

COMMISSION DECISION

of 6 November 2008

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

(2008/949/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to 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 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 establishes a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data for the purpose of forming a solid basis for scientific analyses of fisheries and of providing for the formulation of sound scientific advice for the implementation of the common fisheries policy (hereinafter referred to as the CFP).
- (2) Member States should establish multiannual national programmes for the collection, management and use of data in accordance with the multiannual Community programme.

- (3) It is therefore necessary to establish a multiannual Community programme covering the collection of information needed to support scientific analysis required in the framework of the CFP and the management and use of this information.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

The multiannual Community programme referred to in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 is defined in the Annex.

Done at Brussels, 6 November 2008.

For the Commission

Joe BORG

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 60, 5.3.2008, p.1.

ANNEX

MULTIANNUAL COMMUNITY PROGRAMME

CHAPTER I

SUBJECT MATTER AND DEFINITIONS

1. For the purpose of this Community Programme the following definitions shall apply:
 - (a) **Active vessels:** vessels that have been engaged in any fishing operation (more than zero days) during a calendar year. A vessel that has not been engaged in fishing operations during a year is considered 'inactive'.
 - (b) **Concurrent sampling:** sampling all or a predefined assemblage of species, simultaneously in a vessel's catches or landings.
 - (c) **Days at sea:** any continuous period of 24 hours (or part thereof) during which a vessel is present within an area and absent from port.
 - (d) **Fleet segment:** a group of vessels with the same length class (LOA) and predominant fishing gear during the year, according to the Appendix III. Vessels may have different fishing activities during the reference period, but might be classified in only one fleet segment.
 - (e) **Fishing days:** each day is attributed to the area where the most fishing time was spent during the relevant day at sea. However, for passive gears, if no operation took place from the vessel during a day while at least one (passive) gear remained at sea, that day will be associated to the area where the last setting of a fishing gear was carried out on that fishing trip.
 - (f) **Fishing trip:** means any voyage by a fishing vessel from a land location to a landing place, excluding non-fishing trips (a trip by a fishing vessel from a location to a land location during which it does not engage in fishing activities and during which any gear on board is securely lashed and stowed and not available for immediate use).
 - (g) **Metier:** a group of fishing operations targeting a similar (assemblage of) species, using similar gear, during the same period of the year and/or within the same area and which are characterised by a similar exploitation pattern.
 - (h) **Population of vessels:** all vessels in the Community Fishing Fleet Register as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 26/2004 of 30 December 2003 on the Community fishing fleet register ⁽¹⁾.
 - (i) **Selected species:** species of relevance for management purposes and for which a request is made by an international scientific body or a regional fisheries management organisation.
 - (j) **Soaking time:** time calculated from the point where each individual unit of gear has been set, to the time when the same unit starts to be removed.
2. For the following terms, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (www.fao.org/fi/glossary/default.asp) and STECF definitions shall apply: anadromous species, catadromus species, catches, cephalopods, crustaceans, deep water species, demersal fish, demersal species, exploitation pattern, finfish, freshwater species, gears, landings, discards, large pelagic fish, molluscs, other activity than fishing, pelagic fish, small pelagic fish, target species.

CHAPTER II

CONTENTS AND METHODOLOGY

A. Contents of the Community programme

The Community programme comprises of the following modules:

1. Module of evaluation of the fishing sector:

The data collection programme for the fishing sector contains the following sections:

- (a) Section for the collection of economic variables;
- (b) Section for the collection of biological variables;
- (c) Section for the collection of transversal variables;
- (d) Section for research surveys at sea.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 5, 9.1.2004, p. 25.

2. Module of evaluation of the economic situation of the aquaculture and processing industry sectors:
 - (a) Section for the collection of economic data for the aquaculture sector;
 - (b) Section for the collection of economic data for the processing industry.
3. Module of evaluation of the effects of the fishing sector on the marine ecosystem.
4. Module for management and use of the data covered by the data collection framework.

