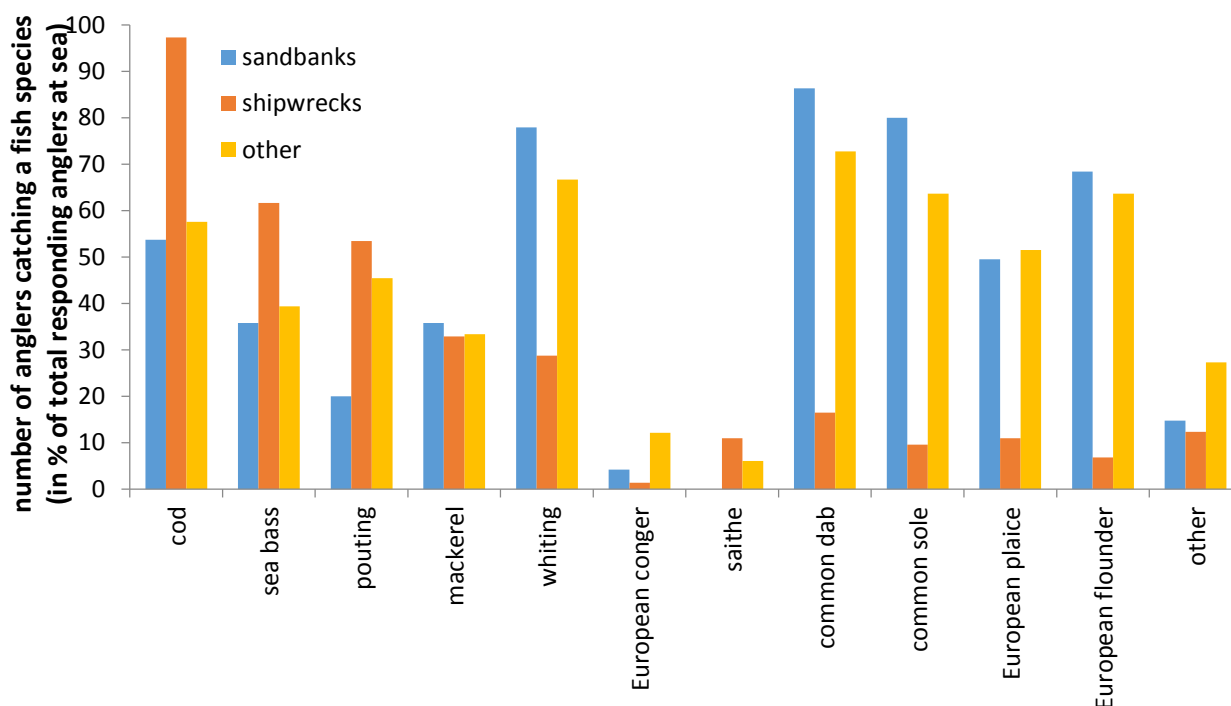
General information on recreational fisheries in Belgium is summarised in standard **Table III.D.1.**

To evaluate the recreational fisheries in Belgium, consisting mainly of angling from the shore or at sea and recreational shrimp fishing in the surf zone, a questionnaire was designed. The questionnaire from last year (reference year 2014) was adapted based on recommendations from respondents, scientists and an international working group on recreational fisheries (WGRFS). A full version of the questionnaire for reference year 2015 is available in the Annex 6. Both paper versions and an online survey were distributed among recreational fishermen and were promoted using flyers which were distributed from charter vessels, social media and through recreational fisheries organizations (e.g. VZW Sportvisserij Vlaanderen and VZW Zeevisport). The questionnaire was designed and distributed in Dutch. All responses were stored, structured and analyzed using MS Access.

A total of 224 questionnaires were completed and analysed. The majority of the respondents were men (99%) between the age of 15 and 79. Almost half of the respondents (47%) were older than 55. Most respondents originated from the provinces West-Vlaanderen (91), Oost-Vlaanderen (59), Antwerpen (42) and Vlaams-Brabant (20).

The most important species caught by recreational fishermen are shown in the figure below, where a distinction is made between shipwrecks, sandbanks and ‘other locations’ (e.g. shipping lanes and dredging dumping sites).

Figure: Most important fish species caught by recreational fishermen angling at sea



Flatfish (dab, sole, plaice, and flounder) are often caught by fishermen angling on sandbanks and at other locations, with values ranging from 50% to 86%. While these species are a clear minority of the catches at shipwrecks with a maximum value of 16%.

Amongst the roundfish, cod is most frequently caught at shipwrecks (97%), followed by sea bass (62%) and pouting (54%). Both cod and sea bass are also frequently caught at sandbanks and other locations (50-60% for cod and 35-40% for sea bass), while catching pouting at sandbanks is quite rare. The number of fishermen catching mackerel is more or less the same over all locations. Whiting on the other hand is, like flatfish, often caught at sandbanks (78%) and other locations (67%).

Only few fishermen ($\pm 10\%$) report European conger and saithe among their catches. Additionally, some other rare species are lumped in the 'other' category and prevail mostly at other locations (see table below). One of these species is the Atlantic croaker (*Micropogonias undulatus*), which is a non-indigenous species for European waters.

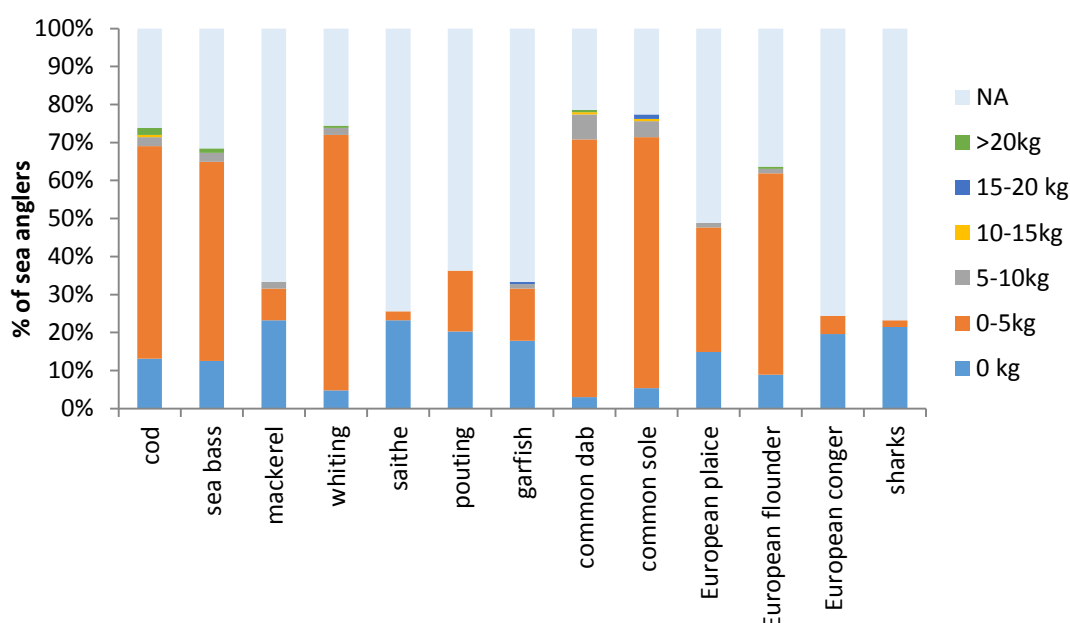
Table: Other fish species caught by recreational fishermen angling at sea

Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
garfish	<i>Belone belone</i>	grey gurnard	<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>
Ballan wrasse	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	ray	<i>Batoidea</i>
horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	lesser weever	<i>Echiichthys vipera</i>
gilt-head bream	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	lumpfish	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>
squid	<i>Cephalopoda</i>	sea lamprey	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Atlantic croaker	<i>Micropogonias undulatus</i>
tub gurnard	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	chub	<i>Squalius cephalus</i>

As not every species is equally important for the recreational fishermen angling at sea, the questionnaire asked how much fish (in kg per trip) was caught for each species. The question was split up into fish that was caught and released, and fish that was landed.

When focussing on landed fish, it is clear that the vast majority of the fishermen catch between 0 and 5 kg per species (see figure below; NA means that the question was not answered by the respondent or no indication of landed weight was indicated for a particular species). This information can be used to estimate the total amount of landed fish by recreational fishermen.

Figure: Size of the average catch per species landed by recreational fishermen angling at sea



In the table below, an estimation of the annual total landings by the respondents of our questionnaire is presented. These numbers were obtained by taking the middle of the weight range and multiplying it with the number of fishermen who indicated that range. For the >20 kg category we chose 25 kg. When multiplied with the median number of fishing days a year (25), an estimation for the annual landings of these 117 fishermen was obtained. The 117 sea anglers who participated in our questionnaire landed approximately 15.8 ton of cod in 2015.

Table: Estimation of total annual landings by the responding sea anglers of the questionnaire per species

species	total annual landings (kg)	species	total annual landings (kg)
cod	15812.5	common dab	8937.5
sea bass	8375.0	common sole	7937.5
mackerel	6875.0	European plaice	4312.5
whiting	5687.5	European flounder	4000.0
saithe	625.0	European conger	187.5
pouting	2312.5	sharks	1000.0
garfish	1250.0		

Recreational fisheries for eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)

No sampling activities on the recreational fisheries for eel were planned for the year 2015.

Salmon and bluefin tuna

Belgium has no recreational fisheries for salmon and bluefin tuna, and is therefore not sampling these species.

III.D.2 Data quality issues

Similar to the previous years, the main issue with the current survey is that the total population of the Belgian recreational fishermen is unknown. Hence it is unclear to what extent the obtained results are representative and they can be scaled up to represent the total Belgian recreational fishermen population. Currently Belgium is developing an improved recreational fisheries survey including an

omnibus survey, on-site surveys and customised logbooks. This will allow to make catch estimates for the entire recreational fishermen population (see III.D.3).

III.D.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Setting up a quantitative study on recreational fisheries in Belgium is quite challenging as there is no license system in Belgium for these fisheries.

From 2017 onwards, Belgium will implement a multi-annual sampling programme set up under the DCF, covering a representative sample of angler fisheries in fresh and marine waters. The survey will be mainly directed to cod and sea bass as the main targeted species, but may as well provide information on other species. As there is no license system from which recreational fishermen can be identified, the program will consist of an omnibus screening survey covering a number (to be determined) of randomly selected households, on site surveys, in order to estimate the total Belgian population of recreational fishermen. Furthermore, logbook data will be acquired for a representative sample and stratified for avidity in order to estimate total catches by recreational fishing. At the same time, the existing co-collaboration with the “Sportvisserij Vlaanderen” is continued (previously the Vlaamse Vereniging van Hengel Vissers (<http://www.vvhv.be/>)). This organisation is currently already involved in the qualitative data collection of recreational fisheries.

III.E. Stock-related variables

General remarks

Commission Decision 2010/93 EU paragraph III.B.2.1.1 lists the variables that need to be collected for the stocks specified in its Appendix VII. Only for a small number of stocks, individual information on weight, sex and maturity are sampled by Belgium. Sampling these parameters for the other stocks comes with so many practical difficulties and high costs that sampling these variables for these stocks is currently not possible. Individual information on fecundity is never sampled.

Estimates of the total weight of the discards of all Appendix VII species, together with some particularly abundant Appendix VII species, were collected for the flatfish directed beam trawl fisheries in ICES Sub area IV (North Sea), and Divisions VIIa (Irish Sea), VIId (Eastern Channel), VIIe (Western Channel), VIIfg (Celtic Sea) and VIIlab (Gulf of Biscay). The sampling programmes were also used to estimate the length and age composition of the discards (mandatory under the DCF). Planned and achieved sampling levels are summarized in **Tables III.E.1** and **III.E.3**. Long-term planning of sampling for stock-based variables is summarised in **Table III.E.2**.

Data are collected per year through sampling of commercial sources (observer trips and market sampling) and on scientific surveys. **Table III.E.3** provides an overview of the species that were sampled in 2015 by region/fishing ground/area/stock. For species and stocks that are primarily sampled during discard trips, it is difficult to define the number of measurements in advance. Consequently, the achieved numbers for length and age often exceed the numbers required or planned. The seagoing observers measure the length of all the retained and discarded fish in every other haul, and collect otoliths of maximum 5 fish per cm class, irrespective of the total number of length and age measurements already executed. This explains the apparent and sometimes considerable 'over-shooting' of the targets (particularly for length) for several stocks.

The most common reasons for over- and undersampling are:

- **Reasons for oversampling:**

For most of the fish stocks, the number of length and age measurements well-exceeded the planned and requested minimum number of measurements. All measurements are done on observer trips. Therefore all fish of a once randomly chosen subsample have to be measured in

order to calculate the retained and discarded fraction of the whole catch. Another reason is that once an observer is on board, the entire trip is being sampled (meaning that sampling does not stop after a few hauls or fishing days, but lasts until the end of that trip). These extra data do not entail additional costs. Only at the home laboratory, some extra staff time is needed for sample processing. The sometimes very high numbers for weight@length (*i.e.* individual weights) are acquired during observer trips without additional costs in order to get reliable weight-length relationships.

- Reasons for undersampling

In some cases, the planned sample sizes have not been achieved. If only very few length classes occur during a fishing trip, this can lead to undersampling compared to the planned numbers.

Supra Region: ‘North Sea and Eastern Arctic’ and ‘North Atlantic’

III.E.1. Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Table III.E.3 provides an overview on achieved numbers of fish for biological stock-related variables. Reasons for over- and undersampling are described in the beginning of this section (‘General remarks’).

Biological sampling of *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*, *Merlangius merlangus*, *Merluccius merluccius*, *Psetta maxima* and *Scophthalmus rhombus* was not rolled over from 2011-2013 to 2014-2016. Therefore, no targets were defined and no commercial sampling was performed. Of these species, only *Merlangius merlangus*, *Psetta maxima* and *Scophthalmus rhombus* occur within the Belgian survey areas, where some data have been collected (these are reported here). More information on the practical problems encountered when trying to sample *Psetta maxima* and *Scophthalmus rhombus* on commercial vessels can be found further in the text.

Minimum numbers to sample difference between NP2014-2016 and AR2015 - deviation from aim

- Length @age: by quarter minimum number to be sampled /1000t from App VII Commission Decision 2010/93/EU, (on yearly basis *4).
- Landings rounded up to upper 1000t
- Other biological parameters: minimum number to be sampled /1000t from App VII Commission Decision 2010/93/EU for the whole year.
- *Solea solea* VIIIab: sampling period not optimal for maturity determination.

Length sampling – deviations from aim

In 2015, length measurements were in general achieved as planned. When undersampling occurs, this is due to reduced TAC and/or because of low catches of this species during the observer trips (see ‘General remarks’).

Age sampling – deviation from aim

The number of age samples taken met the national targets of the NP proposal for all stocks for which targets were defined for 2015. For some stocks, excess age sampling at no extra cost occurred. This can be attributed to extra samples taken during observer trips and/or during the North Sea Beam Trawl Survey (BTS).

***Psetta maxima* (turbot) and *Scophthalmus rhombus* (brill) in ICES Sub-area IV (North Sea) – deviation from aim**

Turbot and brill are pricey fish, and a sampling programme based on buying these species to measure lengths and collect otoliths (as is done for, e.g., plaice and sole) would be far too expensive. This can be circumvented by measuring length and 'drilling' otoliths at the market. Drilling otoliths under the operculum limits the external physical damage, but nonetheless, fishermen get a compensation for the internal damage that is caused to the fish. Despite this compensation, there is an increased reluctance to allow these species to be sampled.

