

**GERMAN NATIONAL FISHERIES DATA SAMPLING
PROGRAM 2005 update**

Based on

EU Council Regulation 1543/2000 and Commission Regulation 1639/2001

Compiled by

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Introduction

The German National Program for sampling of fisheries data refers to the Community Data Sampling Program defined in Council Regulation 1543/2000 and the Commission Regulation 1639/2001. It describes the planned actions and relevant costs by articles and modules of the Commission Regulation 1639/2001.

In Germany four institutions own data which are relevant to requirements outlined in regulation 1639/2001 in relation to national data sampling programs.

- 1) **Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE)** (Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food) at Frankfurt/Main
- 2) **Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei (BFAFi)** (Federal Research Centre for Fisheries) at Hamburg
- 3) **Bundesforschungsanstalt für Landwirtschaft (FAL)** (Federal Agricultural Research Centre) at Braunschweig
- 4) **Statistisches Bundesamt (StBA)** (Federal Statistical Office Germany) at Wiesbaden

The **BLE** keeps the Fishing vessel list including capacity data based on EU Regulations 2090/98, 2091/98, 2092/98 and 2093/98 as well as landings and effort data based on EU Regulations 2807/83 and 2897/93.

The **BFAFi** collects Biological data, biological survey data as well as data from sampling of commercial fishing vessels under German flag. The Institute for Baltic Fisheries (**IOR**) is responsible for the Baltic Sea. The Institute for Sea Fisheries (**ISH**) is responsible for the North Atlantic and the other areas.

The **FAL** handles data on the economy of a part of the German fishing fleet based on a test program.

The **StBA** compiles data on the processing industry including fish processing industry.

BLE, FAL and BFAFi are institutions within the **Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BMVEL)** (Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture) whereas the StBA belongs to the **Bundesministerium für Inneres (BMI)** (Ministry for Internal Affairs)

Within the institutions of BMVEL responsible persons were appointed in order to co-operate and establish a national fisheries data sampling program. As national coordinator the BFAFi was determined. Co-operation with the StBA will be established at a later stage.

The group of responsible persons met several times in 2001 and made basic decisions on the national program. Concerning the requirement for a data base system for aggregated data a database combining all program relevant data was seen as an advantage for access from outside via internet by the commission and other member states as well as for internal national

issues. Therefore, BMVEL decided to combine the aggregated data requested by the data sampling programs in a combined database at the **Zentralstelle für Agrardokumentation und –information (ZADI)** (Centre for Documentation and Information in Agriculture) at Bonn reflecting the required data by the data sampling programs. ZADI has the technical know how and equipment to secure the requests stated in regulation 1639/2001 as well as to serve and run the database. Responsible for the input and content of the database are the relevant institutions.

A database for a part of the data was already established and tested in the first half of 2002 and further developed in 2003 and 2004.

Compared to other member states Germany has no central institution which deals with the economy of the fishing fleet or the economy of the fish processing industry. Relevant data and analytical work are distributed all over Germany. Therefore, basic work in relation to sampling of economic data has to be done in order to cope with the requirements of regulation 1639/2001.

Articles of Regulation 1639/2001

Article 3: Requirements for the national programmes

Data on fleet capacity, fishing effort are sampled / collected nationally as well as sampling of commercial fishing vessels under German flag. Data on landings in terms of weight and value are sampled on national basis and in co-operation with other member states or third countries as the major part of landings under German flag are landed outside of Germany.

Biological sampling of landings outside Germany can only be done in close co-operation with other member states or third countries. This is valid especially in the case of Netherlands and Denmark

Biological data and survey data are sampled on national basis and in co-ordinated survey programmes mainly by ICES.

Depending on the results of pilot studies economic data will be sampled also on national or international basis.

Article 5: Transmission of data to international organisations

Landings and effort data in the relevant aggregation are submitted yearly to ICES and NAFO in the STATLANT format.