B. Precision levels and sampling intensities

1. Where it is not possible to define quantitative targets for sampling programmes, neither in terms of precision levels, nor in terms of sample size, pilot surveys in the statistical sense shall be established. Such pilot surveys shall evaluate the importance of the problem and shall also address the utility of future more detailed surveys, and the cost-effectiveness relationship of such detailed surveys.
2. Where quantitative targets can be defined, they may be specified either directly by sample sizes or sampling rates, or by the definition of the levels of precision and of confidence to be achieved.
3. Where reference is made to a sample size or to a sampling rate in a population defined in statistical terms, the sampling strategies shall be at least as efficient as Simple Random Sampling. Such sampling strategies shall be described within the corresponding national programmes.
4. Where reference is made to precision/confidence level the following distinction shall apply:
 - (a) **Level 1:** level making it possible to estimate a parameter either with a precision of plus or minus 40 % for a 95 % confidence level or a coefficient of variation (CV) of 20 % used as an approximation;
 - (b) **Level 2:** level making it possible to estimate a parameter either with a precision of plus or minus 25 % for a 95 % confidence level or a coefficient of variation (CV) of 12,5 % used as an approximation;
 - (c) **Level 3:** level making it possible to estimate a parameter either with a precision of plus or minus 5 % for a 95 % confidence level or a coefficient of variation (CV) of 2,5 % used as an approximation.

CHAPTER III

MODULE OF EVALUATION OF THE FISHING SECTOR

A. Collection of economic variables

1. Variables

1. Variables to be collected are listed in Appendix VI. All economic variables are to be collected on an annual basis with the exception of those identified as transversal variables as defined in Appendix VIII and those identified in order to measure the effects of the fishery on the marine ecosystem as defined in Appendix XIII which are to be collected at more disaggregated levels. The population is all vessels in the Community Fishing Fleet Register on 1 January. All economic variables have to be collected for active vessels. For each vessel for which economic variables defined in Appendix VI are collected, the corresponding transversal variables defined in Appendix VIII have also to be collected.
2. For inactive vessels only capital value (Appendix VI), fleet (Appendix VI) and capacity (Appendix VIII) shall be collected.
3. National currencies shall be transformed into euros using the average annual exchange rates available from the European Central Bank (ECB).

2. Disaggregation levels

1. Economic variables shall be reported for each fleet segment (Appendix III) and supra region (Appendix II). Six length classes (using the overall length measurement (LOA)) are defined. However Member States are free to further disaggregate length classes if appropriate.
2. The dominance criteria shall be used to allocate each vessel to a segment based on the number of fishing days used with each gear. If a fishing gear is used by more than the sum of all the others (i.e. a vessel spends more than 50 % of its fishing time using that gear), the vessel shall be allocated to that segment. If not, the vessel shall be allocated to the following fleet segment:
 - (a) 'vessels using Polyvalent active gears' if it only uses active gears;
 - (b) 'vessels using Polyvalent passive gears' if it only uses passive gears;
 - (c) 'vessels using active and passive gears'.

3. In cases where a vessel operates in more than one supra region as defined in Appendix II, Member States shall explain in their national programme to which supra region the vessel is allocated.
4. In cases where a fleet segment has less than 10 vessels:
 - (a) Clustering may be necessary in order to design the sampling plan and to report economic variables;
 - (b) Member States shall report which fleet segments have been grouped at the national level and shall justify the clustering on the basis of statistical analysis;
 - (c) In their annual report, Member States shall report the number of sampled vessels for each fleet segment regardless of any clustering made to collect or provide the data;
 - (d) Regional coordination meetings shall define homogeneous clustering methodology at the level of supra regions so that economic variables are comparable.

3. *Sampling strategy*

1. Member States shall describe their methodologies used for estimating each economic variable, including quality aspects, in their national programmes.
2. Member States shall ensure consistency and comparability of all economic variables when derived from different sources (e.g. surveys, fleet register, logbooks, sales notes).

4. *Precision levels*

1. Member States shall include in their annual report information on the quality (accuracy and precision) of estimates.

B. **Collection of biological variables**

B1. **Metier-related variables**

1. *Variables*

1. Sampling must be performed in order to evaluate the quarterly length distribution of species in the catches, and the quarterly volume of discards. Data shall be collected by metier referred to as level 6 of the matrix defined in Appendix IV (1 to 5) and for the stocks listed in Appendix VII.
2. Where relevant additional biological sampling programmes of the unsorted landings have to be carried out in order to estimate:
 - (a) the share of the various stocks in these landings for herring in the Skagerrak IIIA-N, Kattegat IIIa-S, and Eastern North Sea separately and salmon in the Baltic Sea;
 - (b) the share of the various species for those group of species that are internationally assessed, e.g. megrims, anglerfishes and elasmobranchs;

2. *Disaggregation level*

1. In order to optimise the sampling programmes, the metiers defined in Appendix IV (1 to 5) may be merged. When metiers are merged (vertical merging), statistical evidence shall be brought regarding the homogeneity of the combined metiers. Merging of neighbouring cells corresponding to fleet segments of the vessels (horizontal merging) shall be supported by statistical evidence. Such horizontal merging shall be done primarily by clustering neighbouring vessel LOA classes, independently of the dominant fishing techniques, when appropriate to distinguish different exploitation patterns. Regional agreement on mergers shall be sought at the relevant regional coordination meeting and endorsed by STECF.
2. At national level, one metier defined at level 6 of the matrix in Appendix IV (1 to 5) may be further disaggregated into several more precise strata, i.e. distinguishing different target species. Such further stratification shall be done respecting the two following principles:
 - (a) the strata defined at national level do not overlap the metiers defined in Appendix IV (1 to 5);
 - (b) the strata defined at national level must, in their entirety comprise of all the fishing trips of the metier defined at level 6.