Effort restrictions in the North Sea in recent years, have led to an increase in the number of vessels that fish in different areas during the same trip (e.g. North Sea and eastern English Channel, where there are no effort restrictions for the beam trawler fleet). Such fishing trips however, are not suitable for market sampling, since the exact origin of the fish in the landings cannot be retrieved (problems of the “mixed landings” as described in Section III.A. Because of the difficulties to find vessels with only North Sea catches, it was decided to focus sampling on the species for which the data needs are highest, *i.e.* plaice and sole. Unfortunately, this has been to the detriment of turbot and brill, which were left unsampled.

Rajidae - ICES Sub-areas IV and VII (except VIIId) - deviation from aim

The estimation of growth requires either direct ageing or tagging experiments, to establish the relationship between length and age. So far, there is no generally approved method for age determination in rays and tagging is expensive (and not eligible under the DCF). Moreover, commercial sampling of rays is complicated in the Belgian fisheries, as fishermen immediately transfer these highly-priced fish to the fridges, and refuse to have them sampled.

III.E.2. Data quality issues

Belgium participates in relevant age reading and maturity workshops in order to ensure international agreement. Several data quality checks are performed on a national level. On an international level, data quality is ensured when uploading with data checking into the RDBs (regional databases - used for the international sampling coordination), InterCatch (relevant data for the assessment of fish stocks) and EU databases (e.g. JRC).

III.E.3. Actions to avoid deviations

Oversampling has always been performed without extra financial costs in sampling or data analysis (see ‘General remarks’).

There were no implications on the stock assessments of the stocks that were undersampled (no negative feedback from stock assessments groups).

Supra Region: ‘North Atlantic’

III.E.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Since 2006, Lophiidae are sampled for length, not for age. This is referred to in the Belgium Programme Proposal Text 2006, p34. Section MP proposal, Module H. This has been accepted by the Commission and has not been changed since. Due to the derogation for age sampling of Lophiidae and due to the fact that no other parameters are sampled (weight, sex ratio, maturity, etc.), this group was excluded from **Table III.E.3.**

Stocks – deviations from aims

Biological sampling of *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*, *Merlangius merlangus*, *Merluccius merluccius*, *Psetta maxima* and *Scophthalmus rhombus* was not rolled over from 2011-2013 to 2014-2016. Therefore, no targets were defined and no commercial sampling was performed. Of these species, only *Merlangius merlangus*, *Psetta maxima* and *Scophthalmus rhombus* occur within the Belgian survey areas, where some data have been collected (these are reported here). More information on the practical problems encountered when trying to sample *Psetta maxima* and *Scophthalmus rhombus* on commercial vessels can be found further in the text.

Solea solea and *Pleuronectes platessa* in VIIe were not mentioned in the planning 2014-2016. It is not possible to plan a minimum number of targets as the sampling is done as opportunities arise.

New stocks sampled: *Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis* VIIfg

Minimum numbers to sample difference between NP2014-2020 and AR2014 - deviation from aim

- Length @age: by quarter minimum number to be sampled /1000t from App VII Commission Decision 2010/93/EU, (on yearly basis *4).
- Landings rounded up to upper 1000t
- Other biological parameters: minimum number to be sampled /1000t from App VII Commission Decision 2010/93/EU for the whole year.
- *Solea solea* VIIab: sampling period not optimal for maturity determination.

Length sampling – deviations from aim

Most fish stocks were sampled well in excess of what was planned or required. This is mostly because the length samples acquired during observer trips were included in the figures, in addition to the numbers sampled at the auction and surveys. As mentioned before, the seagoing observers measure length every other haul, irrespective of the sampling levels already achieved. This does not result in extra costs, since the observers are on board anyhow. In addition, the extra measurements are essential to make comparisons between the discarded and retained catch fractions, and to calculate how many fish are being discarded for each retained fish.

Lemon sole (*Microstomus kitt*), from 2010 onwards, is no longer sampled on commercial vessels in Subarea VII.

In 2015, there was length undersampling of *Solea solea* in the Belgian sampling programme in both VIIa and VIIfg (80% and 71% respectively) due to too few fish available to sample.

Age sampling – deviation from aim

The number of acquired age samples met the national targets of the NP proposal for all stocks for which targets were defined for 2015. For some stocks, excess age sampling at no extra cost occurred. This can be attributed to extra samples taken during observer trips and/or during the North Sea Beam Trawl Survey.

Undersampling for length@age occurred for *Solea solea* in VIIa (63%) and VIIfg (66%) as too few fish were available to sample.

***Psetta maxima* and *Scophthalmus rhombus* in ICES areas V, VI, VII (excluding d), VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV – deviation from aim**

Turbot and brill are pricey fish, and a sampling programme based on buying these species to measure lengths and collect otoliths (as is done for, e.g., plaice and sole) would be far too expensive. This can be circumvented by measuring length and 'drilling' otoliths at the market. Drilling otoliths under the operculum limits the external physical damage, but nonetheless, fishermen get a compensation for the internal damage that is caused to the fish. Despite this compensation, there is an increased reluctance to allow these species to be sampled.

Effort restrictions in the North Sea in recent years, have led to an increase in the number of vessels that fish in different areas during the same trip (e.g. North Sea and eastern English Channel, where there are no effort restrictions for the beam trawler fleet). Such fishing trips however, are not suitable for market sampling, since the exact origin of the fish in the landings cannot be retrieved (problems of the “mixed landings” as described in Section III.A. Because of the difficulties to find vessels with only North Sea catches, it was decided to focus sampling on the species for which the data needs are highest, *i.e.* plaice and sole. Unfortunately, this has been to the detriment of turbot and brill, which were left unsampled.

Rajidae - ICES Sub-areas ICES areas V, VI, VII (excluding d), VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV) - deviation from aim

The estimation of growth requires either direct ageing or tagging experiments, to establish the relationship between length and age. So far, there is no generally approved method for age determination in rays and tagging is expensive (and not eligible under the DCF).

III.E.2 Data quality issues

Belgium participates in relevant age reading and maturity workshops in order to ensure international agreement. Several data quality checks are performed on a national level. On an international level, data quality is ensured when uploading with data checking into the RDBs (regional databases - used for the international sampling coordination), InterCatch (relevant data for the assessment of fish stocks) and EU databases (e.g. JRC).

III.E.3 Actions to avoid deviations

Oversampling has always been performed without extra financial costs in sampling or data analysis (see ‘General remarks’).

There were no implications on the stock assessments of the stocks that were undersampled (no negative feedback from stock assessments groups).

III.F. Transversal variables

III.F.1. Capacity

III.F.1.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The thorough data collection on capacity variables comprised all fishing vessels in the EU Fleet Register that were active in 2015. Therefore, no estimation was required. The data collection was executed as planned in the NP proposal (no deviations). Fleet segmentation for gathering fishing capacity data took into account the amendments imposed by Council Regulation EC no 199/2008 and

Commission Decision 2010/93/EU. The data that are currently collected on the Belgian vessels include vessel length, gross tonnage, maximum continuous power (kW) of the main engine (as registered by the Federal Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure) and vessel age based on the hull (years).

In **Table III.F.1** capacity information of the Belgian fleet was summarised.

III.F.1.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

There were no deviations in the accuracy of the data collection (all active fishing vessels were included).

III.F.1.3 Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations from the NP proposal.

III.F.2. Effort

III.F.2.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The thorough data collection on effort variables comprised all fishing vessels in the EU Fleet Register that were active in 2015. Therefore, no deviations were present.

In **Table III.F.1** effort data of the Belgian fleet was summarised.

Fishing effort

Fishing effort data are collected per fishing trip as part of the routine effort, landings and revenue data collection system and can be reported by fleet segment, gear type and ICES Sub-area as requested by the DCF, or by any other type of spatial or temporal aggregation.

Species-specific effort

Landings (and revenues) by species were recorded as foreseen in the NP proposal, for all species listed in the table below.

Table: Species for which species-wise landings (and revenue) data were collected in 2015

Scientific name	Code	Scientific name	Code
<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>	RJR	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	MUR
<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	CAA	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	NEP
<i>Aspitrigla cuculus</i>	GUR	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	NEP
<i>Bivalvia</i>	CLX	<i>Octopus spp.</i>	OCZ
<i>Brosme brosme</i>	USK	<i>Pecten maximus</i>	SCE
<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	WHE	<i>Perciformes</i>	DPX
<i>Cancer pangurus</i>	CRE	<i>Perciformes</i>	PPX
<i>Cancer pangurus</i>	CRE	<i>Plathichthys flesus</i>	FLE
<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	GUU	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	PLE
<i>Clupea harengus</i>	HER	<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>	POL

<i>Conger conger</i>	COE	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	POK
<i>Crangon spp.</i>	CSH	<i>Psetta maxima</i>	TUR
Crustacea	CRU	<i>Raja brachyura</i>	RJH
<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	BSS	<i>Raja circularis</i>	RJI
<i>Dipturus batis</i>	RJB	<i>Raja clavata</i>	RJC
<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>	GUG	<i>Raja fullonica</i>	RJF
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	COD	<i>Raja microocellata</i>	RJE
<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	HAL	<i>Raja montagui</i>	RJM
<i>Homarus gammarus</i>	LBE	<i>Raja spp.</i>	SKA
<i>Lepidorhombus spp.</i>	LEZ	<i>Scomber scombus</i>	MAC
<i>Leucoraja naevus</i>	RJN	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	BLL
<i>Limanda limanda</i>	DAB	<i>Scyliorhinus spp.</i>	SCL
<i>Loligo spp.</i>	SQC	<i>Sebastes spp.</i>	RED
Lophiidae	ANF	<i>Selachimorpha</i>	SKH
<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	HAD	<i>Sepia officinalis</i>	CTC
<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	WHG	<i>Solea solea</i>	SOL
<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	HKE	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	SPR
<i>Microstomus kitt</i>	LEM	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	DGS
Mollusca	MOL	<i>Trachurus spp.</i>	JAX
<i>Molva molva</i>	LIN	<i>Trisopterus luscus</i>	BIB

III.F.2.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

There were no deviations in the accuracy of the data collection (all active fishing vessels were included).

III.F.2.3 Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations from the NP proposal.

III.F.3. Landings

III.F.3.1 Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The thorough data collection on landings variables comprised all fishing vessels in the EU Fleet Register that were active in 2015. Therefore, no deviations were present.

In **Table III.F.1** landings information of the Belgian fleet was summarised.

Conversion factors

The conversion factors used to convert landed weights to live weights are conform the Commission implementing regulation (EU) No 404/2011 of 8 April 2011, Annex XIII – European Union conversion factors for fresh fish.

III.F.3.2 Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

As mentioned in section III.A, Belgium has to consider the problem of the ‘restricted’ species list and ‘mixed’ landings. However, no deviation of the national proposal was identified and there were no deviations in the accuracy of the data collection (all active fishing vessels were included).

III.F.3.3 Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations from the NP proposal.

III.G. Research surveys at sea

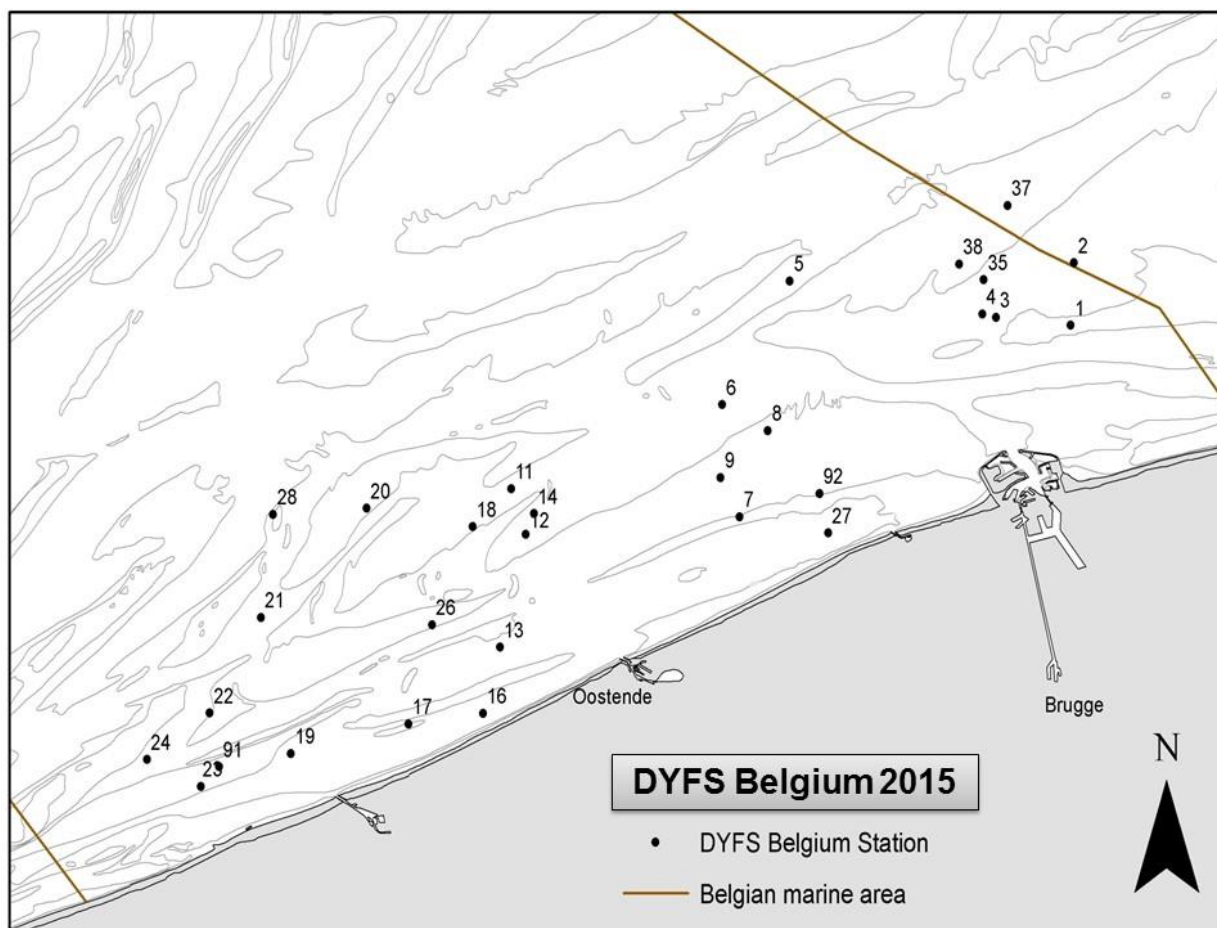
III.G.1. Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Belgium is expected to participate in two Priority 1 surveys: the Demersal Young Fish Survey (DYFS) and the North Sea Beam Trawl Survey (BTS). Both surveys were executed as planned in the NP proposal.