Due to conventional agreement NEAFC gets weekly information on landings from the NEAFC regulatory area by ships under German flag

Article 6: Coordination between Commission and Member States

Taken actions in 2001:

The BFAFi has been determined as the responsible organisation and the national coordinator of the data sampling program. In this function the BFAFi is the national correspondent to the Commission. Details have been communicated to the Commission by 31. May 2001.

Germany will take measures to comply with article 6 (2), (5)

Article 9: Management of Primary and Aggregated Data

In Germany four institutions own the data which are required by the common and national data sampling programs:

- 1) Fishing vessel list including capacity data based on EU Regulations 2090/98, 2091/98, 2092/98 and 2093/98 as well as landings and effort data based on EU Regulations 2807/83 and 2897/93 are kept in the BLE at Frankfurt/Main.
- 2) Biological data, biological survey data as well as data from sampling of commercial fishing vessels under German flag are held at the BFAFi at Hamburg.

3) Data on the economy of the German fishing fleet first calculated for 2002 are owned by the FAL at Braunschweig.

4) Data on the processing industry are kept at the StBA at Wiesbaden.

Aggregated data requested by the data sampling program are transferred to a common database at ZADI. This institution has the technical know how and equipment to secure the requests stated in paragraphs 1 to 6 of this Article as well as to serve and run the database. Responsible for the input and content of the database are the relevant institutions. National access rights to the data base are restricted to the above mentioned institutions only for their relevant part of the data base. It will be secured that only aggregated data will be available via internet and that no relation can be concluded between this data and individual ships, natural or legal persons

During the first half of 2002 a part of the combined database for effort and biological data has already been established and was successfully tested. The database is accessible via internet. Aggregated data records and/or tables of aggregated data can be downloaded. The further development has been interrupted in order to wait for the results of an EU Commission call for tender on a common database structure and formats. In 2003 the data base is developed further with the aim to store all relevant data in a nationally developed format for 2002. the format may be changed if the Commission requests a different one.

Costs include 12 man*month for developing the databank system further. The starting developments in 2002 were done on an existent server and costs were planned for the use until 2006. However, during the development it was decided for reasons of security and appropriate internet access to hold the data relevant to Reg. 1639/2001 on a separate server which has been purchased in 2003

Article 10: Access to data by the commission

Requests for electronic access to German data by the commission addressed to the national correspondent of the German national data sampling program will be transferred to ZADI which will determine a time window and password within 20 days for the access by the commission.

Article 11: Access to data by member states

Same procedure as in Article 10 for other member states.

Other International Coordination

The Institute for Baltic Sea Fisheries is responsible for the coordination of the Baltic International Trawl Survey in the first and second quarter. This is reflected in the personnel costs in Appendix 11.

To coordinate the sampling of landings of German flag ships outside Germany meeting each with the coordinators of the Dutch and Danish national programs are planned. The meetings should result in an agreement on the procedure of information on ship landings and conduction of sampling in Dutch and Danish harbours.

Travel for coordination of sampling:

a	1 day in April 1 day in September	Ijmuiden Netherlands	Planning and reviewing Sampling of German Landings in the Netherlands	1 person
b	1 day in April 1 day in September	Copenhagen Denmark	Planning and reviewing Sampling of German Landings in Denmark	1 person

Travel Costs caused by other international coordination are shown in Appendix 11.

Modules in the Annex of Regulation 1639/2001

Annex Chapter II: Fishing Capacity and Fishing Effort

Module C: Fishing Capacity

(1) Minimum Program

Data collection

Database is the list of German fishing vessels covered by the MAGP IV further on called Fishing Vessel Register. The requirements for the Fishing Vessels Register are stated in EU regulations 2090/98, 2091/98, 2092/98 and 2093/98 as well as 2930/86. This Fishing Vessels Register including vessels with a license to fish under German flag is kept in the BLE. The list is updated daily.

The list of fishing vessels contains inter alia the required parameters

- number of fishing vessels
- gross tonnage
- maximum continuous engine power in kW
- age of the vessel hull

Aggregation

Besides the segmentation of the fleet due to MAP-Programmes a new segmentation parameter for a segmentation defined in Appendix III of regulation 1639/2001 was added to the list. Based on this segmentation mean values of the required parameters (see above) will be calculated

Precision level

.Mean values of parameters per segment are calculated on the total number of vessels per segment. Therefore, the precision of the calculated mean value is 100%.