3. The spatial units for metier sampling are defined by level 3 of Appendix I for all the regions with the following exceptions:
 - (a) the Baltic Sea (ICES areas III b-d), Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, where the resolution shall be level 4;
 - (b) Regional Fisheries Management Organisations units, providing they are metier-based (in the absence of such definitions, Regional Fisheries Management Organisations shall proceed to appropriate mergers).
4. For the purpose of collection and aggregation of data, spatial sampling units may be clustered by regions as referred to in Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 665/2008 ⁽¹⁾ after agreement by the relevant regional coordination meetings.
- (5) For parameters referred to in Chapter III section B/B1 1. (2), data shall be provided quarterly and be consistent with the fleet fishing activity matrix described in Appendix IV (1 to 5).

3. Sampling strategy

1. For the landings:

- (a) The Member State on whose territory the first sale take place, shall be responsible for ensuring that biological sampling occurs according to the standards defined in this Community Programme. If necessary, Member States shall cooperate with the authorities of non EU third countries to set up biological sampling programmes for the landings carried out by vessels flying the third country's flag.
- (b) For sampling purpose, only the major metiers need be considered. In order to identify the metiers to be sampled, the following ranking system shall be used at level 6 of the matrix in Appendix IV (1 to 5) on a national basis by Member States using as reference the average values of the two previous years and:
 - The metier cells shall first be ranked according to their share in the total commercial landings. The shares are then to be cumulated, starting with the largest, until a cut-off level of 90 % is reached. All metiers belonging to the top 90 % shall be selected for sampling,
 - The exercise shall then be repeated according to the total value of the commercial landings and repeated a third time according to the total effort in days-at-sea. The metiers in the top 90 % not belonging to the previous top 90 % shall be added to the selection,
 - STECF may add to the selection the metiers not picked up by the ranking system but of special importance in terms of management.
- (c) The sampling unit shall be the fishing trip and the number of fishing trips to be sampled shall ensure good coverage of the metier.
- (d) Precision values and ranking system are referenced at the same level as the sampling programmes, i.e. at the national metier level for data that are collected through national programmes and at regional metier level for data that are collected through regionally coordinated sampling programmes.
- (e) The sampling intensity shall be proportionate to the relative effort and variability in the catches of that metier. The minimum number of fishing trips to be sampled shall never be less than one fishing trip per month during the fishing season for fishing trips of less than two weeks and one fishing trip per quarter otherwise.
- (f) When sampling a fishing trip, the species shall be sampled concurrently as follows:
 - Each species within a region as defined in Appendix II, shall be classified within a group according to the following rules:
 - **Group 1:** Species that drive the international management process including species under EU management plans or EU recovery plans or EU long term multiannual plans or EU action plans for conservation and management based on Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the common fisheries policy ⁽²⁾,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 186, 15.7.2008, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 358, 31.12.2002, p. 59.

- **Group 2:** Other internationally regulated species and major non-internationally regulated by-catch species,
 - **Group 3:** All other by-catch (fish and shellfish) species. The list of Group 3 species shall be established at the regional level by the relevant regional coordination meeting and agreed by STECF.
- (g) Allocation of species to Group 1 and 2 is specified in Appendix VII. The choice of the sampling scheme shall depend on the diversity of species to sample and the operational conditions under which sampling takes place. The sampling design per metier must consider both the periodicity of the sampling events and the sampling scheme to apply. Possible sampling schemes, as described in the following table, comprise:
- **Scheme 1:** comprehensive sampling of all species,
 - **Scheme 2:** within each time stratum, the sampling events are split in two parts. One part of the sampling events (x %) considers sampling of all species on shore whereas the other part of the sampling events (100-x %) considers only sampling of all Group 1 species,
 - **Scheme 3:** within each time stratum, the sampling events are split in two parts. One part of the sampling events (x %) considers sampling of all Group 1 and Group 2 species on shore, whereas the other part of the sampling events (100-x %) considers only sampling of Group 1 species. In this scheme, Group 3 species have to be sampled at sea.