Demersal Young Fish Survey (DYFS)

As part of the international Demersal Young Fish (and Brown Shrimp) Survey, an annual autumn sampling survey was carried out in the Belgian coastal waters to collect data on the abundance of juvenile flatfish (primarily plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), dab (*Limanda limanda*), and sole (*Solea solea*)) and brown shrimp (*Crangon crangon*). The vessel used for this survey was RV Simon Stevin (LOA 36.3 m; engine power 2 x 520 kW). The location of the sampling area matches the main flatfish nursery grounds along the Belgian coast and the planned sampling locations are shown in the figure below.

Figure: Planned sampling locations during the DYFS 2015.



The planned and achieved numbers of days at sea, and the planned and achieved sampling stations are summarized in **Table III.G.1**.

The weather did not interfere with the sea-going operations in 2015, and no technical problems were encountered. This allowed for all 33 stations to be sampled successfully. This was realised in seven days. None of the fished stations were declared invalid in 2015.

Methodology

All DYFS sampling stations are fished for approximately 30 minutes, with a standard shrimp beam trawl (beam length 6 m; cod end mesh size 22 mm). Commercial fish are hand-picked from the catches, sorted by species and measured to the cm below.

Brown shrimp are first graded into 'small' and 'large' by means of a rotating shrimp riddle (of the type that is also used on commercial shrimpers). From these two fractions, samples are taken of 1-2 liter each (depending on the proportions of shrimp and other organisms in the catch fractions). Samples are further sub-sampled in the lab (by weight) to an equivalent of approximately 250 shrimps, which are then measured in 1 mm size classes. ILVO-Belgium developed the SmartShrimp application, which allows to measure shrimp using image analysis software. This application was used to process the shrimps collected during the DYFS survey 2015.

The DYFS focusses on measuring the most important commercial fish species (length and/or volume) to the cm below being cod, whiting, plaice, flounder, dab, sole, brill and turbot. From 2009 onwards, the species list was extended to cover all commercial fish species caught (e.g. including lesser spotted dogfish, gurnards, lemon sole, horse mackerel, etc.). In this way, a total of 12 species were documented in 2015 (see table below).

Table: Commercial fish species sampled during DYFS 2015 and ordered by number

Species	Total number
Dab (<i>Limanda limanda</i>)	5268
Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)	2826
Whiting (<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>)	2638
Sole (<i>Solea solea</i>)	550
Flounder (<i>Platichthys flesus</i>)	122
Tub Gurnard (<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>)	53
Turbot (<i>Psetta maxima</i>)	51
Horse Mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>)	8
Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)	5
Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)	3
Striped Red Mullet (<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>)	2
Lemon Sole (<i>Microstomus kitt</i>)	2

The Belgian 2015 DYFS-data are uploaded to the national database SmartFish, and are presented to WGBEAM. Data from the older DYFS-years are still stored in Excel spreadsheets at ILVO-Fisheries. The upload of these data to SmartFish and the transmission to DATRAS are ongoing.

Non-commercial fish and all non-fish species have never been documented during the Belgian DYFS until 2012. In 2013-2014, trials to document all species caught were carried out (resp. on three and five stations). Only 11 invertebrate species and 10 non-commercial fish species were encountered in the catches on these stations (not included in the table above). Belgium will continue these trials in 2016, testing new stations and repeating the ones that were sampled in 2013-2014. Using the acquired insights on the spatial and temporal variation in distribution and abundances of invertebrates and non-commercial fish, we will evaluate whether this thorough analysis of the catch will be taken forward on all stations in the future. Collecting these kind of data can support the move towards ecosystem-based management.

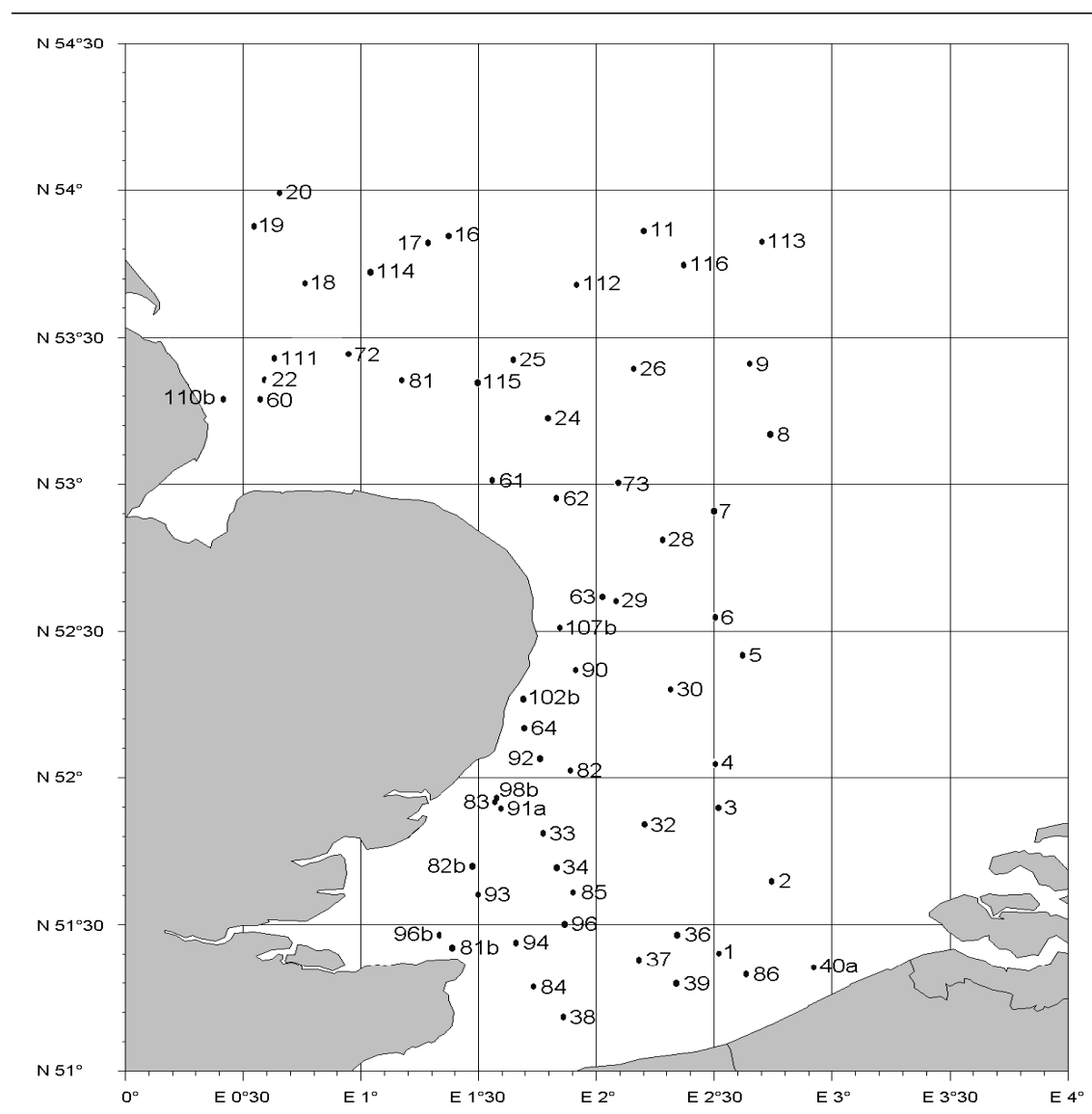
Beam Trawl Survey (BTS)

An annual North Sea Beam Trawl Survey is carried out in the southern part of the North Sea (IVb and IVc) to sample the adult flatfish stocks, primarily targeting plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) and sole (*Solea solea*). From 1992 onwards, Belgium fished and sampled 62 fixed stations in BTS Areas 2, 3 and 4 on an annual basis, as part of the annual international North Sea Beam Trawl Survey.

Traditionally, RV Belgica (LOA 51,12 m, engine power 1154 kW) is used for the Belgian offshore Beam Trawl Survey, and also in 2015 the survey was planned on board of this vessel (the planned dates were 24 Aug – 4 Sep 2015). Unfortunately, a severe incident occurred on RV Belgica in the early morning of Sunday the 19th of July 2015. Through a hole in the ship's hull, sea water filled the engine room up to 1m20 above the engine room's lower floor. As the repairs and maintenance would take until the end of October 2015 at least, this resulted in the complete loss of shiptime for the beam trawl survey, a major setback.

As the survey is compulsory, all alternative options were investigated to ensure that the survey could be carried out within the allowed time frame (that was defined up to the end of September, fishing later would deviate too much from the normal timing – no longer in quarter 3 – and would influence catch compositions and length distributions due to migrations and somatic growth of the fish too much). However, no other (national and foreign) RVs that could serve as replacement for RV Belgica could be found. The main reasons were full ship agendas within our possible time frame, insufficient budget (the foreign vessels are often much larger than we need, having a bigger crew, higher fuel consumption, etc., which resulted in a more expensive vessel), and the unavailability of certain crucial sampling equipment on some vessels. However, a Belgian commercial trawler (Z.279 Ramblers) was found willing to help us out and qualified technically for the beam trawl survey. The period from Saturday 12th until Wednesday 23rd of September was an ideal compromise between the agendas of the ILVO staff and the vessel crew. The sampled stations of the BTS survey 2015 are shown in the figure below.

Figure: Sampled stations in the SW North Sea in September 2015 by the FV 'Z.279 Ramblers', as part of the annual late summer BTS survey



In 2015, the weather was calm and did not interfere with the fishing activities. Also no technical problems were encountered. Fifty-seven out of the total of 62 planned stations were fished

successfully and were declared valid. As not all samples could be processed at sea by the only two scientists present on board (limited space), samples had to be brought to the laboratory for processing by other scientists. In the end, five stations could not be sampled due to time constraints. This is within the margin of 10% missed stations (would be a maximum of 6 missed stations) superposed by the European Commission (DG Mare). The missed stations were well-spread over the survey area, so a minimum of three valid stations was fished in each of the fourteen rectangles that make up the survey area, ensuring a good geographical spread of the obtained data.

Methodology

All BTS stations are fished for 20-30 min (depending on quantities to be expected and the likely presence of potentially damaging obstructions such as rocks, boulders, etc.) with a 4 m beam trawl.

For the NS BTS, all commercial fish species are weighed and measured to the 5 mm below (no subsampling, unless the total catch or the catch of a certain species is exceptionally big). In 2015, the non-commercial fish species were not recorded (see further). In 2015, a total of 24 different species of fish were caught. Four otoliths per cm size class are collected per ICES Statistical Rectangle for cod, brill, turbot, plaice and sole. Fish sampled for otoliths are also sexed. This was the fifth time that the collection of biological samples was geographically organized based on the ICES rectangles instead of the formerly used ALK-areas. Indices for plaice and sole are the numbers per hour, averaged by ICES rectangle and averaged over all sampled ICES rectangles. No maturity information is recorded (inappropriate period of the year).

Apart from using a different vessel (without possibilities for any comparative fishing) and shifting the survey two weeks in time, using a commercial vessel for the North Sea Beam Trawl Survey obviously impacted the amount of work that could be carried out during the survey. As mentioned before, only two scientists could embark instead of the usual minimum of seven scientists. Therefore, all focus went to documenting the commercial fish species (see species table below), and all other work had to be cancelled. In this way no non-commercial fish species and invertebrates could be documented, and no data on marine litter were gathered. Also size compositions of the bycatches of edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*) and common cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*) were not documented.

Table: The top 10 of the commercial species caught during the BTS survey ordered by number

Species	Total number
Dab (<i>Limanda limanda</i>)	4086
Sole (<i>Solea solea</i>)	3494
Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)	3223
Whiting (<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>)	1339
Lesser Spotted Dogfish (<i>Scylliorhinus canicula</i>)	1030
Bib (<i>Trisopterus luscus</i>)	460
Lemon Sole (<i>Microstomus kitt</i>)	333
Thornback Ray (<i>Raja clavata</i>)	185
Grey Gurnard (<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>)	139

Tub Gurnard (<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>)	130
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All 2015 data are stored in the ILVO-Fisheries database SmartFish, have been uploaded in DATRAS and were presented at WGBEAM. Data from the older survey years are largely stored in Excel spreadsheets, and the process of hosting these in SmartFish and transmitting them to DATARS is ongoing.

III.G.2. *Data quality: results and deviations from NP proposal*

No changes to any kind of settings were done that could have impaired the quality of the indices, thus no shortfalls were present.

However, due to the use of a commercial fishing vessel instead of the RV Belgica (could not be used due to technical problems, see before) for the BTS and the restrictions it entails, the only two scientists on board were obliged to focus on only measuring the commercial species. Therefore, no individual weights of Rajidae were determined and no depth data were recorded.

III.G.3. *Actions to avoid deviations*

Since there were no major deviations under the Module Surveys, the surveys will largely remain unchanged in the years to come. Regarding the DYFS, all stations that have become dredging points in the past were shifted to new positions with similar depths and substrates in the vicinity of the old positions. Regarding the BTS, the RV Belgica is now back in service, but actions are taken to avoid emergency scenarios as necessary in 2015 (contact with other MS, draw up a list of potential alternative vessels).

IV. Module of the evaluation of the economic situation of the aquaculture and processing industry

IV.A. Collection of data concerning the aquaculture

IV.A.1. Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

Belgium requested a derogation for collecting data on the economic situation of aquaculture in Belgium. The derogation has been granted by DGMare with reference number Ares(2014)685516 (Annex 4).

IV.A.2. Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

A derogation was granted, hence not applicable.

IV.A.3. Actions to avoid deviations

The Belgian aquaculture experts closely monitor the sector and will resume data collection and reporting when appropriate.

When the DCF revision enters into force, data collection on fresh water aquaculture may become mandatory. Therefore, Belgium already started to investigate the identity of the full population of (fresh water) aquaculture facilities in Belgium.

IV.B. Collection of data concerning the processing industry

IV.B.1. Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

All data collection was done in accordance with the NP proposal. On the date of drafting the AR2015 the most recent economic data available were the data for the account year 2014, which considered 2013-2014 as a reference year. This one-year time lag in the data collecting system is caused by the incompatibility between the year of reporting and the “account year” kept by the company. Most of the companies have their accountant year from 1st of April 2013 until 31st of March 2014, some of them from 1st of June 2013 until 31st of May of the year 2014. The collection of economic data for 2013-2014 is done in accordance with the NP proposal. An overview of the collected data is reported in the Standard **Tables IV.B.1** and **IV.B.2**. The questionnaire was sent to 262 companies. For this year, a number of efforts were delivered to improve data collection schemes for the processing industry. Collaboration with the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC) led to an improved population identification of 262 companies. However, not all companies process fish as their main activity. Based on answers in the questionnaire, direct contact with some companies and web-research, it was estimated that there were 68 companies that processed fish as a main activity.

What data are being collected?

The economic data/variables for the Belgian processing industry that were collected under the NP correspond to the list in Appendix XII of the EU Decision 2010/93. For details on information requested from the companies and parameter definitions, see Annex 3.

How are the data collected?

In previous Annual Reports and in the NP, it is stated that there is no reference list of fish processing companies in Belgium. Therefore, in the previous years, ILVO-Fisheries addressed the top-255 (ranking based on company turnover and number of employees) of the Belgian companies that were identified as being involved in 'fish processing' in a national survey of private company performance indicators. This year, however, collaboration with the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC) led to an improved and up to date identification of companies involved in fish processing. This list was cross-checked with other lists, such as the “top-255” list of ILVO, the database FPS Economy, S.M.E.s, Self-employed and Energy (Federal Government) and a list of the ‘Belgische

groepering van de visindustrie', the Belgian representative of AIPCE-CEP (European Fish Processors Association - European Federation of National Organisations of Importers and Exporters of Fish).