Costs caused by Minimum Program

See Appendix 1

(2) Extended Program

No actions planned

Module D: Fishing Effort

(1) Minimum Program

Data collection

In Germany the only source of information on fishing effort are logbook data. The collection of logbook data is determined by regulations 2807/83 and 2847/93. However, some parameters like fuel consumption required by regulation 1639/2000 are not mandatory to be reported in the above mentioned regulations. Other parameters not required by regulation 1639/2001 but which are essential for calculation of useful effort units are not mandatory to be reported. These are length of set nets or drift nets as well as number of hooks on long-lines

All fishing vessels of the Fishing Vessels Register are obliged to report logbook data which are stored in the logbook database. Vessels of less than 10m overall length are not obliged to report logbook data. These vessels report landings in a landings declaration which contains no effort or gear reporting.

Aggregation

Based on the logbook database compilation of:

- fishing effort by type and special effort as defined in Module D (1)(a)(ii)
- specific fishing effort as defined in Module D (1)(a)(iii)

per segments defined in Annex VIII, quarter and division can be conducted. **Mean fuel consumption per segment in Appendix III is dealt with in Chapter IV Module J**

Request for derogation

The bulk of the German fleet covered by MAGP IV are vessels not obliged to report to logbooks. These are 75% of the fleet in terms of numbers. However, this part of the fleet took less than 4% of the German fleet landings in recent years (3.04% in 2000, 3.85% in 2001, 3.9% in 2002 and 2.5% in 2003). The **impact of this part of the fleet on the fishing mortality in general is thus negligible** taking also into account that the German quotas for the relevant stocks are only a part of the EU-quota and/or the TAC. Based on EU Regulation 2847/93 this part of the fleet is not obliged to report daily catches and/or fishing effort data. To get information on fishing effort and gear defined in Chapter I Module D (1) (a) a statistically based sampling program has to be established including research to determine stratification and number of samples to be taken to comply with the requested precision level. **The expected costs of such a sampling program including about 1700 vessels in relation to the gained information seem to be much too high.**

Based on the above mentioned reasons **Germany requests a derogation from sampling fishing effort data** as defined in Chapter II Module D (1)(a)(i),(ii),iii) **for vessels of the German fishing fleet which are not obliged to report to logbooks.**

Precision level

Based on the logbook database a precision level of 3 can be achieved. For vessels less than 10m overall length there are no records on effort or gear (see derogation request).

Costs caused by Minimum Program

See Appendix 2. The budget is estimated as one man-month for the database handling and calculation of the requested effort parameter done by a member of the BLE.

(2) Extended Program

No actions planned

Annex Chapter III: Evaluation of Catches and Landings

Module E: Data related to Catches and Landings

(1) Minimum Program

Data collection

a) Landings

Data on landings of fishing vessels under German flag are gathered under the regulations 2807/83, 2847/93 and 104/2000. Vessels under German flag have to report logbook data and landings declarations and/or trans-shipment declarations. Logbooks contain inter alia information by species on catch (landings) weight, effort, gear, and geographical origin of catches (landings). Landings declarations contain inter alia information by species on landed processed products in terms of weight and value, landing site as well as information on the fishing trip. Information from logbook and landings declaration are merged and stored in logbook database and landings database. The merging process starts with the application of conversion factors for each landed processed product by species. The resultant life weight is summed up per species. Using the logbook information the species life weight is raised by subarea, division (subdivision) and statistical rectangles. Resultant data are stored in the landings database

Vessels less than 10m overall length are not obliged to report on logbooks. They are only obliged to fill in landings declarations. However, these data cannot be related to gear and effort. For the landings by gear the same situation exists as for the estimation of effort. Almost all of these vessels have static gear and are not equipped to operate mobile gears

Logbook database and landings database are the basis for the aggregation of landings.