Table 1

Summary of the schemes to be used for concurrent sampling.

Sampling scheme	Frequency	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Scheme 1	Every sampling event	✓	✓	✓
Scheme 2	x % of sampling events	✓	✓	✓
	(100-x) % of sampling events	✓		
Scheme 3	x % of sampling events	✓	✓	Sampling at sea
	(100-x) % of sampling events	✓		

- (h) For any given sample, the sampling scheme shall be recorded (Table 1) along with information on how complete the sampling is:
- When sampling a species, the number of individuals measured must ensure quality and accuracy of resultant length frequency. The number of length classes within a sample may be estimated from the approximate length range within it and, from this, the number of fish measured shall lie between 3 × number of length classes and 5 × number of length classes as a first approximation, in the absence of any statistical optimisation of the sampling design.
- (i) Other sampling procedures could be used on the condition that there is scientific evidence showing that these procedures will achieve the same objectives as the ones described in point 3(1)(g).
- (j) A summary of the sampling protocols carried out by Member States shall be made available to STECF through the national programmes for each metier sampled.
2. For the discards:
- (a) The ranking system referred to in Chapter III section B/B1 3 (1) (b), shall be used to select the metiers in order to estimate discards. In any case, where discards of a given metier are estimated to exceed 10 % of the total volume of catches and this metier is not picked up by the ranking system this metier shall be sampled.
- (b) The sampling unit shall be the fishing trip and the number of fishing trips to be sampled shall ensure good coverage of the metier.

- (c) Precision values and the ranking system are referenced at the same level as the sampling programmes, i.e. at the national metier level for data that are collected through national programmes and at regional metier level for data that are collected through regionally coordinated sampling programmes.
 - (d) The sampling intensity shall be proportionate to the relative effort and/or the variability in catches of the metier. The minimum number of fishing trips to be sampled shall not be less than two fishing trips per quarter.
 - (e) Discards will be monitored for the Group 1, 2 and 3 species, defined in Chapter III section B/B1/3. 1 (f), to estimate the quarterly average weight of discards. Furthermore:
 - Discards must be the subject of a quarterly estimate of the length distributions when they represent on an annual basis, either more than 10 % of the total catches by weight or more than 15 % of the catches in numbers for the Group 1 and Group 2 species,
 - When discards take place for species length ranges which are not represented in the landings, age-reading must take place in accordance with the rules set out in Appendix VII.
 - (f) Where relevant, pilot surveys as referred to in Chapter II B (1) shall be carried out.
 - (g) A summary of the sampling protocols carried out by Member States shall be made available to STECF through the national programmes for each metier sampled.
3. For the recreational fisheries:
- (a) For the recreational fisheries targeting the species listed in Appendix IV (1 to 5), Member States shall evaluate the quarterly weight of the catches.
 - (b) Where relevant, pilot surveys as referred to in Chapter II B (1) shall be carried out to estimate the importance of the recreational fisheries mentioned in point 3(3)(a).

4. Precision levels

1. For the landings:

- (a) The precision level 2 shall be targeted at the stock level for both Group 1 and Group 2 species. If necessary, specific stock-based samples shall be added if metier-based sampling fails to provide the appropriate precision for length distributions at the stock level.

2. For the discards:

- (a) Data related to quarterly estimates of discards length and age composition for Group 1 and Group 2 species must lead to a precision of level 1.
- (b) Weight estimates of Group 1, 2 and 3 species must lead to a precision of level 1.

3. For the recreational fisheries:

- (a) Data related to annual estimates of the catches in volumes must lead to a precision of level 1.

5. Exemption rules

1. If Member States can not reach levels of precision referred to in Chapter III section B/B1/4 2 (a) and (b) and 3(a), or only at excessive costs, they can obtain, based on STECF recommendation, derogation from the Commission to reduce the precision level, sampling frequency or to implement a pilot survey provided this request is fully documented and scientifically proven.

B2. Stock-related variables

1. Variables

1. For stocks listed in Appendix VII, the following variables have to be collected:

- (a) individual information on age;
- (b) individual information on length;
- (c) individual information on weight;

- (d) individual information on sex;
 - (e) individual information on maturity;
 - (f) individual information on fecundity;
- using the sampling scheme provided in this Appendix VII.
2. The collection of all individual information referred to in paragraph (1) shall be associated with the corresponding information on space and time stratum.
 3. For wild salmon stocks in the index rivers, as defined by ICES, running into the Baltic Sea III b-d, the following variables have to be collected:
 - (a) information on abundance of smolt;
 - (b) information on abundance of parr;
 - (c) information on number of ascending individuals.