This led to a total of 262 companies that were invited to fill-in the questionnaire. Contact details were searched for all these companies. When an e-mail address was not available, the questionnaire was sent in hard-copy through postal mail. A priori, most of these companies could be expected to have different types of food processing activities, not only the processing of fish. Furthermore, it was estimated that fish processing would not be the main activity for all these companies and the DCF requires a full data collection scheme for only those companies that have fish processing as a main activity. Therefore, a number of questions to determine this were included in the questionnaire (based on turnover and employment).

In the beginning of 2015, 262 companies received a questionnaire, either online by e-mail (when a correct e-mail address was available) or in hard-copy by postal mail (see Annex 3). Several companies informed ILVO via phone, e-mail message or through the questionnaire that processing fish was only a very minor part of their activities. Others responded that they did not have the time or that they were not willing to provide the requested economic data. Based on answers in the questionnaire, direct contact with some companies and an extensive web-search, it was estimated that there were 68 companies that processed fish as a main activity.

In addition to information received through the questionnaire, data from the national balance accounts was extracted for these 68 "main" companies. Data found in the balance sheets was compared to answers in the questionnaire when possible, to determine if they were comparable. As they were indeed comparable, data from both were used as economic data. Comparing both sources for companies that responded to the questionnaire was an important step to test the interpretation of the questionnaire. This made it possible to use balance accounts for companies that did not respond to the questionnaire and shorten the questionnaire in the future. However, not all companies are obliged to lay down full balance sheets. For example, smaller companies do not have to include turnover, costs for raw material, subsidies etc. On the other hand, larger companies do have to include this information. Furthermore, energy costs are not separately available in the accounts and need to be asked to all companies. As a result more information will be included on larger companies (less abundant) than on smaller ones (more abundant). However, when estimating totals, given that larger companies contribute more to totals and have more information available, the estimation is likely to be more precise.

IV.B.2. Data quality: Results and deviation from NP proposal

In total 34 replies were received, including 20 replies from companies with fish processing as a main activity (29%). The response to the questionnaire is still low, however there was an improvement compared to previous years. In addition, 60 financial accounts were consulted, hence an overall response rate of 88% was achieved.

IV.B.3. Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations from the objective.

Belgium continues its effort to improve the data collection concerning the processing industry. The list of fish processing companies has been rigorously up-dated by cross-checking different sources of companies involved in fish-based activities. The intensive effort invested to improve and clean up this list has improved data quality significantly. Belgium will continue to consult the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC).

Belgium aims to continue sending out as many questionnaires as possible electronically, e.g. by e-mail, to facilitate the follow-up. Compared to previous years, an online questionnaire was developed to improve efficiency and consistency. This questionnaire is fine-tuned to encourage more response

and will be used for data collection in 2016. Based on the outcome of this year, asking for redundant information will be avoided (*i.e.* information that can also be consulted via the balance sheets). This measure will be taken to avoid taking up unnecessary time from the companies and as such to encourage response (important for collecting information that cannot be collected through the balance sheets). Efforts related to determining the main activity of the company will continue.

V. Module of evaluation of the effects of the fishing sector on the marine ecosystem

V.A. Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

The indicators to measure the effects of fisheries on the marine ecosystem are listed in **Table V.1**. Indicators 1-3 are calculated from fisheries survey results. As Belgium only organises such a survey in the North Sea, indicators 1-3 can be delivered for the North Sea and Eastern Arctic region, but not for the North Atlantic region.

Source data for indicator 4 can be collected on research surveys or through market sampling programmes.

The Fuel efficiency indicator is calculated based on the value of landings calculated as the product of landings by species and the cost of fuel. The indicator was calculated for each métier according to level 6 métiers. Data on the fuel cost were collected from the relevant company accounts, on which the actual cost paid for fuel is registered and available.

The source of data for collecting the value of landings and the price of the species are the Fishstats, which is the official database of DZV (Dienst Zeevisserij) and contains the information from sales notes and logbooks.

In the section III.B and **Table III.B.3**, a detailed overview is given of data sources and methodologies used for collecting economic data.

Fuel consumption

Currently, the estimates of fuel consumption are based on annual fuel costs, as reported by vessel owners on a voluntary basis (also see section III.B.3). The most recent data available relate to 2009 and are applicable to the beam trawlers only. For the other fleet segments (with < 10 vessels in total), no data were provided by the vessel owners to calculate fuel consumption.

VMS data

Indicator 5, 6 and 7 are calculated based on the VMS data. Since the beginning of 2010, Belgium has access to the Belgian VMS data and received the first data by the end of March 2010. The time lag between two registrations is two hours.

V.B. Actions to avoid deviations

Maturity data, needed for the calculation of indicator 4, is currently lacking. From 2014 onwards, Belgium started collecting maturity data during research surveys. However, the collected data are not relevant as the time of the year the surveys takes place is not the correct timing for determining maturity stages (see section III.G).

VI. Module for management and use of the data

VI.A. Achievements: Results and deviation from NP proposal

VI.A.1. *Management of data*

The development of the database and quality checks implemented in 2014 (see AR2014, section VI. 1.1.) are continued and consolidated in 2015.

VI.A.2. *Data transmission*

Table VI.1 describes the data transmission to end-users. In the comments column, Belgium gives a reply to the data transmission failures as given in the file by JRC. A detailed description of the data transmission failures is given in the table below.

VI.B. Actions to avoid deviations

There were no deviations from the objective.

Issue ID	Year	Country	End User	Data call/Stock/Fleet	Data Requested	Issue	Issue Type	Severity	MS Comments	STECF Comments	STECF Assessment	End User Comments	End User Assessment	DG MARE Comments	DG MARE decision
1526	2015	Belgium	ICES	Data call for WKLIFE/WKPROXY (issued 11 September 2015)	Data to address the EU request on estimation of MSY proxies_WKPROXY	WKPROXY_sol-7h-k_Belgium did not provide data - Belgium did not provide data	TIMELINE SS	IMPACT ON THE WG	Sol VIIh-k: Specification of the data call: catch numbers in length and weight at length. This information is not available for Belgium. Available data e.g. total landings (weight) were not requested and thus not delivered.		[NOT ASSESSED]		[NOT ASSESSED]		UNKNOWN
1600	2015	Belgium	ICES	2015 Update assessments (issued 3 February 2015)	Data to conducted the update assessment_WGEF	WGEF_bsk-nea_Discarding may occur, but incidental bycatch is infrequent and discard survival unquantified - Discarding may occur, but incidental bycatch is infrequent and discard survival unquantified	COVERAG E	LOW	bsk-nea is not occurring in the Belgian fisheries. As such no data can be collected.		[NOT ASSESSED]		[NOT ASSESSED]		UNKNOWN
1612	2015	Belgium	ICES	2015 Update assessments (issued 3 February 2015)	Data to conducted the update assessment_WGEF	WGEF_rjr-234_Given that starry ray is almost entirely discarded and that it is a common bycatch species, discard survival should be quantified. - Given that starry ray is almost entirely discarded and that it is a common bycatch species, discard survival should be quantified.	COVERAG E	LOW	rjr-234: discard quantities are provided (when available). In the data call (in 2015) there was no request for discard survival. Methodology of the calculation of discard survival is not yet available.		[NOT ASSESSED]		[NOT ASSESSED]		UNKNOWN
1622	2015	Belgium	ICES	2015 Update assessments (issued 3 February 2015)	Data to conducted the update assessment_WGEF	WGEF_syc-bisc_Discarding is known to occur and can be high, but varies between métiers. Discard survival may be high but has not been estimated for all métiers. - Discarding is known to occur and can be high, but varies between métiers. Discard survival may be high but has not been estimated for all métiers.	QUALITY	LOW	syc-bisc: discard quantities are provided (when available). In the data call (in 2015) there was no request for discard survival. Methodology of the calculation of discard survival is not yet available.		[NOT ASSESSED]		[NOT ASSESSED]		UNKNOWN

1625	2015	Belgium	ICES	2015 Update assessments (issued 3 February 2015)	Data to conducted the update assessment_WGNSSK	WGNSSK_nep-oth_The few discard data that area available show highly variable rates between metiers and years (2% - 40%). As a consequence, ICES is unable to quantify the total catch corresponding to the advice. - The few discard data that area available show highly variable rates between metiers and years (2% - 40%). As a consequence, ICES is unable to quantify the total catch corresponding to the advice.	QUALITY	LOW	nep-oth: Based on the guidelines for selecting what to sample, nephrops fishery is not selected for sampling in Belgium.	[NOT ASSESSED]	[NOT ASSESSED]	UNKNOWN
1631	2015	Belgium	ICES	2015 Update assessments (issued 3 February 2015)	Data to conducted the update assessment_WGWIDE	WGWIDE_gur-comb_Species misidentification continues to be a major problem in estimating the landings of all gurnards and, hence, red gurnard. - Species misidentification continues to be a major problem in estimating the landings of all gurnards and, hence, red gurnard.	QUALITY	MEDIUM	gur-comb: for product quality assurance purposes, all gurnards are immediately stored in the refrigerated storage room. Therefore, observers have no access to the species for sampling.	[NOT ASSESSED]	[NOT ASSESSED]	UNKNOWN
1636	2015	Belgium	ICES	Data call for WKLIFE/WKPROXY (issued 11 September 2015)	Data to address the EU request on estimation of MSY proxies_WKPROXY	WKPROXY_ple-celt_ Data on length was only supplied for Quarter 1 for beam trawls in recent years. The length data for plaice in Divisions VII,f,g was therefore considered to be of insufficient coverage and representation to be used for length-based screening - Data on length was only supplied for Quarter 1 for beam trawls in recent years. The length data for plaice in Divisions VII,f,g was therefore considered to be of insufficient coverage and representation to be used for length-based screening	TIMELINE SS	IMPACT ON THE WG	Ple-celt: in the requested format, the quarter 1 column was used to present the annual distribution and this was clearly indicated in the heading of the first column.	[NOT ASSESSED]	[NOT ASSESSED]	UNKNOWN

1645	2015	Belgium	ICES	2015 Update assessments (issued 3 February 2015)	Data to conducted the update assessment_WGWI DE	WGWIDE_mac-nea_no discards (data call deadline 27.07.2015, EG meeting: 25-31.08.2015) - no discards (data call deadline 27.07.2015, EG meeting: 25-31.08.2015)	TIMELINE SS	MEDIUM	mac-nea: Based on the guidelines, mackerel fishery is not selected for sampling in Belgium	[NOT ASSESSED]	[NOT ASSESSED]	UNKNOWN
2281	2015	Belgium	JRC	FDI		No biological data (age specific information) for 2014 data.	COVERAG E	HIGH	The complex, requested format for the age distribution differs from all other age data request (stock level - combined stock assessment data call). Additionally the data call is in the same time period as the combined stock assessment data call and working group, which makes it impossible, with the current experts, to deliver the age data in the requested complex format. It is unclear for the MS why the format of the requested data is so complex and different (very low aggregation level) and not in alignment with the ICES combined data call.	[NOT ASSESSED]	[NOT ASSESSED]	UNKNOWN

2341	2015	Belgium	JRC	Fleet economic	MS total level data do not equate to sum of FS level data for many variables, e.g. some effort variables (fishingdays, seadays) equate while energy consumption differs between the two data sets; income from landings equate while cost items differ, ect., indicating that the variable values provided correspond to different populations/samples in some cases but capacity data correspond; this will affect indicator values e.g. averages, energy consumed per day at sea, etc.. If part of the fleet is not covered at the FS level (or MS level) due to confidentiality or other reasons, this should be clearly stated by the MS. In order to correctly estimate indicators, data provided for all variables should correspond, i.e. the same population of vessels must be covered, e.g. only the income corresponding to the costs should be provided and should also correspond to capacity values. This applies to all years 2008-2013	QUALITY	HIGH	MS does not agree with this comment and does not understand where this is coming from as after delivering, the data, the communication from JRC referred to 'no major issues'.	[NOT ASSESSED]	[NOT ASSESSED]	UNKNOWN
2342	2015	Belgium	JRC	Fleet economic	gtfishingdays and kwfishingdays not provided at effort_fs level. These variables are provided at the gear level but in the case of fishing days, this cannot be summed up to obtain value at FS level and should also be provided at fs level as requested	COVERAG E	LOW	MS does not agree with this comment and does not understand where this is coming from as after delivering, the data, the communication from JRC referred to 'no major issues'.	[NOT ASSESSED]	[NOT ASSESSED]	UNKNOWN

2343	2015	Belgium	JRC	Fleet economic		Financial position missing for DFN VL 1218 in 2011	COVERAG E	MEDIUM	MS does not agree with this comment and does not understand where this is coming from as after delivering, the data, the communication from JRC referred to 'no major issues'.		[NOT ASSESSED]		[NOT ASSESSED]		UNKNOWN
2344	2015	Belgium	JRC	Fleet economic		Significant amount of data not provided for DRB VL 2440 in 2012, due to low number of vessels: Explore the use of clustering to enable provision of confidential data)	COVERAG E	UNKNOWN	MS does not agree with this comment and does not understand where this is coming from as after delivering, the data, the communication from JRC referred to 'no major issues'.		[NOT ASSESSED]		[NOT ASSESSED]		UNKNOWN

VII. List of acronyms and abbreviations

AC	Regional Advisory Council
ACOM	ICES Advisory Committee
ALK	Age-length-key
AR	Annual Report
BTS	Beam Trawl Survey
CEFAS	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (England)
CPUE	Catch per unit effort
DCF	Data Collection Framework
DYFS	Demersal Young Fish (and Brown Shrimp) Survey
DZ	Dienst Zee Visserij
EC	European Commission
EMFF	European Marine Funds for Fisheries
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FU	Functional Unit (geographical definition of Nephrops stocks)
GT	Gross tonnage
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (Denmark)
ILVO	Institute for Agriculture and Fisheries Research (Belgium) (successor of Centre for Agricultural Research, CLO)
IMARES	Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies (Netherlands)
JRC	Joint Research Centre (Italy)
LM	Liaison Meeting
LOA	Length over all
LPUE	Landings per unit effort
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	EU Member State(s)
NP	National Proposal
NDGP	(Belgian) National Data Gathering Programme
PCU	Price Per Capacity
PGCCDBS	ICES Planning Group on Commercial Catch, Discards and Biological Sampling
PGDAT	Planning Group for DATA
PGECON	ICES Planning Group on Economic Issues
RCM	Regional Co-ordination Meeting
RCM NEA	Regional Co-ordination Meeting for the North-East Atlantic
RCM NS&EA	Regional Co-ordination Meeting for the North Sea & the East Arctic
RDB	Regional Database
RFO	Regional Fisheries Organisation
RBINS	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
SGRN	STECF Sub-group on Research Needs
STECF	Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee on Fisheries
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
VLIZ	Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WGBEAM	ICES Working Group on Beam Trawl Surveys

WGCATCH	ICES Working Group on Catch methodology for Catches
WGCRAN	ICES Working Group on the Life History, Population Biology and
WGNSSK	ICES Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Stocks in the North

VIII. Comments, suggestions and reflections

- Page 12 of the Guidelines refer to 4 sections: 'sections III.B.1-4 should be given'. However, in the template, this is not present. This can create confusion.
- Table III.E.1: initially it was not clear what needed to be used as reference years (discrepancy between Guidelines and example in template), which led to confusion.
- Headings in chapter VI from Guidelines not consistent with rest of document.