b) Recreational Fisheries

Data sources

Salmon became target species for sports anglers only in the last years when the stocks have recovered. However, there are no regulations in Germany which oblige the sports fishermen to record their catches

Other sources of information on sports fishing had to be sought. Numerous publications in angler magazines describe the angling method and good fishing locations. These articles are however not applicable for a salmon catch estimation. In the text table below a number of potential sources to be used in 2005 are listed:

General information

- Angler Association of Schleswig Holstein Sport fishermen Union North (member in the DAV reg.A.), Ahornweg 26, D-25436 Uetersen.
- Angler Association of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern reg.A., Hans-Fallada-Str. 9, D-18435 Stralsund.
- Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food (BLE), Department 522.
- German Sea Angler Association e.V, Borner Stieg 11, D-22417 Hamburg.
- Ministry for Environment, Protection of Nature and Agriculture of Schleswig-Holstein, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Board of Fisheries.
- Sea Angling Association Mecklenburg-Strelitz reg.A., August-Bebel-Platz 6,

D-17098 Friedland.

- Sport fishermen Association of Schleswig-Holstein reg.A., GeSt. Papenkamp 52, D-24114 Kiel.

Angling events

- Several 2005 angling events in North Germany

Angling cutters

- Lists commercial angling cutters from the internet (www.blinker..., www.Planet-interkom).
- Interviews with boat owners on effort
- .

Diaries and/or internet

- Data from several sports fishermen.

Angling methods

The common way to catch salmon by German sport fishermen is the trolling method. Probably there are some insignificant salmon “by-catches” by boat anglers, including those in belly-boats, and wade anglers for sea trout. All other angling methods are not suitable for angling salmon.

In the Baltic Sea the fishermen normally troll artificial, rarely natural baits. These are towed behind motor boats with up to 10 fishing rods per boat. Normally there are two/three persons on board, sometimes up to six.

Data sampling

In 2003 Questionnaires on catches were distributed to 86 owners of boats using the trolling technique and 20 returns were recorded (5% coverage). The Questionnaire asks for trolling experience, no. of trolling days, salmon catch in terms of numbers and weight as well as fishing areas.

This inquiry type of data sampling was continued in 2004 and will be continued in 2005 based on the experiences in the years before.

In addition, several individual sports fishermen will be interviewed on their personal catch records

c) A list of conversion factors used in Germany is in Appendix 3-3.

d) Monitoring of discards will be dealt with in plans for Chapter III Module H as this will be done simultaneously with sampling of commercial catches at sea.

Information on discards will be combined with landings to an estimation of catches. For those species for which yearly estimates are requested and which are covered by fisheries to be sampled (Appendix 7) the estimation of discards will be done for 2005.

Aggregation

Commercial landings of all stocks:

Landings will be aggregated as required

Catches from recreational and game fisheries:

A sampling strategy has been developed in 2004 and will be applied in 2005.

Compilation of landings in weight and value per segment listed in Appendix III per species, quarter and subarea is dealt with in plans for Chapter IV Module J.

Commercial landings of stocks in Annex XII:

Landings will be aggregated as required.

Discard estimates for stocks in Annex XII (**see also Module H**)

Estimation of discards will be done only for those stocks which have to be sampled in Module H after applying derogation rules. To comply with all listed species in App. XII would in the case of Germany result in establishing illegal fisheries (no quota) or reactivating non-active fisheries only in order to get estimations on discards for these stocks. However, if in the sampled fisheries species are caught of stocks indicated in Appendix XII (Reg. 1639/2001) they will be sampled as well as any species brought on deck.

Stocks not listed in Appendix 7 proved to be less exploited by the German fleet applying the derogation rules in Module H. This implies that landings and discards are of less amount. If this is not the case for discards measures will be taken to cover the relevant fisheries.

Precision level

Based on the logbook and landings databases the data gathering of landings for all species is exhaustive

In the case of discards precision estimates will be done for 2005.

Precision of catch estimates of recreational and game fishing will be done for 2005

Costs caused by Minimum Program

See Appendix 3-1 and 3-2.

Costs for discard sampling and estimation are included in the costs of Module H.