2. *Disaggregation level*

1. The necessary disaggregation levels as well as the collection periodicity for all variables and the sampling intensities for age are specified in Appendix VII. For sampling strategies and sampling intensities, the rules established in Chapter II section B (Precision levels and sampling intensities) shall apply.

3. *Sampling strategy*

1. Wherever possible, age-reading shall be performed on commercial catches in order to estimate the age composition by species and, where relevant, the growth parameters. Where this is not possible, Member States shall justify why in their national programmes.
2. If cooperation between Member States ensures that the overall estimate of the parameters listed in Appendix VII reach the necessary precision level, each Member State shall ensure that its own contribution to the common dataset is sufficient to reach that precision level.

4. *Precision levels*

1. For stocks of species that can be aged, average weights and lengths for each age shall be estimated at a precision level 3, up to such an age that accumulated landings for the corresponding ages account for at least 90 % of the national landings for the relevant stock.
2. For stocks for which age reading is not possible, but for which a growth curve can be estimated, average weights and lengths for each pseudo age (e.g. derived from the growth curves) shall be estimated with a precision of level 2, up to such an age that accumulated landings for the corresponding ages account for at least 90 % of the national landings for the relevant stock.
3. For maturity, fecundity and sex ratios, a choice may be made between reference to age or length, provided that Member States which have to conduct the corresponding biological sampling, have agreed the following:
 - (a) For maturity and fecundity, calculated as proportion of mature fish, precision of level 3 must be achieved within the age and/or length range, the limits of which correspond to a 20 % and 90 % of mature fish;
 - (b) For sex ratio, calculated as proportion of females, precision of level 3 must be achieved, up to such an age or length that cumulated landings for the corresponding ages or lengths account for at least 90 % of the national landings for this stock.

5. *Exemptions rules*

1. The national programme of a Member State may exclude the estimation of the stock related variables for stocks for which TACs and quota have been defined under the following conditions:
 - (a) The relevant quota must correspond to less than 10 % of the Community share of the TAC or to less than 200 tonnes on average during the previous three years;
 - (b) The sum of relevant quotas of Member States whose allocation is less than 10 %, must account for less than 25 % of the Community share of the TAC.

2. If the condition set out in above point 1(a) is fulfilled, but not the condition set out in point 1(b), the relevant Member States may set up a coordinated programme to achieve, for their joint landings, a joint sampling scheme, or Member States may individually set up other national sampling schemes leading to the same precision.
3. If appropriate, the national programmes may be adjusted until 1 February of each year to take into account the exchange of quotas between Member States.
4. For stocks for which TACs and quotas have not been defined and which are outside the Mediterranean Sea, the same rules established under point 5(1) apply on the basis of the average landings of the previous three years and with reference to the total Community landings from a stock.
5. For stocks in the Mediterranean Sea, the landings by weight of a Mediterranean Member State for a species corresponding to less than 10 % of the total Community landings from the Mediterranean Sea, or to less than 200 tonnes, except for Bluefin tuna.

C. Collection of transversal variables

1. Variables

1. Variables to be collected are listed in Appendix VIII. Data shall be provided according to the periodicity stated in that Appendix.
2. Some delays may occur between information provided on the fleet segmentation and on the fishing effort.

2. Disaggregation level

1. The disaggregation level is given in Appendix VIII in accordance with the criteria defined in Appendix V.
2. The degree of aggregation shall correspond to the most disaggregated level required. A grouping of cells within this scheme may be made provided that an appropriate statistical analysis demonstrates its suitability. Such mergers must be approved by the relevant regional coordination meeting.

3. Sampling strategy

1. Wherever possible, transversal data shall be collected in an exhaustive way. Where this is not possible, Member States shall specify the sampling procedures within their national programmes.

4. Precision levels

1. Member States shall include in their annual report information on the quality (accuracy and precision) of the data.

D. Research surveys at sea

1. All surveys listed in Appendix IX shall be covered.
2. Member States shall guarantee within their national programmes, continuity with previous survey designs.
3. Notwithstanding points 1 and 2, Member States may propose a modification in the survey effort or sampling design, provided that this does not negatively affect the quality of the results. Acceptance by the Commission of any modification shall be conditional to STECF approval.