IX. References

- Commission Regulation (EC) 665/2008
- Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 of 25 February 2008 concerning the establishment of a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy.
- 2010/93/EU Commission Decision of 18th December 2009 adopting a multiannual Community programme pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 establishing a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy.
- 11th Liaison Meeting – Final Report 2014_10_30, 97pgs.
- RCMNS&EA _ 2014 Report: <https://groupnet.ices.dk/rcm2014/nsea/default.aspx>
- RCMNEA_2014 Report :
<https://groupnet.ices.dk/rcm2014/na/default.aspx?PageView=Shared>
- Study N° FISH/2005/03 on the evaluation of the capital value, investments and capital costs in the fisheries sector.
- ICES, 2015. Report of the Working Group on Commercial Catches (WGCATCH), 10- 14 November 2014, ICES HQ, Copenhagen, Denmark. ICES CM 2014\ACOM:36. 295 pp.

X. Annexes

Annex 1

Collection of economic data of the fisheries sector

Questionnaire

Accounting excerpt Sea Fisheries for the year 2010

ALV-100401



Departement Landbouw en Visserij
Afdeling Landbouw- en Visserijbeleid
Dienst Zeevisserij
Vrijhavenstraat 5, 8400 OOSTENDE
Tel. 059 43 19 20 – Fax 059 43 19 22
E-mail: zeevisserij@vlaanderen.be
Website: www.vlaanderen.be/zeevisserij

Date of receipt

The purpose of this form?

With this form owners of a fishing vessel report the accounting results for the year 2010 to the Landbouw- en Visserijbeleid van het Departement Landbouw en Visserij.

Who completes this form?

The Legal or natural person who is the owner of the vessel or the accountant of the company.

Company details

Contact details vessel owner

1 Fill in company details

Name _____
Street and Number _____
Postal number and city _____

2 Fill in contact details of the contact person within the company

Name _____
Street and Number _____
Postal number and city _____
Telephone number _____
e-mail address _____

Contact details accountant

3 Fill in your personal contact details

Name _____
Accounting company _____
Street and Number _____
Postal number and city _____
Telephone number _____
e-mail address _____

Details fishing vessel

4 Fill in the administrative details of the fishing vessel.

Registration number and letter

Name

Accounting results of the fishing vessel

5 Fill in the accounting results of the fishing vessel

Reference period for 2010

from day month year
to day month year

Section		Amount	Box reserved for the administration of Zeevisserij
Income			
Gross value of landings			
Subsidies			
Other income			
Personnel costs			
Wages and salaries of crew			
Possible advanced rebate by ship owner			
Other costs			
Fuel costs			
Repair and maintenance costs			
Costs related to landing and selling			
Fishing gear, nets, etc.			
Ice, gas, salt			
Insurance vessel			
Rent of onboard appliances			
Other cost related to the vessel			
Capital			
Depreciation vessel and material			
Financial costs (interests)			
Capital value	Replacement value		
	Or historical value		
Investments			
Financial situation			
Employment			
Number of crew members			
Effort			
Fuel consumption			

Signature

6 Fill in the statement given below.

- I confirm that this form is completed truthfully.

Date day month year 2 0 1 1

Signature

Name

To whom you return this form?

7 Stuur deze aanvraag vóór 1 september 2011 naar de dienst Zeevisserij, waarvan het adres vermeld staat in het formulierhoofd. U kunt dit formulier ook faxen naar 059 43 19 22.

What will happen with your data?

- 8 De afdeling Landbouw- en Visserijbeleid, dienst Zeevisserij, verwerkt de verstrekte gegevens voor de volgende doeleinden:
- De jaarlijkse publicatie "Uitkomsten van de Belgische Zeevisserij", die een algemeen beeld schetst van de economische situatie van de sector.
 - De verplichte melding van gegevens in het kader van de Europese regelgeving, meer bepaald het Data Collection Framework (Verordeningen nr. 199/2008 en 665/2008, en Besluit 2008/949). De gegevens worden gemeld aan het Joint Research Center van de EU, en dienen onder meer voor het Annual Economic Report over de Europese zeevisserij.
 - Op aanvraag kan ook ILVO-Zeevisserij deze gegevens voor wetenschappelijke doeleinden aanwenden.

In geen enkel geval worden gegevens van individuele vaartuigen publiek gemaakt. Gepubliceerde informatie betreft steeds gegroepeerde gegevens die niet kunnen teruggevoerd worden tot vaartuigen waarop ze gebaseerd is.

Annex 2

Collection of economic data of the fisheries sector

Variables definitions

Appendix with clarifications

For each vessel a separate forms needs to be completed!

Terminology on accounting excerpt	Terminology Annex VI the Decision of the EU-Commission (2008/949/EG)	Description
Income		
Gross value of landings	Gross value of landings	Sum of earnings for selling fish including fish sold outside the fish auction
Direct subsidies	Direct subsidies	Includes subsidies and compensations (for example for temporary cessation)
Other income	Other income	Other income, for example from tourism, recreational fisheries, insurance premiums for damage to vessel
Personnel costs		
Wages and salaries of crew	Wages and salaries of crew	unaltered (wages + RSZ)
Possible advanced rebate by ship owner	Imputed value of unpaid labour	Value assigned to unpaid labor executed by the vessel owner
Other costs		
Fuel costs	Energy costs	Preferably only fuel costs (without lubricants)
Repair and maintenance costs	Repair and maintenance costs	
Costs related to landing and selling	Variable costs	Costs related to fishing activities
Fishing gear, nets, etc.	Variable costs	
Ice, gas, salt	Variable cost	
Insurance vessel	Not-variable costs	Costs related to the vessels, even when its not leaving the harbour
Rent of onboard appliances	Not -variable costs	
Other cost related to the vessel	Not -variable costs	
Capital		
Depreciation vessel and material	Annual depreciation	Provisional unaltered
Financial costs (interests)	-	Interests on outstanding loans
Capital values	Value of physical capital: depreciated replacement value	See remark below table
	Value of physical capital: depreciated historical value	See remark below table
Investments	Investment in capital value	verbeteringen aan het vaartuig gedurende het betrokken jaar
Financial situation	ratio debts/assets	schulden als % van de kapitaalwaarde
Employment		
Number of crew members	Crew engaged	Number of crew members onboard per trip
Effort		
Fuel consumption	Energy consumption	Litters of fuel consumed per year
Remark: For the calculation of capital value of the vessel, engine and all on board equipment two options (replacement value or historical value), please select one option. Replacement value: the cost estimated for replacing the current vessel and its equipment, the insured value may be used. Historical value: calculated using the price actually paid and apply an annual depreciation scheme. In principle the depreciation rate used is the one commonly used in tax related matters.		

Annex 3

Survey of the fish processing industry

Questionnaire

Visverwerkende Nijverheid

De laatste jaren voert het Instituut voor Landbouw- en Visserijonderzoek (ILVO) de Europese enquête rond de visverwerkende industrie in België uit. Alle Europese lidstaten zijn verplicht¹ om jaarlijks data te verzamelen over de activiteiten in deze sector.

Het doel van deze enquête is om een algemeen zicht op de sector te bekomen, nodig voor beleidsondersteuning en verder onderzoek. De enquête bevat een aantal vragen rond de activiteiten van het bedrijf en een paar boekhoudkundige vragen.

De bevraging beoogt geen individuele controle. Gegevens worden samengebracht in categorieën en worden enkel gepubliceerd in samengevatte vorm. Individuele gegevens blijven vertrouwelijk en worden in geen geval vrijgegeven aan derden.

Het correct invullen van de enquête helpt ons om de sector zo juist mogelijk in kaart te brengen. U zou ons erg helpen door deel te nemen aan deze enquête.

Indien u liever deze vragenlijst op papier ontvangt, kan u ons contacteren via fish.forms@ilvo.vlaanderen.be.

Hartelijk dank voor uw deelname!

¹[Europese Verordening \(EC\) No 885/2008](#)

Er zijn 20 vragen in deze enquête



Algemeen

1 [Contact gegevens]

Contactgegevens Bedrijf

*

Vul uw antwoord(en) hier in

Bedrijf	<input type="text"/>
Straat en Nr	<input type="text"/>
Gemeente	<input type="text"/>
Postcode	<input type="text"/>
Tel. (algemeen)	<input type="text"/>
E-mail (algemeen)	<input type="text"/>
Website	<input type="text"/>

2 [Contactpersoon]Gegevens contactpersoon *

Vul uw antwoord(en) hier in

Naam	<input type="text"/>
Functie	<input type="text"/>
Tel.	<input type="text"/>
E-mail	<input type="text"/>

3 [Definitie verwerking] Doet uw bedrijf aan visverwerking ?

Activiteiten die beschouwd worden als visverwerking:

- de verwerking en conservering van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: koelen, diepvriezen, drogen, roken, koken, zouten, pekelen, inblikken, enz.
- de vervaardiging van producten op basis van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: visfilets en ander visvlees, vislevers, hom en kuit, kaviaar en kaviaarsurrogaten, enz.
- de productie van vismeel voor de menselijke consumptie of voor diervoeder
- de productie van meel, poeders, pellets en andere producten van vis, van schaaldieren, van weekdieren of van andere ongewervelde waterdieren, niet geschikt voor de menselijke consumptie
- de vervaardiging van bereide maaltijden die vis, schaal- en weekdieren bevatten

Eveneens:

- de activiteiten van schepen waarop alleen vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd
- de verwerking van zeealgen

Deze definitie omvat niet:

- de vervaardiging van preparaten voor soep of voor bouillon en bereide soep en bouillon die vis bevatten
- de vervaardiging van extracten en sappen van vis of van schaal- en weekdieren
- de activiteiten van schepen waarop zowel wordt gevist, als vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd
- de verwerking van walvissen op schepen die zich uitsluitend met de verwerking en het conserveren bezighouden of in visfabrieken aan land
- de productie van oliën en vetten afkomstig van zeedieren en -planten

*

Kies a.u.b. een van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- ☐ Ja
- ☐ Nee

4 [Activiteiten]

Activiteiten in het bedrijf

Wat zijn de activiteiten binnen het bedrijf?

Geef in het kader een inschatting van hoeveel percent van de totale omzet afkomstig is van deze activiteit en hoeveel percent van de totale mankracht ingezet wordt voor deze activiteit.

Duid een "0" aan indien deze activiteit niet van toepassing is voor uw bedrijf.

*

	% Omzet	% Mankracht
Visverwerking	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Doorverkoop vis groothandel	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Doorverkoop vis detailhandel	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Aquacultuur	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Vleesverwerking	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Doorverkoop vlees	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Verpakking	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Catering	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Andere	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

5 [AndereAct]

Welke andere activiteit is van toepassing voor het bedrijf?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

((Activiteiten_SQ009_SQ001.NAOK > "0")) or ((Activiteiten_SQ009_SQ002.NAOK > "0"))

Vul uw antwoord hier in:

Visverwerking

6 [Verwerking type]

Welk type verwerking doet het bedrijf? Opmerkingen kunnen in het bijhorend kader toegevoegd worden.

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '3 [Definitie verwerking]' (Doet uw bedrijf aan visverwerking ? Activiteiten die beschouwd worden als visverwerking: - de verwerking en conservering van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: koelen, diepvriezen, drogen, roken, koken, zouten, pekelen, inblikken, enz. - de vervaardiging van producten op basis van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: visfilets en ander visvlees, vislevers, hom en kuit, kaviaar en kaviaarsurrogaten, enz. - de productie van vismeel voor de menselijke consumptie of voor diervoeder - de productie van meel, poeders, pellets en andere producten van vis, van schaaldieren, van weekdieren of van andere ongewervelde waterdieren, niet geschikt voor de menselijke consumptie - de vervaardiging van bereide maaltijden die vis, schaal- en weekdieren bevatten Eveneens: - de activiteiten van schepen waarop alleen vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van zeealgen Deze definitie omvat niet: - de vervaardiging van preparaten voor soep of voor bouillon en bereide soep en bouillon die vis bevatten - de vervaardiging van extracten en sappen van vis of van schaal- en weekdieren - de activiteiten van schepen waarop zowel wordt gevisd, als vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van walvissen op schepen die zich uitsluitend met de verwerking en het conserveren bezighouden of in visfabrieken aan land - de productie van oliën en vetten afkomstig van zeedieren en -planten)

Selecteer alle toepasselijke antwoorden en geef uw commentaar:

☐ Fileren	
☐ Koelen	
☐ Invriezen	
☐ Drogen	
☐ Roken	
☐ Koken	
☐ Bereide maaltijden	
☐ Vissalades	
☐ Inblikken	
☐ Pekelen	
☐ Zouten	
☐ Bouillon	
☐ Vismeel	
☐ Kaviaar en kaviaarsurrogaten	
Andere:	

7 [HoofdAct]

Wat is de belangrijkste visverwerkende activiteit die ondernomen wordt?

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

((Definitie verwerking.NAOK == "Y"))

Kies a.u.b. een van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- ☐ Fileren
- ☐ Koelen
- ☐ Invriezen
- ☐ Drogen
- ☐ Roken
- ☐ Koken
- ☐ Bereide maaltijden
- ☐ Vissalades
- ☐ Inblikken
- ☐ Pekelen
- ☐ Zouten
- ☐ Bouillon
- ☐ Vismeel
- ☐ Kaviaar en kaviaarsurrogaten
- ☐ Andere

8 [Soort]Welke vis, schaal- en weekdieren worden gebruikt voor de activiteiten van het bedrijf?

Selecteer alles wat voldoet

- ☐ Alaska Pollak
- ☐ Forel
- ☐ Grijze garnaal
- ☐ Griet
- ☐ Haaien
- ☐ Haring
- ☐ Heek
- ☐ Heilbot
- ☐ Horsmakreel
- ☐ Inktvis (Octopus)
- ☐ Kabeljauw
- ☐ Koolvis (zwarte)
- ☐ Kreeft
- ☐ Langoustine/ Noorse kreeft
- ☐ Makreel

- ☐ Mosselen
- ☐ Paling
- ☐ Pangasius
- ☐ Pijlinktvis
- ☐ Pladijs
- ☐ Pollak (witte koolvis)
- ☐ Rode Poon
- ☐ Rog
- ☐ Roodbaars
- ☐ Roze garnaal
- ☐ Sardien
- ☐ Schar
- ☐ Schelvis
- ☐ Scampi en gamba
- ☐ Sint-Jacobsnoten

- ☐ Tarbot
- ☐ Tilapia
- ☐ Tong
- ☐ Tonijn

- ☐ Tongschar
- ☐ Victoriabaars
- ☐ Wijting
- ☐ Zalm
- ☐ Zeebaars
- ☐ Zeebrasem
- ☐ Zeeduivel / lotte
- ☐ Zeekat
- ☐ Zeewolf
- ☐ Andere:

9 [Specialisatie]

Specialiseert u zich in bepaalde soorten vis, schaal- of weekdieren?