(2) Extended Program

No actions planned

Module F: Catch per unit Effort

(1) Minimum Program

All CPUE series which have been provided to the relevant assessment working groups in preceding years will be provided also in 2005:

- 1) Saithe in the North Sea (ICES Working Group on the Assessment of stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak)
- 2) Oceanic Redfish in XII and XIV (ICES North Western Working Group)

- 3) Greenland Halibut in V and XIV (ICES North Western Working Group)
 4) Greenland Halibut in NAFO Sub-Area 1 (NAFO Scientific Council)

Costs caused by Minimum Program

Cost are given in (Appendix 4).

(2) Extended Program

No actions planned

Module G: Scientific Surveys

(1) Minimum Program

Planned Actions:

Survey No	Name of the survey	Country	Area	Period	Main objectives(Species etc)
BALTIC					
1,1	BITS 1st/4rd Quarter	D, DK, S*	IIIaS, IIIb-c	Quarter 1 and 4	Cod and other demersal species
1,3	Herring Acoustic Survey	D,DK, FI, S*	IIIa and IIIb-d	Quarter 3 and 4	Herring, Sprat
1,4	Sprat Acoustic Survey	D*	IIIc-d	Quarter 2	Sprat
NORTH SEA & EASTERN CHANNEL & Area II					
2,1	IBTS 1st Quarter	UK,S,NL,DK,D,F	IV,IIIa	1st Quarter	Haddock, Cod, Saithe, Herring, Sprat, Whiting, Mackerel, Norway pout.
2,2	Atlanto/Scandian Herring Survey	D,NL,DK,S	Ila	May	Herring, Blue whiting
2,3	IBTS 3rd Quarter	UK,S,NL,DK,D,F	IV,IIIa	3rd Quarter	Haddock, Cod, Saithe, Herring, Sprat, Whiting, Mackerel, Norway pout.
2,4	NS Herring Acoustic Survey	UK,NL,D,DK	IV,IIIa	July	Herring, Sprat
2,5	BTS	UK,NL,B,D	IVb,IVc,VIIId	3rd Quarter	Plaice, Sole
2,7	Demersal Young Fish Survey	UK,B,NL,D	Coasts of NS	3rd,4th Quarter	plaice, sole, brown shrimp
NE ATLANTIC AREA & WESTERN CHANNEL					
3,32	International Hydro-Acoustic Oceanic Redfish Survey	D,IS,RUS,NOR	Va, XII, XVI	June/July	Distribution, abundance, biomass, biological information,hydrological information

All surveys with German contribution and priority 1 will be continued in 2002 to 2006 with the same characteristics as in previous years. The survey on Atlanto-Scandian herring (no 2.2) will be discontinued:

Survey 3.3 is conducted every third year and takes place only in 2004 in the period 2002 to 2006. Survey 3.32 is conducted every second year and takes place only in 2003 and 2005 during the period 2002 to 2006.

Germany will provide man power and cost contribution to the conducting lab DIFRES for the Atlanto-Scandian Herring survey in 2004.

Costs caused by Minimum Program

See Appendix 5. Survey costs for the new vessel "SOLEA" which starts operating in June 2004 are estimated to about 6500€ per day which increases the costs for surveys by about 300000€ in 2005 compared to 2004. Realistic daily costs are only available at the end of 2004.

(2) Extended Program

Surveys with priority 2 will also be continued but costs covered by national budget..

1,5	Herring Larvae survey	D	IIIc	Quarter 2	Herring Larvae
1,6	German Flatfish survey	D	IIIc	Quarter 3	Flounder
2,12	German Cod Survey	D	German Bight	1st,4th Quarter	Cod, whiting, plaice and dab
3,28	Greenland groundfish survey	D	ICES XIV, NAFO SA1	Sept./Oct.	Distribution, abundance, biomass

There will be no application for co-financing by the Commission.

Modules:

H: Biological Sampling of Catches: Composition by Age and Length

I: Other Biological Sampling

General Remarks:

Several reasons imply that the discard estimation part of Module E as well as Modules H and I should be handled at the same time in the German National Data Sampling Program.