CHAPTER IV

MODULE OF EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE AQUACULTURE AND THE PROCESSING INDUSTRY SECTORS

A. Collection of economic data for the aquaculture sector

1. Variables

1. All variables listed in Appendix X are to be collected on an annual basis per segment according to the segmentation set out in Appendix XI.
2. The statistical unit shall be the 'enterprise' defined as the lowest legal entity for accounting purposes.

3. The population shall refer to enterprises whose primary activity is defined according to the Eurostat definition under NACE Code 05.02: 'Fish Farming'.
4. National currencies shall be transformed into euro using the average annual exchange rate available from the European Central Bank (ECB).

2. *Disaggregation level*

1. Data shall be segmented by species and technique for aquaculture, as mentioned in Appendix XI. Member States may further segment by size of enterprise or other relevant criteria, if necessary.
2. Collection of data for freshwater species is not mandatory. However, if this data is collected, Member States shall follow the segmentation set out in Appendix XI.

3. *Sampling strategy*

1. Member States shall describe their methodologies for estimating each economic variable, including quality aspects, in their national programmes.
2. Member States shall ensure consistency and comparability of all economic variables when derived from different sources (e.g. questionnaires, financial accounts).

4. *Precision levels*

1. Member States shall include in their annual report information on the quality (accuracy and precision) of estimates.

B. Collection of economic data concerning the processing industry

1. *Variables*

1. All variables listed in Appendix XII are to be collected on an annual basis for the population.
2. The population shall refer to enterprises whose main activity is defined according to the Eurostat definition under NACE Code 15.20: 'Processing and preserving of fish and fish products'.
3. As a guideline, the national codes applied by Member States under Council Regulations (EC) No 852/2004 of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, (EC) No 853/2004 of 29 April 2004 on hygiene rules for food of animal origin ⁽²⁾ and (EC) No 854/2004 of 29 April 2004 on the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption ⁽³⁾, shall additionally be used as a means of cross checking and identifying enterprises classified under NACE code 15.20.
4. National currencies shall be transformed into euro using the average annual exchange rate available from the European Central Bank (ECB).

2. *Disaggregation level*

1. The statistical unit for collection of data shall be the 'enterprise' as defined as the lowest legal entity for accounting purposes.
2. For enterprises that carry out fish processing but not as a main activity, it is mandatory to collect the following data, in the first year of each programming period:
 - (a) number of enterprises;
 - (b) turnover attributed to fish processing.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 206.

3. *Sampling strategy*

1. Member States shall describe their methodologies for estimating each economic variable, including quality aspects, in their national programmes.
2. Member States shall ensure consistency and comparability of all economic variables when derived from different sources (e.g. questionnaires, financial accounts).

4. *Precision levels*

1. Member States shall include in their annual report information on the quality (accuracy and precision) of estimates.

CHAPTER V

MODULE OF EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR ON THE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

1. *Variables*

1. To allow the calculation of the indicators listed in Appendix XIII, data specified in this Appendix shall be collected on an annual basis with the exception of those which are specified to be collected at more disaggregated levels.
2. Data specified in Appendix XIII shall be collected at national level in order to allow end-users to calculate the indicators at the relevant geographical scale, as given in Appendix II.

2. *Disaggregation level*

1. The disaggregation level set out in the specifications laid down in Appendix XIII shall be applied.

3. *Sampling strategy*

1. Member States shall apply the recommendations set out in the specifications laid down in Appendix XIII.

4. *Precision levels*

1. Member States shall apply the recommendations set out in the specifications laid down in Appendix XIII.

CHAPTER VI

MODULE FOR MANAGEMENT AND USE OF THE DATA COVERED BY THE DATA COLLECTION FRAMEWORK

A. Management of the data

1. With regard to the data covered by this Community Programme, this section covers the development of data bases, data input (storage), data quality control and validation, and data processing from primary data into detailed or aggregated data as referred to in Article 17(1) of Regulation (EC) No 199/2008.
2. It shall include the transformation process of the primary socioeconomic data into metadata referred to in Article 13(b) of Regulation (EC) No 199/2008.
3. Member States shall guarantee that, upon request by the Commission, the information on the transformation process referred to in paragraph 2 can be provided.

B. Use of the data

1. The section covers the production of sets of data and their use to support scientific analysis as a basis for advice to fisheries management as referred to in Article 18(1)a of Regulation (EC) No 199/2008.
2. It shall include biological parameter estimates (age, weight, sex, maturity and fecundity) for stocks listed in Appendix VII, preparation of sets of data for stock assessments and bio-economic modelling and corresponding scientific analysis.