Kies a.u.b. een van de volgende mogelijkheden:

- ☐ Ja
- ☐ Nee

10 [HoofdSoort]In welke soorten specialiseert u zich? Geef maximum 3 antwoorden

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '9 [Specialisatie]' (Specialiseert u zich in bepaalde soorten vis, schaal- of weekdieren?)

Kies tussen de 1 en 3 antwoorden

Selecteer alles wat voldoet

- ☐ Alaska Pollak
- ☐ Forel
- ☐ Grijze gamaal
- ☐ Griet
- ☐ Haaien
- ☐ Haring
- ☐ Heek
- ☐ Heilbot
- ☐ Horsmakreel
- ☐ Inktvis (Octopus)
- ☐ Kabeljauw
- ☐ Koolvis (zwarte)
- ☐ Kreeft
- ☐ Langoustine/ Noorse kreeft
- ☐ Makreel
- ☐ Mosselen
- ☐ Paling
- ☐ Pangasius
- ☐ Pijlinktvis
- ☐ Pladijs
- ☐ Pollak (witte koolvis)
- ☐ Rode Poon
- ☐ Rog
- ☐ Roodbaars
- ☐ Roze gamaal
- ☐ Sardien
- ☐ Schar
- ☐ Schelvis
- ☐ Scampi en gamba
- ☐ Sint-Jacobsnoten
- ☐ Tarbot

- ☐ Tilapia
- ☐ Tong
- ☐ Tonijn
- ☐ Tongschar
- ☐ Victoriabaars
- ☐ Wijting
- ☐ Zalm
- ☐ Zeebaars
- ☐ Zeebrasem
- ☐ Zeeduivel / lotte
- ☐ Zeekat
- ☐ Zeewolf
- ☐ Andere:

11 [Origine] Vanwaar komen uw vis, schaal- of weekdieren?

Selecteer alle toepasselijke antwoorden en geef uw commentaar:

☐ Visveiling Zeebrugge

☐ Visveiling Oostende

☐ Visveiling Nieuwpoort

☐ Buitenlandse veiling

(specifieer)

☐ Buitenland (specifieer)

Andere:

☐ Visveiling Zeebrugge	<input type="text"/>
☐ Visveiling Oostende	<input type="text"/>
☐ Visveiling Nieuwpoort	<input type="text"/>
☐ Buitenlandse veiling (specifieer)	<input type="text"/>
☐ Buitenland (specifieer)	<input type="text"/>
Andere:	<input type="text"/>

12 [OrigineLand]

Uit welk land komt de aangekochte vis?

Selecteer alles wat voldoet

- ☐ België
- ☐ China
- ☐ IJsland
- ☐ Ierland
- ☐ Frankrijk
- ☐ Nederland

- ☐ Noorwegen
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Spanje
- ☐ Verenigd Koninkrijk
- ☐ Vietnam
- ☐ Andere:

13 [Destination]

Aan wie/waar verkoopt u uw visproduct?

Selecteer alle toepasselijke antwoorden en geef uw commentaar:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| ☐ Supermarkt (specifieer) | <input type="text"/> |
| ☐ Vishandel | <input type="text"/> |
| ☐ Buitenland (specifieer) | <input type="text"/> |
| ☐ Restaurant | <input type="text"/> |
| ☐ Traiteur | <input type="text"/> |
| Andere: <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

14 [Duurzaam]Gebruikt u vis, schaal- en weekdieren met een duurzaamheidslabel? Zo ja, welk(e) label(s)?

Selecteer alles wat voldoet

- ☐ Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)
- ☐ Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)
- ☐ Responsible Fishing Management
- ☐ Friends of the Sea
- ☐ GlobalGAP
- ☐ Naturland
- ☐ Dolphin Safe
- ☐ Debio
- ☐ Fairfish
- ☐ Fish4Future

☐ Andere:

Boekhoudkundige vragen

Dit deel van de enquête betreft gegevens van het boekjaar 2013.

Indien u geen boekjaar hebt, kan u gebruik maken van uw fiscale gegevens om dit deel van de enquête in te vullen.

15 [Referentiejaar]

Geef de datum van het einde van uw boekjaar (bijvoorbeeld 31 december 2013). Indien u geen boekjaar hebt, kan u uw fiscale referentiedatum gebruiken.

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '3 [Definitie verwerking]' (Doet uw bedrijf aan visverwerking ? Activiteiten die beschouwd worden als visverwerking: - de verwerking en conservering van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: koelen, diepvriezen, drogen, roken, koken, zouten, pekelen, inblikken, enz. - de vervaardiging van producten op basis van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: visfilets en ander visvlees, vislevers, hom en kuit, kaviaar en kaviaarsurrogaten, enz. - de productie van vismeel voor de menselijke consumptie of voor diervoeder - de productie van meel, poeders, pellets en andere producten van vis, van schaaldieren, van weekdieren of van andere ongewervelde waterdieren, niet geschikt voor de menselijke consumptie - de vervaardiging van bereide maaltijden die vis, schaal- en weekdieren bevatten Eveneens: - de activiteiten van schepen waarop alleen vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van zeealgen Deze definitie omvat niet: - de vervaardiging van preparaten voor soep of voor bouillon en bereide soep en bouillon die vis bevatten - de vervaardiging van extracten en sappen van vis of van schaal- en weekdieren - de activiteiten van schepen waarop zowel wordt gevist, als vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van walvissen op schepen die zich uitsluitend met de verwerking en het conserveren bezighouden of in visfabrieken aan land - de productie van oliën en vetten afkomstig van zeedieren en -planten)

Vul een datum in:

16 [Bedrijfsopbrengsten]

Bedrijfsopbrengsten (Euro)

Cijfer tussen haakjes verwijst naar de code zoals terug te vinden in de jaarrekeningen

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '3 [Definitie verwerking]' (Doet uw bedrijf aan visverwerking ? Activiteiten die beschouwd worden als visverwerking: - de verwerking en conservering van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: koelen, diepvriezen, drogen, roken, koken, zouten, pekelen, inblikken, enz. - de vervaardiging van producten op basis van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: visfilets en ander visvlees, vislevers, hom en kuit, kaviaar en kaviaarsurrogaten, enz. - de productie van vismeel voor de menselijke consumptie of voor diervoeder - de productie van meel, poeders, pellets en andere producten van vis, van schaaldieren, van weekdieren of van andere ongewervelde waterdieren, niet geschikt voor de menselijke consumptie - de vervaardiging van bereide maaltijden die vis, schaal- en weekdieren bevatten Eveneens: - de activiteiten van schepen waarop alleen vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van zeealgen Deze definitie omvat niet: - de vervaardiging van preparaten voor soep of voor bouillon en bereide soep en bouillon die vis bevatten - de vervaardiging van extracten en sappen van vis of van schaal- en weekdieren - de activiteiten van schepen waarop zowel wordt gevist, als vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van walvissen op schepen die zich uitsluitend met de verwerking en het conserveren bezighouden of in visfabrieken aan land - de productie van oliën en vetten afkomstig van zeedieren en -planten)

Vul uw antwoord(en) hier in

Totale omzet (70)

Omzet uit visverwerking

Subsidies (73)

Andere opbrengsten (74)

Omzet = alles wat aan de klant wordt doorgerekend (zonder BTW), voor marktverkoop, goederen en diensten, inclusief kosten voor transport, verpakking, enz., ook al vallen deze, op factuur, eventueel in een andere categorie. Kortingen, terugbetalingen en afslagen dienen in mindering gebracht op het totaal.

Subsidies = ontvangen financiële steun van publieke autoriteiten of van instellingen van de Europese Unie die niet inbegrepen zijn in omzet

Andere opbrengsten = ander operationeel inkomen die niet in de omzet zitten

17 [Kosten]

Kosten (Euro)

Cijfer tussen haakjes verwijst naar de code zoals terug te vinden in de jaarrekeningen

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '3 [Definitie verwerking]' (Doet uw bedrijf aan visverwerking ? Activiteiten die beschouwd worden als visverwerking: - de verwerking en conservering van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: koelen, diepvriezen, drogen, roken, koken, zouten, pekelen, inblikken, enz. - de vervaardiging van producten op basis van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: visfilets en ander visvlees, vislevers, hom en kuit, kaviaar en kaviaarsurrogaten, enz. - de productie van vismeel voor de menselijke consumptie of voor diervoeder - de productie van meel, poeders, pellets en andere producten van vis, van schaaldieren, van weekdieren of van andere ongewervelde waterdieren, niet geschikt voor de menselijke consumptie - de vervaardiging van bereide maaltijden die vis, schaal- en weekdieren bevatten Eveneens: - de activiteiten van schepen waarop alleen vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van zeealgen Deze definitie omvat niet: - de vervaardiging van preparaten voor soep of voor bouillon en bereide soep en bouillon die vis bevatten - de vervaardiging van extracten en sappen van vis of van schaal- en weekdieren - de activiteiten van schepen waarop zowel wordt gevist, als vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van walvissen op schepen die zich uitsluitend met de verwerking en het conserveren bezighouden of in visfabrieken aan land - de productie van oliën en vetten afkomstig van zeedieren en -planten)

Vul uw antwoord(en) hier in

Aankoop grondstoffen (60)

Andere productiekosten (61)

Energiekosten (in 61)

Loonkosten (62)

Toegerekende waarde

onbetaalde arbeid

Afschrijvingen en

waardevermindering (63)

Aankoop grondstoffen = Alle aankopen van primaire of gedeeltelijk bewerkte grondstoffen (bijvoorbeeld vis), die in het transformatieproces aangewend worden.

Andere productiekosten = De waarde van alle goederen en diensten, andere dan de kosten voor tewerkstelling. Het betreft onder meer: energie, grondstoffen, gebruiksgoederen, water, onderhoud en herstel van toestellen en machines, kantoorbenodigdheden, opdrachten uitgevoerd door derden, kosten voor boekhoudkundige en rechtsbijstand, bankkosten (exclusief betalingen op interest), verzekeringspremies, kosten voor vergaderingen, bijdragen aan beroepsorganisaties, verzendkosten, telecomunicatie (telefoon, fax en internet), reclame, huurgelden, verpakking enz.

Energiekosten = Alle aankopen van gas, elektriciteit, olie en brandstof, voor zover ze als energiebron gebruikt worden.

Toegerekende waarde onbetaalde arbeid = de waarde van de arbeid geleverd door mensen die onbetaalde arbeid leveren en werken op een regelmatige basis. Te schatten door aantal gewerkte uren x gemiddeld bruto uurloon

18 [Resultaten]

Resultaten (Euro)

Cijfer tussen haakjes verwijst naar de code zoals terug te vinden in de jaarrekeningen

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '3 [Definitie verwerking]' (Doet uw bedrijf aan visverwerking? Activiteiten die beschouwd worden als visverwerking: - de verwerking en conservering van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: koelen, diepvriezen, drogen, roken, koken, zouten, pekelen, inblikken, enz. - de vervaardiging van producten op basis van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: visfilets en ander visvlees, vislevers, hom en kuit, kaviaar en kaviaarsurrogaten, enz. - de productie van vismeel voor de menselijke consumptie of voor diervoeder - de productie van meel, poeders, pellets en andere producten van vis, van schaaldieren, van weekdieren of van andere ongewervelde waterdieren, niet geschikt voor de menselijke consumptie - de vervaardiging van bereide maaltijden die vis, schaal- en weekdieren bevatten Eveneens: - de activiteiten van schepen waarop alleen vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van zeealgen Deze definitie omvat niet: - de vervaardiging van preparaten voor soep of voor bouillon en bereide soep en bouillon die vis bevatten - de vervaardiging van extracten en sappen van vis of van schaal- en weekdieren - de activiteiten van schepen waarop zowel wordt gevisd, als vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van walvissen op schepen die zich uitsluitend met de verwerking en het conserveren bezighouden of in visfabrieken aan land - de productie van oliën en vetten afkomstig van zeedieren en -planten)

Vul uw antwoord(en) hier in

Financiële kost (65)	
Financieel inkomen (75)	
Uitzonderlijke kost (66)	
Uitzonderlijk inkomen (76)	
Totale waarde van de activa (20/58)	
Aanschaffingen (8169)	
Overdrachten en buitengebruikstellingen (8179)	
Schulden (17/49)	

Financiële kosten = interesten, commissies en kosten verbonden aan schulden (bijvoorbeeld door financieren met vreemd vermogen)

Financiële inkomen = interesten op uitbetaalde leningen, opbrengsten van beleggingen.

Uitzonderlijke kosten en inkomen = die niet te wijten zijn aan de normale activiteiten van het bedrijf.

Totaal waarde van de Activa = totaal van de balans of kapitaalwaarde (waarde van alle bezittingen van de onderneming)

Aanschaffingen = aankoop van materiële vaste activa gedurende het jaar (gebouwen, machines en installaties, transportmiddelen, inventaris)

Overdrachten en buitengebruikstellingen = verkoop van materiële vaste activa gedurende het jaar

Schulden = alle schulden (op ten hoogste één jaar, schulden op meer dan één jaar en overlopende rekeningen).

19 [Tewerkstelling]

Tewerkstellingen (Aantal)

Cijfer tussen haakjes verwijst naar de code zoals terug te vinden op de sociale balans

Beantwoord deze vraag alleen als aan de volgende voorwaarden is voldaan:

Antwoord was 'Ja' bij vraag '3 [Definitie verwerking]' (Doet uw bedrijf aan visverwerking ? Activiteiten die beschouwd worden als visverwerking: - de verwerking en conservering van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: koelen, diepvriezen, drogen, roken, koken, zouten, pekelen, inblikken, enz. - de vervaardiging van producten op basis van vis en van schaal- en weekdieren: visfilets en ander visvlees, vislevers, hom en kuit, kaviaar en kaviaarsurrogaten, enz. - de productie van vismeel voor de menselijke consumptie of voor diervoeder - de productie van meel, poeders, pellets en andere producten van vis, van schaaldieren, van weekdieren of van andere ongewervelde waterdieren, niet geschikt voor de menselijke consumptie - de vervaardiging van bereide maaltijden die vis, schaal- en weekdieren bevatten Eveneens: - de activiteiten van schepen waarop alleen vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van zeealgen Deze definitie omvat niet: - de vervaardiging van preparaten voor soep of voor bouillon en bereide soep en bouillon die vis bevatten - de vervaardiging van extracten en sappen van vis of van schaal- en weekdieren - de activiteiten van schepen waarop zowel wordt gevist, als vis wordt verwerkt en geconserveerd - de verwerking van walvissen op schepen die zich uitsluitend met de verwerking en het conserveren bezighouden of in visfabrieken aan land - de productie van oliën en vetten afkomstig van zeedieren en -planten)

Vul uw antwoord(en) hier in

Aantal werknemers (105)

Mannelijke werknemers (120)

Vrouwelijke werknemers (121)

VTE (100)

VTE mannelijke werknemers

VTE vrouwelijke werknemers

Totaal aantal actieven binnen
het bedrijf (inclusief werkgever
(s))

Totaal VTE (inclusief
werkgever(s))

VTE = Aantal voltijdse equivalenten; Bijvoorbeeld: 2 half-tijdse werknemers vormen samen 1 VTE. Wordt berekent op basis van aantal gewerkte uren

Totaal aantal actieven binnen bedrijf en Totaal VTE => inclusief werkgever(s), seizoensarbeiders, partners die regelmatig bijdragen, onbetaalde werkende familieleden en betaalde stagiairs

Algemene Opmerkingen

20 [Opmerkingen]

**Heeft u nog opmerkingen of suggesties in verband met deze enquête?
Vond u alles duidelijk? We werken eraan om deze bevraging te
verbeteren en appreciëren daarom uw reacties ten zeerste.**

Vul uw antwoord hier in:

Erg bedankt voor uw medewerking. We stellen uw deelname erg op prijs.