- 1) Sampling at sea is necessary on board of freezer and trawlers with processing units. This is the case in the fishery for pelagic species as these are landed in frozen packages. The same is true for landings of demersal species from waters off Norway and Greenland which are landed as partly processed products.
- 2) In order to monitor discarding (in relation to module E) sampling has to be done on board of vessels. It would be highly ineffective not to sample at the same time the landings and other biological data.
- 3) Sampling at sea provides the possibility to sample at the same time landings, discards and other biological data referred to in module I.
- 4) Discards of species listed in Appendix XV of Reg. 1639/2001 as by-catch in fisheries directed on other species can only be recorded on board.
- 5) 56%, 66%, 39%, of the landings in 2001, 2002, 2003 respectively from stocks that have to be sampled (Appendix 7 to this National Program) occurred in foreign countries and not in Germany which confirms the situation in recent years

Due to the reasons mentioned above Germany therefore prefers in most cases to sample catches at sea.

Module H Biological Sampling of Catches: Composition by Age and Length

(1) Minimum Program

1) Providing the legal basis for biological sampling on board of German fishing vessels. Due to legal process duration this will take some time.

The present status of a sampler on board of a German fishing vessel is a guest status. The possibility for biological sampling depends on the hospitality of ship owners and companies. Based on the present situation random sampling of the fleet is yet not possible.

2) After utilisation of derogation rules Germany needs to sample the stocks listed in Appendix 7 to this National Program with the sampling intensity specified in Annex XV for the stocks in question. In case different sampling intensities were given in Annex XV for stocks with a TAC covering several divisions, the sampling intensity of that division was chosen in which the German fleet took the bulk of the catches.

3) Germany will monitor discards only in those stocks which have to be sampled (Appendix 7). Stocks not listed in Appendix 7 proved to be less exploited by the German fleet applying the derogation rules in article 10. This implies in most cases that discards are of less amount. If this is not the case measures will be taken to cover the relevant fisheries. However, if in the fisheries sampled species in addition of the ones from Appendix 7 of the National Program are caught from stocks indicated in Appendix XV they are also sampled as well as any other species brought on deck. Discard monitoring of all indicated stocks listed in Annex XII would result in no rational cost-gain relationship.

4) Germany will contact the Netherlands, Denmark and Iceland which are the main countries for German landings in order to coordinate market sampling of landings which could not be covered by sampling at sea.

It was agreed with the Netherlands to take over the responsibility of the Netherlands to sample about 60 samples of Herring, Mackerel and Horse mackerel from various areas.

5) Stocks in the Baltic will be sampled at harbours at the German Baltic Coast and for discard estimation at sea.

6) Stocks off Greenland, Norway will be sampled at sea as the fleet fishing there consists entirely of freezer trawlers.

7) Pelagic stocks will also be sampled on board as these species are also landed only as frozen product.

Sampling Methodology

Sampling strategy, methods and sampling procedures will be the same as described in the Final Reports of EU-Study 97/004 "Sampling of 8 German Commercial Fisheries" as well as EU-Projects 96/002 and 98/024 "International Baltic Sea Sampling Program I and II" which provided data since 1996 requested in modules H and I.

Costs caused by Minimum Program

Remarks

The structure of regulation 1639/2001 in relation to sampling is separated in estimation of discards, sampling of landings at landing sites and sampling of other biological parameters. It is obviously assumed that this is done separately. So is the structure for calculation of costs. However, sampling of species which are landed as products for instance from freezers cannot be sampled anymore in relation to length and age (otoliths) at the time of landing. So, these stocks have to be sampled on board. The same is true for discard sampling. By definition these cannot be sampled at landing. In both cases mentioned above sea sampling is

unavoidable. Sea sampling provides the possibility to sample at the same time landings, discards and other biological parameters and this is prudent to do so as the costs are minimized. There is, however, due to structure of regulation 1639/2001 no provision for costs calculation for sampling at sea!