List of appendices

Appendix No	Title
I	Geographic stratification by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
II	Geographical stratification by region
III	Fleet segmentation by region
IV	Fishing activity (metier) by region
V	Disaggregation levels used for the collection of data
VI	List of economic variables
VII	List of biological variables with species sampling specification
VIII	List of transversal variables with sampling specification
IX	List of research surveys at sea
X	List of economic variables for the aquaculture sector
XI	Sector segmentation to be applied for the collection of aquaculture data
XII	List of economic variables for the processing industry sector
XIII	Definition of environmental indicators to measure the effects of fisheries on the marine ecosystem

Appendix I

Geographic stratification by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations

	I.C.E.S.	N.A.F.O	I.C.C.A.T	G.F.C.M.	C.C.A.M.L.R.	IOTC	Other
Level 1	Area	Area	FAO Area	Area e.g. 37 Mediterranean and Black sea	Area e.g. 48	FAO Area	FAO Area
Level 2	Sub-area e.g. 27.IV North Sea	Sub-area e.g. 21.2 Labrador	FAO Sub-area	Sub-area e.g. 37.1 Western	Sub-area e.g. 48.1 Antarctic Peninsula	FAO Sub-area	FAO Sub-area
Level 3	Division e.g. 27.IV c	Division e.g. 21.2 H	Division 5° × 5°	Division e.g. 37.1.2 Gulf of Lions	Division e.g. 58.5.1 Kerguelen islands	Division 5° × 5°	Division 5° × 5°
Level 4	Subdivision e.g. 27.III.c.22			GSA e.g. GSA 1			
Level 5	Rectangle 30' × 1°	Rectangle	Rectangle 1° × 1°		Rectangle 30' × 1°	Rectangle 1° × 1°	Rectangle 1° × 1°

Appendix II

Geographical stratification by region

	Sub-region/Fishing ground ⁽¹⁾	Region	Supra region
Level	1	2	3
	Cluster of spatial units on level 4 as defined in Appendix I (ICES subdivision)	Baltic Sea (ICES areas III b-d)	Baltic Sea (ICES areas III b-d), North Sea (ICES areas IIIa, IV and VIId) and Eastern Arctic (ICES areas I and II), and North Atlantic (ICES areas V-XIV and NAFO areas).
	Cluster of spatial units on level 3 as defined in Appendix I (ICES Division)	North Sea (ICES areas IIIa, IV and VIId) and Eastern Arctic (ICES areas I and II)	
	Cluster of spatial units on level 3 as defined in Appendix I (ICES/NAFO Division)	North Atlantic (ICES areas V-XIV and NAFO areas)	
	Cluster of spatial units on level 4 as defined in Appendix I (GSA)	Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea	Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea
	RFMOs sampling sub-areas (except GFCM)	Other regions where fisheries are operated by EU vessels and managed by RFMOs to which the Community is contracting party or observer (e.g. ICCAT, IOTC, CECAF, etc.)	Other regions

⁽¹⁾ Sub-regions or fishing grounds are established by Member States for the first programming period (2009-2010); they may be redefined by regional coordination meetings and agreed by STECF if necessary. This level should be consistent with existing geographical divisions.

Appendix III

Fleet segmentation by region

		Length classes (LOA) ⁽¹⁾					
		0-< 10 m 0-< 6 m	10-< 12 m 6-< 12 m	12-< 18 m	18-< 24 m	24-< 40 m	40 m or larger
Active Vessels							
Using 'Active' gears	Beam trawlers						
	Demersal trawlers and/or demersal seiners						
	Pelagic trawlers						
	Purse seiners						
	Dredgers						
	Vessel using other active gears						
	Vessels using Polyvalent 'active' gears only						
Using 'Passive' gears	Vessels using hooks	(²)	(²)				
	Drift and/or fixed netters						
	Vessels using Pots and/or traps						
	Vessels using other Passive gears						
	Vessels using Polyvalent 'passive' gears only						
Using Polyvalent gears	Vessels using active and passive gears						
Inactive vessels							

⁽¹⁾ For vessels less than 12 metres in the Mediterranean Sea and the Black sea, the length categories are 0-< 6, 6-< 12 metres. For all other regions, the length categories are defined as 0-< 10, 10-< 12 metres.

⁽²⁾ Vessels less than 12 metres using passive gears in the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea may be disaggregated by gear type.