Heeft u nog vragen? Aarzel dan niet om contact op te nemen:

ILVO-Visserij, Ankerstraat 1, 8400 Oostende

Tel: +32 (0)59 56 98 75

E-mail: fish.forms@ilvo.vlaanderen.be

Katrien Verlé

Routebeschrijving



ILVO respecteert uw recht op privacy. Individuele gegevens worden nooit vrijgegeven aan derden. Door deze enquête in te vullen, verleent u aan ILVO het recht om deze gegevens gratis en onbeperkt in tijd te verwerken en te publiceren onder geaggregeerde vorm.

Verstuur uw enquête

Bedankt voor uw deelname aan deze enquête.

Annex 4: DEROGATION Collection of economic variables aquaculture

From: EC ARES NOREPLY <DIGIT-NOREPLYARES@ec.europa.eu>

Sent: woensdag 12 maart 2014 11:41

To: Els Torreele' (els.torreele@ilvo.vlaanderen.be)

Cc: GARZON Isabelle (MARE); DRUKKER Bas (MARE); URBANSKA Magdalena (MARE); BORG Greta (MARE-EXT)

Subject: Ares(2014)685516 - FW: Aquaculture data collection in Belgium - derogation

Sent by KNAPP Amelie (MARE) <Amelie.KNAPP@ec.europa.eu>. All responses have to be sent

to this email address.

Envoyé par KNAPP Amelie (MARE) <Amelie.KNAPP@ec.europa.eu> . Toutes les réponses doivent être effectuées à cette adresse électronique.

Dear Els,

Belgium has requested a derogation to provide socio-economic data on aquaculture on the basis that:

- 1) You only have freshwater (FW) aquaculture in Belgium and under the DCF regulation it is not mandatory to collect socio-economic data on FW aquaculture
- 2) Although you do gather data on part of the FW aquaculture sector (on a voluntary basis), you have to date only gathered data on 3 (FW) aquaculture companies so confidentiality issues arise to share the data with end users.

On this basis, we can grant Belgium a derogation to provide the FW aquaculture data you do collect to end users, but we would like to remind you that you should nevertheless provide meta-data about the sector and the data you do collect, in the Annual Reports (as noted in several exchanges between DG MARE and Belgium). We would also like to take this opportunity to remind you that when the DCF revision enters into force, data collection on FW aquaculture may become mandatory so it may be advisable that Belgium already starts planning towards that end, for example by carrying out further work to identify the full population of (FW) aquaculture facilities in your member State.

Best wishes,

Amelie

AMELIE KNAPP

Science and Policy Officer

European Commission

DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Unit C3: Structural action: Ireland, Spain, France, Portugal and UK. Horizontal management of data collection.

J79 02/076

B-1049 Brussels/Belgium

+32 2 297 87 27

amelie.knapp@ec.europa.eu

Annex 5: Bi-Lateral agreements

1. BEL – UK Bilateral Agreement

Bilateral Agreement between the UK (Cefas) and Belgium (ILVO-Fisheries) for the collection of length and age samples in accordance with EC Regulation 665/2008, laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008, and its Commission Decision 2010/93/EU.

Agreement:

The UK and Belgium have agreed that samples of fish landed by Belgian vessels into the UK and transported for first sale into Belgium will be sampled upon arrival in the Belgian auctions by ILVO - Fisheries as part of the Belgian National Programme under the requirements of the EC Data Collection Framework (199/2008). The eventual additional sampling costs will be covered within the Belgian National Sampling Programme from 2011-2013. This agreement builds on the practice which has been already adopted and carried out since 2004.

In addition Belgium has agreed to provide age determination for all turbot (*Psetta maxima*) and brill (*Scophthalmus rhombus*) otoliths collected by the UK as part of the UK National Programme. In return the UK (Cefas) will undertake the age determination of VIIa cod (*Gadus morhua*) otoliths collected as part of the Belgian National Programme.

Description of sampling:

Landings: - Sampling will be for length and age of landings, sampling will be carried out in accordance with the Belgian National Sampling Programme.

Age determination: - Sampling will be carried out at the levels required within the National Sampling Programmes of UK and Belgium.

Sampling Intensity:

Levels and coverage at the metier level will be as agreed at the annual co-ordination meetings of RCMs NS&EA and NA.

Data responsibility:

Both countries will be responsible for submitting the data to the relevant ICES Expert Groups, and to the EC under the requirements of its Data Collection Framework. The aged samples are to be made available for the deadlines required by the relevant ICES Expert groups, and the EC.

Contact persons:

In the UK (Cefas) Jon Elson , jon.elson@cefas.co.uk

In Belgium (ILVO-Fisheries) : els.torreele@ilvo.vlaanderen.be

Signatures:

For UK (Cefas)

For Belgium (ILVO-Fisheries)

Carl O'Brien
Fisheries Division Director National Correspondent

Date: Date:

2. **BEL – SWE bilateral agreement**

Sept 2014

Bilateral Agreement between ILVO, Belgium and SwAM, Sweden, for the collection of length and age samples collected in the IBTS survey in accordance with EC Regulation 665/2008, laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008, and its Commission Decision 2010/93/EC.

Agreement:

This agreement has been established to optimize and exchange the age reading expertise for species collected in the IBTS survey. A list of species are collected during the survey according to the Manual for the International Bottom Trawl Surveys ICES CM 2000/D:07, but for some species only a small amount are caught and there is a need for collaboration and task sharing. No additional sampling costs are involved and costs for analysis will be covered in the National Sampling Programme for 2014-2016.

Description of sampling:

Age samples will be collected during the IBTS survey according to the manual (ICES CM 2000/D:07). Sweden will sample otoliths of Sole which will be stored in paperbags (with relevant data as agreed between the responsible readers and needed for the reading) and sent to Belgium for age reading.

Sampling Intensity:

Sole (*Solea solea*) - Sweden sends the otoliths collected during the IBTS q1 and q3 survey to Belgium for age reading. App 50 -100 individuals per year. Belgium sends the results of the age readings together with the otoliths at the latest in December each year.

Data responsibility:

Sweden is responsible for submitting the data to the relevant ICES Expert Groups, and to the EC under the requirements of its Data Collection Framework.

Contact persons:

For Sweden: Barbara Bland (barbara.bland@slu.se) +46 10 478 4013

For Belgium: Els Torreele (els.torreele@ilvo.vlaanderen.be) Tel +32 59 56 98 33

Signatures:

For

For SwaM

Els Torreele

National Correspondent

Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research

Animal Sciences Unit –

Fisheries and Aquatic Production

Ankerstraat 1

8400 Oostende

Tel +32 59 56 98 33

Fax +32 59 33 06 29

GSM +32 (0)472 31 24 88

els.torreele@ilvo.vlaanderen.be

www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be

Anna Hasslow

National Correspondent

Swedish Agency for Marine and
Water Management

3. BEL – DK bilateral agreement

Agreement between the Danish Institute for Marine Research and the Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO-Fisheries), Belgium concerning collection of fisheries data in 2009 and 2010

In accordance with the Data Collection Regulation (DCR) (Commission Regulation 199/2008, Commission Regulation 665/2008 and Commission Decision (2008/949/EC)) Denmark and Belgium have agreed entering co-operation on collection of fisheries data. This agreement has been established due to common interests in the fisheries in the Skagerrak (Division IIIa North), the North Sea (Division II) and the Baltic for brill and turbot.

Agreement:

It has been agreed that Belgium will conduct the age reading of all brill and turbot sampled by Denmark in the Skagerrak and North Sea from the IBTS survey and the commercial harbour and at sea sampling. In return Denmark will sample genetic samples from 50-70 individuals of brill and turbot from the IBTS survey and commercial sampling.

ANNEX 1

Species: Turbot

In area: **North Sea, Skagerrak, Kattegat and Baltic**

In accordance with (Commission Regulation 199/2008, Commission Regulation 665/2008 and Commission Decision (2008/949/EC)) countries that receive foreign landings are responsible to sample those.

In year: **2009 and 2010**

Flag country: **Denmark**

Landings (2009): 760 (tons)

Sampling country: Denmark

The sampling intensity should be in accordance with the stated programme level and sampling will be carried out in accordance with sampling alternative 3 as stated below.

Based on last year's landings the sampling effort for this species/stock would be:

No of age readings in total: **100**

No of length measurements: **300**

No of individual weight per sample: **0**

If landings decrease or increase the amount of samples will be adjusted accordingly.

Sampling alternatives:

Receiving country will perform sampling in one of the two following alternatives:

1. Receiving country will perform sampling in accordance with the sampling scheme (attached to this agreement) defined by flag country. Receiving country will then deliver raw-data (length, weight and information about the landing) and material for ageing, to the flag country.
2. Receiving country will perform sampling in accordance with their national sampling procedure. Receiving country will then deliver data as raised No/age within each strata.
3. The sampling method is described as follows:

Denmark obtains the samples by market sampling from landings. Belgium is responsible for submitting the data to relevant ICES WG and to the EC.

Measurement: cm class

Data will be delivered to Belgium regularly and at latest 1 February 2010

Name of contact person in:
Receiving country:

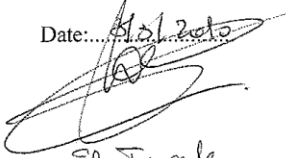
Annemie Zenner
Research scientist
Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research
Unit Animal Sciences - Fisheries
Ankerstraat 1, B-8400 Oostende, Belgium
Tel. + 32 59 34 22 50 (operator)
Fax. + 32 59 33 06 29
annemie.zenner@ilvo.vlaanderen.be
<http://www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be>

Flag country:
Stina Bjørk Stenersen Hansen
DTU Aqua
Danmarks Tekniske Universitet
Institut for Akvatiske Ressourcer
Charlottenlund Slot
Jægersborg Allé 12920 Charlottenlund
Tel. + 33963385
sb@aqu.dtu.dk
www.aqua.dtu.dk

Signatures:

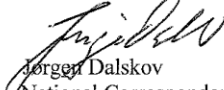
For the:
Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research

Date: 15/2/10


Elh Tamele
i/o. National Correspondent
ILVO - Fisheries

For DTU Aqua

Date: 9/2-10


Jørgen Dalskov
National Correspondent
National Institute of Aquatic
Resources

Annex 6

Questionnaire Recreational fisheries



Enquête recreatieve zeevisserij

1. Algemene gegevens

Geboortejaar:

Beroep:

Geslacht: M / V

Postcode:

- ☐ Bediende
- ☐ Arbeider
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Werkloos
- ☐ Zelfstandig
- ☐ Gepensioneerd

- 1.1. Waarom gaat u vissen? (sociaal contact, de vis,...)
- 1.2. Bent u ooit professioneel visser geweest? Ja / Nee
- 1.3. Hoe lang doet u al aan strand en/of zeevissen?
- 1.4. Doet u aan wedstrijdzeevissen? Ja / Nee
- 1.5. Doet u aan zeevissen buiten wedstrijden? Ja / Nee
- 1.6. Vist u soms in het buitenland? Ja / Nee
- 1.7. Bent u in het buitenland al bevraagd over uw recreatief zeevissen? Ja / Nee
- 1.8. Welk budget spendeert u gemiddeld aan het zeevissen per jaar?
Bvb. Vistuig, aas, horeca, kledij, veiligheid... (indien u een eigen boot heeft, boot
gerelateerde kosten niet meerekenen)

Aan de kust

- ☐ 1-250 euro
- ☐ 250-500 euro
- ☐ 500-1000 euro
- ☐ Meer dan 1000 euro

In het binnenland

- ☐ 1-250 euro
- ☐ 250-500 euro
- ☐ 500-1000 euro
- ☐ Meer dan 1000 euro

Hebt u een eigen boot?

Indien ja, ga naar deel 2.

Indien nee, ga naar deel 3.



2. Eigen boot

2.1. Beschrijving vaartuig:

Is uw boot gemotoriseerd Ja / Nee

Type (vb: zeilboot, zeekajak, ...) :

Merk :

Haven / of trailer :

Afmetingen :

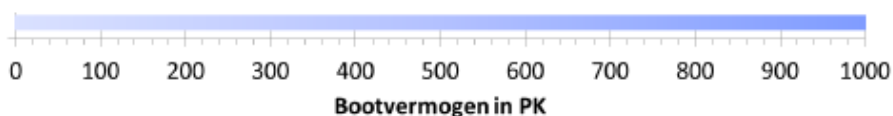
Max aantal passagiers :

Gebruik visvinder : Ja / Nee

Gebruikt vistuig : ☐ Hengel ☐ Sleeptuig ☐ Passief tuig

Aantal hengelmokers :

Duid het motorvermogen (in PK) aan :



2.2. Neemt u visvrienden mee aan boord? Ja / Nee

Indien ja, hoeveel gemiddeld per trip?

- ☐ 0 ☐ 1-2 ☐ 2-4 ☐ meer dan 4

2.3. Hoeveel spendeert u gemiddeld per jaar aan

Vaste kosten (onderhoud, ligplaats, trailer, ...)	Brandstof
☐ 0 - 2000 euro	☐ 0 - 1000 euro
☐ 2000 - 4000 euro	☐ 1000 - 2000 euro
☐ 4000 - 6000 euro	☐ 2000 - 3000 euro
☐ Meer dan 6000 euro	☐ Meer dan 3000 euro
Indien meer hoeveel ongeveer?	Indien meer hoeveel ongeveer?
.....	

3. Hengelen

Hengelt u?	Indien nee, ga naar deel 6 (p11).
	Indien ja, vul onderstaande vragen in.

3.1. Koopt u uw aas of verzamelt/maakt u het zelf?

- ☐ kopen
 ☐ zelf verzamelen / maken

3.2. Welk type aas gebruikt u?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| ☐ Kunstaas | ☐ Haring |
| ☐ Pieren (zeepier, zagers, ...) | ☐ Krabben |
| ☐ Sprot | ☐ Schelpen |
| ☐ Spiering | ☐ Mosselen |
| ☐ Andere: | |

Indien u gaat zeehengelen met de boot van een vriend of een gehuurde boot:

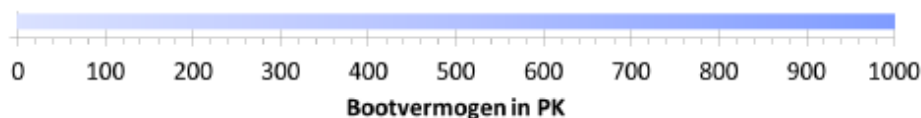
3.3. Gaat u mee met een vriend die een boot heeft en/of gaat u mee met een gehuurde boot met bemanning?