In the case of Germany most of the sampling has to be done on board. Therefore, cost tables are referring to sea sampling combining Modules E, H and I. Costs for sampling at sea are included in Appendices 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 and 6-4 for the Baltic, North Sea, pelagic species and North Atlantic respectively.

Paragraph (2) Extended Program

No actions planned

Module I Other Biological Sampling

(1) Minimum Program

Biological data referred to in this module will be sampled in actions covered in Module H and also in Module G. Data of other biological parameters are gathered during sampling at sea of commercial vessels as well as during scientific surveys. It is nearly impossible to split the costs of this work by modules.

Costs caused by Minimum Program

Costs related to sampling on board of commercial vessels or Research vessels are covered in those described for Modules G AND H.

Paragraph (2) Extended Program

No actions planned

Annex Chapter IV: Evaluation of the Economic Situation of the Sector

Module J: Collection of economic data by groups of vessels

(1) Minimum Program

Segmentation

The segmentation respectively segments are defined within the regulation according to the MAGP IV (see Article 2.1 of Reg. 1639/2001). The segmentation as demanded in Appendix III is used. All MAGP IV vessels are included in the monitoring program. About 500 active (excluding vessels less than 12 m) are in nine vessel-length-gear-type groups. In year 2005 considerable deviations are not expected. In some cases the requested precision couldn't be reached because the variation within the segment is too high. In seven of these nine groups are less than 30 vessels per group.

Fishing capacity

As for the collection of the fishing capacity data (Chapter II, Part C) the national fleet register delivers all necessary parameters as tonnage, engine power and age of the vessel in an exhaustive and disaggregated manner (*primary data*). To reach the aggregation level of Appendix III will be no problem.

Fuel Consumption

Due to the estimation of the fuel consumption by the single vessel (Chapter II, Part D and Appendix XVII) there are two sources of information. First we are using our accountancy network of the fishery which is similar to the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) of the EU on agriculture. In time it is build up for supplying the requested information. In addition to the financial data there are asked for fuel consumption. About 40% of the 400 vessels are covered by these (*non random sampled*) panel on voluntary basis. Using these questionnaires the consumption of the remaining (not included) vessels respectively the Appendix III vessel groups will be estimated. Therefore, the hours at sea and the used gear type reported in the logbook data like the engine power and length of the boat available in the national fleet register are a reliable source for the estimation of the fuel consumption. The precision level can't be probably achieved in each vessel-gear-type-length group.

Economic data

The additional economic data as described in the table of Appendix XVII and Chapter IV Part J can be extracted from the book-keeping data of the FADN (fishery) by a *non random sample panel*. Since 2002 there are included some additional questions in respect to this National Data Collecting Program with regard to the fisheries sector. All financial figures as production costs, fixed costs, financial position (investment and fixed costs based on investments) are covered. **The physical parameters of the fleet (No., GT, kW, age, gear), as described before, are exhaustively available (*primary data, fleet register*).** Primary vessel data of the log books and landings are used to calculate the volume and value (tons and prices) for species on quarterly base and the effort parameters as requested (Chapter II, Part D). The basic unit is the haul reported by species, respectively the landings by species and trip. So these data are complete on individual vessel basis available.

Level of precision

In some cases the number of vessels per gear-type-length group is too small to achieve the requested (statistical) precision level.

Data Protection Act

In other cases the number of vessels within the length-gear-type group is less than three. The German Data Protection Act does not allow to publish these numbers. Also, for few segments there are no neighbouring length-gear-type vessel groups available.

Costs caused by Minimum Program

See Appendix 8.

(2) Extended Program

No actions planned

Module K: Collection of data concerning the processing industry**(1) Minimum Program****Data availability regarding German fish processing industry**

The requested statistical data on the fish processing sector are partly available in Germany. The Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt) in Wiesbaden publishes some of the requested items. See the following table, in which the third column indicates the degree of coverage.