- ☐ Vriend
☐ Gehuurde boot: ☐ met kapitein ☐ zonder kapitein

3.4. Wat is de vertrekhaven van de boot?

3.5. Hoeveel vissers zijn er gemiddeld mee aan boord?

3.6. Wat is het vermogen van de boot/boten? Duid aan:



3.7. Wordt er een visvinder gebruikt?..... Ja / Nee / Ik weet het niet

Hengelt u	op zee	Vul deel 4 in (p4)
	op strand / pier / staketsel / ...,	Vul deel 5 in (p8)

4. Zeehengelen

4.1. Op welke locaties vist u op welke soorten en wat zijn de voor- en nadelen van deze locaties

OP ZEE	Hoe vaak	Voordeel	Nadeel	Soorten				Andere soorten:	Opmerkingen
Zandbanken	☐ Nooit ☐ Soms ☐ Vaak ☐ Altijd	☐ Veel vis ☐ Weinig concurrentie ☐ Weinig controle ☐ Dichtbij	☐ Weinig vis ☐ Te ver ☐ Veel controle ☐ Moeilijk vissen ☐ Veiligheid	☐ Kabeljauw / Gul ☐ Zeebaars ☐ Steenbolk	☐ Makreel ☐ Wijting ☐ Kongeraal ☐ Koolvis	☐ Schar ☐ Tong ☐ Schol ☐ Bot	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		
Wrakken	☐ Nooit ☐ Soms ☐ Vaak ☐ Altijd	☐ Veel vis ☐ Weinig concurrentie ☐ Weinig controle ☐ Dichtbij	☐ Weinig vis ☐ Te ver ☐ Veel controle ☐ Moeilijk vissen ☐ Veiligheid	☐ Kabeljauw / Gul ☐ Zeebaars ☐ Steenbolk	☐ Makreel ☐ Wijting ☐ Kongeraal ☐ Koolvis	☐ Schar ☐ Tong ☐ Schol ☐ Bot	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		
Windmolen-gebied	☐ Nooit ☐ Soms ☐ Vaak ☐ Altijd	☐ Veel vis ☐ Weinig concurrentie ☐ Weinig controle ☐ Dichtbij	☐ Weinig vis ☐ Te ver ☐ Veel controle ☐ Moeilijk vissen ☐ Veiligheid	☐ Kabeljauw / Gul ☐ Zeebaars ☐ Steenbolk	☐ Makreel ☐ Wijting ☐ Kongeraal ☐ Koolvis	☐ Schar ☐ Tong ☐ Schol ☐ Bot	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		
Ander:	☐ Nooit ☐ Soms ☐ Vaak ☐ Altijd	☐ Veel vis ☐ Weinig concurrentie ☐ Weinig controle ☐ Dichtbij	☐ Weinig vis ☐ Te ver ☐ Veel controle ☐ Moeilijk vissen ☐ Veiligheid	☐ Kabeljauw / Gul ☐ Zeebaars ☐ Steenbolk	☐ Makreel ☐ Wijting ☐ Kongeraal ☐ Koolvis	☐ Schar ☐ Tong ☐ Schol ☐ Bot	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		

4.2. Hoeveel kilo vis vangt u gemiddeld per vistrip, inclusief wedstrijdresultaten? (Met zeepaling bedoelen we hier Kongeraal)

Soort	Hoeveelheid (kg)												Hoeveel % overleeft teruggooi volgens u?					Aantal	
	Meegenomen						Teruggooi						0	25	50	75	100	Hengels	Haken per hengel
Kabeljauw / Gul	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Zeebaars	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Makreel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Wijting	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Steenbolk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Koolvis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Geep	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Schar	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Tong	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Schol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Kongeraal (Zeepaling)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Haaien (ook hondshaai)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Andere vissoorten	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		

4.3. Hebt u ooit controle gehad terwijl u aan het vissen was of bij aan wal komen?

Indien ja, heeft dit gevolgen gehad voor u? (bv.: boete, inbeslagname....)

.....

.....

4.4. Wat bepaalt of u gaat vissen?

☐ Getijden ☐ Windkracht / golfhoogte ☐ Wedstrijd ☐ Weer

☐ Windrichting ☐ Andere:

4.5. Hoeveel dagen per jaar gaat u vissen?

☐ 1 - 10 ☐ 10 - 20 ☐ 20 - 30 ☐ 30 - 40 ☐ 40 - 50

☐ Indien meer dan 50, hoeveel:

4.6. Hoelang duurt zo'n vistrip gemiddeld?

In uren: ☐ 1 - 4 ☐ 4 - 8 ☐ 8 - 12 ☐ 12 - 16 ☐ 16 - 20

4.7. Wanneer gaat u het vaakst vissen?

	Jan	Feb	Maart	April	Mei	Juni	Juli	Aug	Sep	Okt	Nov	Dec
In de week	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
In het weekend	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

4.8. Wat doet u met de vangst?

☐ Terugzetten ☐ Opeten ☐ Weggeven aan vrienden & familie

☐ Andere:

Indien u de keuze zou hebben om uw vangst te verkopen, zou u dit doen: Ja / Nee

5. Hengelen op land

5.1. Op welke locaties vist u op welke soorten en wat zijn de voor- en nadelen van deze locaties

OP LAND	Hoe vaak	Voordeel	Nadeel	Soorten				Andere soorten:	Opmerkingen
Pier of Staketsel	◦ Nooit	◦ Veel vis	◦ Weinig vis	◦ Kabeljauw	◦ Makreel	◦ Schar	◦		
	◦ Soms	◦ Weinig concurrentie	◦ Veel concurrentie	/ Gul	◦ Wijting	◦ Tong	◦		
	◦ Vaak	◦ Weinig controle	◦ Veel controle	◦ Zeebaars	◦ Kongeraal	◦ Schol	◦		
	◦ Altijd	◦ Weinig controle	◦ Moeilijk vissen	◦ Steenbolk	◦ Koolvis	◦ Bot	◦		
Strand	◦ Nooit	◦ Veel vis	◦ Weinig vis	◦ Kabeljauw	◦ Makreel	◦ Schar	◦		
	◦ Soms	◦ Weinig concurrentie	◦ Veel concurrentie	/ Gul	◦ Wijting	◦ Tong	◦		
	◦ Vaak	◦ Weinig controle	◦ Veel controle	◦ Zeebaars	◦ Kongeraal	◦ Schol	◦		
	◦ Altijd	◦ Weinig controle	◦ Moeilijk vissen	◦ Steenbolk	◦ Koolvis	◦ Bot	◦		
Kaaimuur	◦ Nooit	◦ Veel vis	◦ Weinig vis	◦ Kabeljauw	◦ Makreel	◦ Schar	◦		
	◦ Soms	◦ Weinig concurrentie	◦ Veel concurrentie	/ Gul	◦ Wijting	◦ Tong	◦		
	◦ Vaak	◦ Weinig controle	◦ Veel controle	◦ Zeebaars	◦ Kongeraal	◦ Schol	◦		
	◦ Altijd	◦ Weinig controle	◦ Moeilijk vissen	◦ Steenbolk	◦ Koolvis	◦ Bot	◦		
Golfbreker	◦ Nooit	◦ Veel vis	◦ Weinig vis	◦ Kabeljauw	◦ Makreel	◦ Schar	◦		
	◦ Soms	◦ Weinig concurrentie	◦ Veel concurrentie	/ Gul	◦ Wijting	◦ Tong	◦		
	◦ Vaak	◦ Weinig controle	◦ Veel controle	◦ Zeebaars	◦ Kongeraal	◦ Schol	◦		
	◦ Altijd	◦ Weinig controle	◦ Moeilijk vissen	◦ Steenbolk	◦ Koolvis	◦ Bot	◦		

5.2. Hoeveel kilo vis vangt u gemiddeld per vistrip, inclusief wedstrijdresultaten? (Met zeepaling bedoelen we hier Kongeraal)

Soort	Hoeveelheid (kg)												Hoeveel % overleeft teruggooi volgens u?					Aantal	
	Meegenomen						Teruggooi											Hengels	Haken per hengel
	0	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	> 20	0	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	> 20	0	25	50	75	100		
Kabeljauw / Gul	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Zeebaars	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Makreel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Wijting	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Steenbolk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Koolvis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Geep	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Schar	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Tong	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Schol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Kongeraal (Zeepaling)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Haaien (ook hondshaai)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
Andere vissoorten	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		

5.3. Hebt u ooit controle gehad tijdens of na het vissen?

Indien ja, heeft dit gevolgen gehad voor u? (bv.: boete, inbeslagname....)

.....

.....

5.4. Wat bepaalt of u gaat vissen?

- ☐ Getijden ☐ Windkracht / golfhoogte ☐ Wedstrijd ☐ Weer
- ☐ Windrichting ☐ Andere:

5.4. Hoeveel dagen per jaar gaat u vissen?

- ☐ 1 - 10 ☐ 10 - 20 ☐ 20 - 30 ☐ 30 - 40 ☐ 40 - 50

- ☐ Indien meer dan 50, hoeveel dan:

5.5. Hoelang duurt zo'n vistrip gemiddeld?

- In uren: ☐ 1 - 4 ☐ 4 - 8 ☐ 8 - 12 ☐ 12 - 16 ☐ 16 - 20

5.6. Wanneer gaat u het vaakst vissen?

	Jan	Feb	Maart	April	Mei	Juni	Juli	Aug	Sep	Okt	Nov	Dec
In de week	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
In het weekend	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

5.7. Wat doet u met de vangst?

- ☐ Terugzetten ☐ Opeten ☐ Weggeven aan vrienden & familie
- ☐ Andere:

Indien u de keuze zou hebben om uw vangst te verkopen, zou u dit doen: Ja / Nee

6. Andere vismethodes

6.1. Op welke locaties vist u, met welke methode?

Type visserij	Vismethode	Doelsoort	Locatie		Specifieke vragen				
Zeevisserij met sleepnet	° Boomkor		° Zandbanken		° Sleepduur	°	° Breedte		° Sorteerzeef
	° Borden		° Andere:		° Maaswijdte	°	° bovenpees	°	° Kookketel
			°		° Lengte boomkor	°	° Grootte borden	°	° Zeeflap
Strandvisserij met sleepnet	° Boomkor		° Pier / Staketsel	° Kaaimuur	° Sleepduur	°	° Breedte		° Sorteerzeef
	° Borden		° Strand	° Golfbreker	° Maaswijdte	°	° bovenpees	°	° Kookketel
	° Steeknet (duwen)				° Lengte boomkor	°	° Grootte borden	°	° Zeeflap
Passieve visserij	° Warrelnetten		° Zandbanken	° Andere:	° Tijd dat het tuig uit staat		° Aantal netten	°	
	° Geankerde kieuwnetten		° Wrakken	°		°	° Aantal potten	°	
	° Drijfnetten		° Windmolengebied	°	° Maaswijdte	°	° Aantal lijnen	°	
	° Staand want		° Pier / Staketsel	°	° Afmetingen net	°	° Aantal haken	°	
	° Longline		° Strand	°					
	° Potten		° Kaaimuur	°					
	° Andere:.....		° Golfbreker	°					
Vissen tijdens duiken	° Speer-vissen		° Zandbanken	° Wrakken					
	° Andere		° Windmolengebied						
Kruisnet-visserij			° Pier / Staketsel	° Kaaimuur					
			° Strand	° Golfbreker					
Mossels en schelpen verzamelen			° Pier / Staketsel	° Kaaimuur					
			° Strand	° Golfbreker					

6.2. Hoeveel kilo vis vangt u gemiddeld per vistrip, inclusief teruggooi? (Met zeepaling bedoelen we hier kongeraal)

Soort	Hoeveelheid (kg)												Hoeveel % overleeft teruggooi volgens u?				
	Meegenomen						Teruggooi										
	0	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	> 20	0	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	> 20	0	25	50	75	100
Kabeljauw / Gul	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Zeebaars	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Makreel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wijting	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Steenbolk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Koolvis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Geep	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Schar	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tong	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Schol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Kongeraal (=Zeepaling)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Haaien (ook hondshaai)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Garnaal	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mosselen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Krabben	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Kreeften	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Andere	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

6.3. Hebt u ooit controle gehad tijdens of na het vissen?

Indien ja, heeft dit gevolgen gehad voor u? (bv.: boete, in beslagname....)

.....

.....

6.4. Wat bepaalt of u gaat vissen?

- ☐ Getijden ☐ Windkracht / golfhoogte ☐ Wedstrijd ☐ Weer
- ☐ Windrichting ☐ Andere:.....

6.2. Hoeveel dagen per jaar gaat u vissen?

- ☐ 1 - 10 ☐ 10 - 20 ☐ 20 - 30 ☐ 30 - 40 ☐ 40 - 50
- ☐ Indien meer dan 50, hoeveel dan:

6.3. Hoelang duurt zo'n vistrip gemiddeld?

- In uren: ☐ 1 - 4 ☐ 4 - 8 ☐ 8 - 12 ☐ 12 - 16 ☐ 17 - 20

6.4. Wanneer gaat u het vaakst vissen?

	Jan	Feb	Maart	April	Mei	Juni	Juli	Aug	Sep	Okt	Nov	Dec
In de week	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
In het weekend	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

6.5. Wat doet u met de vangst?

- ☐ Terugzetten ☐ Opeten ☐ Weggeven aan vrienden & familie
- ☐ Andere:

Indien u de keuze zou hebben om uw vangst te verkopen, zou u dit doen: Ja / Nee

7. Windmolens

Dit jaar wordt er een in het kader van een thesis gekeken naar de windmolen parken op zee en hun effect op de visserij. Gelieve deze vragen dan ook zeker in te vullen.

- 7.1. Gaat u in de buurt van de windmolenparken vissen? ja / nee
Waarom wel/niet?

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- 7.2. Ziet u een effect van de windmolens op het vissen in de omgeving ervan? Indien u er niet gaat vissen, wat verwacht u?

Grotere vissen Ja / Nee

Meer vis Ja / Nee

Andere soorten Ja / Nee

- 7.3. Stel dat u mag vissen in de windmolenparken zelf, zou u dat doen? Waarom?
ja / nee

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- 7.4. Heeft u nog andere opmerkingen of bedenkingen bij de windmolenparken?

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8. Overstap naar commerciële visserij

8.1. Bent u geïnteresseerd om van uw hobby uw beroep te maken, en dus een commerciële visser te worden?Ja / nee

8.2. Duid aan wat u vindt van volgende stellingen.

	Helemaal oneens	Oneens	Noch eens noch oneens	Eens	Helemaal eens
Ik ben op de hoogte van de stappen die ik moet nemen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ik weet welke de voorwaarden zijn.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ik weet tot wie ik me dien te wenden om deze stap te zetten.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8.3. wat verhindert u om deze stap te zetten?

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Indien u meer wil weten over de mogelijkheden om een commerciële visser te worden kunt u uw email adres achterlaten aan het einde van deze enquête.

9. Afsluiting

9.1. Hoe is deze enquête bij u geraakt?

- ☐ Belgian Boat Show
- ☐ De VVHV website
- ☐ Een andere website:
- ☐ Een brief toegestuurd gekregen
- ☐ Andere:

9.2. Hebt u al eerder de enquête van het ILVO over recreatieve visserij ingevuld? . Ja /Nee

9.3. Wenst u op de hoogte gehouden te worden van de resultaten van deze enquête?

Ja / Nee

Laat dan hier uw email adres achter:

9.4. Bent u geïnteresseerd om deel te nemen aan ander onderzoek over de recreatieve visserij en mogen wij u daarvoor contacteren? Ja / Nee

9.5. Wij lezen graag uw opmerkingen:

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