	General Description	Data – First priority (annual)	Availability
1	Raw material	Total and per species (tonnes)	Not available
2	Income (turnover)	Total and per product	Completely available
3	Production costs – labour – energy – raw material (value) – packing – other running costs	Total and per category cost	Labour and energy are annually available, raw material and packing only every four years (1998, 2002, 2006...)
4	Fixed costs	Average costs, calculated from investment	Not available
5	Financial position	Share of own/borrowed capital	Not available
6	Investment (asset)	– Historical – Replacement – Insurance	Not available
7	Prices/Product	Value, tonne	Completely available
8	Employment	Numbers/FTE	Completely available
9	Capacity utilisation	Annual average	Completely available

It must be noted here that the samples underlying the survey on cost structures and the production statistics differ: The survey on cost structures refers to fish-processing enterprises with at least 20 employees. There are 71 fish processing enterprises registered at the Federal Statistical Office (2001). The surveyed costs cover the total costs of the enterprises, including administrative expenses and the costs of non-fish-processing sections. The production statistics refer to 128 fish-processing plant sections and leave out the non-fish-processing industries, but consider sections with at least ten employees (2001). Due to these differences in the samples, the available production data and cost statistics are not directly related to each other.

Problems - conclusions

Two problems are obvious:

- i) there is a consistency problem within the available data,
- ii) some elements are missing.

The solution which had already been applied for similar problems is a **trustee model**. The institution which acts as trustee collects the requested data from those fish processing enterprises which participate in the trustee model on a voluntary basis. The trustee is not allowed to pass on any information of single enterprises, only aggregated data of the sector. In the German case, the implementation of the trustee model will be a concerted action among:

- the “Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture” (BMVEL),
- the “German Association of Fish Industry and Fish Wholesale Trade” (Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgrosshandels, BFF) and
- the Institute of Market Analysis and Agricultural Trade Analysis (MA) (as trustee).

Planned steps in 2004 extending to 2005:

- i) creating a questionnaire (carried out by MA)
- ii) selecting appropriate fish processing enterprises (BFF and MA),
- iii) convincing enterprises to participate in the trustee model (BMVEL, BFF and MA)
- iv) implementing the legal framework of the trustee model, contractual agreements with fish processing enterprises on data provision and data protection, specifying the questionnaire (MA, BFF, selected enterprises),

Further steps:

- v) creating a data base (MA),
- vi) conducting a pre test (MA),
- vii) conducting a final survey (MA).

Parameters to be covered

The questionnaire focuses on the following missing data:

- Raw material,
- production cost,
- fixed costs,
- financial position,
- investment.

Precision levels

To compute precision levels, data of single fish processing enterprises are required. The provision of operational data of the fish industry to the Federal Statistical Office is regulated by a Data Protection Act (Datenschutzgesetz). According to the law the Federal Statistical Office is not allowed to pass on information on single enterprises to any other institution or organisation – even the Federal Ministry. Thus, data of single enterprises to compute precision levels are not available yet.

Costs caused by Minimum Program

See Appendix 9.

(2) Extended Program

No actions planned

References

EU-Study 97/004 “Sampling of 8 German Commercial Fisheries”, Final Report
 EU-Study 00/037 “Sampling of German Commercial Fisheries”, Final Report
 EU-Project 96/002 “International Baltic Sea Sampling Program I”
 EU-Project 98/024 “International Baltic Sea Sampling Program II”

Abbreviations:

Axx	Public Service Salary Scale
BAT xx	Statute Salary Scale
BFAFi	Federal Research Centre for Fisheries, Hamburg
BLE	Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food, Frankfurt/Main and Hamburg
BMI	Ministry for Internal Affairs, Berlin
BMVEL	Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture, Berlin and Bonn
FAL	Federal Agricultural Research Centre, Braunschweig
IOR	Institute for Baltic Sea Fisheries of the BFAFi, Rostock
ISH	Institute for Sea Fisheries of the BFAFi, Hamburg
StBA	Federal Statistical Office Germany, Wiesbaden
ZADI	German Centre for Documentation and Information in Agriculture, Bonn

Comments to costs of grades according to salary scale:

Costs were taken from an official list of the German ministry of finance which has to be used when applying for EU projects or studies. The basic year of this list available is 2002. The costs for 2004 were calculated adding an increase of 3% each year.