Appendix IV

Fishing activity (metier) by region

1. Baltic Sea (ICES Subdivisions 22-32)

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(b)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24 < 40	40 & +
Fishing activity	Trawls	Bottom trawls	Bottom otter trawl (OTB)	Crustaceans	(^a)						
				Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
				Freshwater species	(^a)						
			Multi-rig otter trawl (OTT)	Crustaceans	(^a)						
				Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
			Bottom pair trawl (PTB)	Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
				Freshwater species	(^a)						
			Pelagic trawls	Midwater otter trawl (OTM)	Demersal fish	(^a)					
					Small pelagic fish	(^a)					
		Freshwater species			(^a)						
		Midwater pair trawl (PTM)		Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
				Freshwater species	(^a)						

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(b)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24 < 40	40 & +
	Hooks and Lines	Rods and Lines	Hand and Pole lines (LHP) (LHM)	Finfish	(^a)						
		Longlines	Drifting longlines (LLD)	Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
				Anadromous species	(^a)						
			Set longlines (LLS)	Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
				Freshwater species	(^a)						
				Anadromous species	(^a)						
		Catadromous species	(^a)								
		Traps	Traps	Pots and Traps (FPO) (^c)	Demersal fish	(^a)					
	Small pelagic fish				(^a)						
	Freshwater species				(^a)						
	Anadromous species				(^a)						
	Catadromous species				(^a)						
	Fyke nets (FYK) (^c)			Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
				Freshwater species	(^a)						
				Anadromous species	(^a)						
				Catadromous species	(^a)						
	Stationary uncovered pound nets (FPN)	Demersal fish	(^a)								
Small pelagic fish		(^a)									
Freshwater species		(^a)									
Anadromous species		(^a)									
Catadromous species		(^a)									

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(b)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24 < 40	40 & +
	Nets	Nets	Trammel net (GTR)	Demersal fish	^(a)						
				Small pelagic fish	^(a)						
				Freshwater species	^(a)						
			Set gillnet (GNS)	Demersal fish	^(a)						
				Small pelagic fish	^(a)						
				Freshwater species	^(a)						
				Anadromous species	^(a)						
			Catadromous species	^(a)							
	Seines	Surrounding nets	Purse seine (PS)	Small pelagic fish	^(a)						
		Seines	Fly shooting seine (SSC)	Demersal fish	^(a)						
				Freshwater species	^(a)						
			Anchored seine (SDN)	Demersal fish	^(a)						
				Small pelagic fish	^(a)						
Pair seine (SPR)	Demersal fish	^(a)									
Beach and boat seine (SB) (SV)	Finfish	^(a)									
Fishing activity missing information				Fishing activity missing information							
Other activity than fishing				Other activity than fishing							
Inactive				Inactive							
Recreational fisheries				Only for these species: Salmon, Cod, Eels	Not applicable	All vessel classes (if any) combined					

^(a) As defined in Council Regulations (EC) No 88/98 and (EC) No 2187/2005.

^(b) The retained part of the catch should be classified by target assemblage (crustaceans, demersal fish, etc.) at a trip level or at a fishing operation level when possible, and sorted by weight or by total value in the case of valuable species (e.g. *Nephrops*, *shrimps*). The target assemblage that comes up at the first position should be considered as the target assemblage to be reported in the matrix.

^(c) Including eel in the management units as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007.

Remark:

Where relevant, pilot studies shall be carried out to establish protocols for the monitoring of inland eel fisheries.

2. North Sea (ICES areas IIIa, IV and VIII) and Eastern Arctic (ICES areas I and II)

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)						
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(b)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +	
Fishing activity	Dredges	Dredges	Boat dredge (DRB)	Molluscs	(^a)							
			Mechanised/ Suction dredge (HMD)	Molluscs	(^a)							
	Trawls	Bottom trawls	Bottom otter trawl (OTB)	Molluscs	(^a)							
				Crustaceans	(^a)							
				Demersal fish	(^a)							
				Mixed crustaceans and demersal fish	(^a)							
				Mixed cephalopods and demersal fish	(^a)							
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)							
				Deep-water species	(^a)							
				Mixed pelagic and demersal fish	(^a)							
				Mixed demersal and deep water species	(^a)							
			Multi-rig otter trawl (OTT)	Molluscs	(^a)							
				Crustaceans	(^a)							
				Demersal fish	(^a)							
				Deep-water species	(^a)							
				Mixed crustaceans and demersal fish	(^a)							
				Mixed pelagic and demersal fish	(^a)							
			Bottom pair trawl (PTB)	Demersal fish	(^a)							
				Crustaceans	(^a)							
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)							
			Beam trawl (TBB)	Crustaceans	(^a)							
				Demersal fish	(^a)							
				Mixed crustaceans and demersal fish	(^a)							
			Pelagic trawls	Midwater otter trawl (OTM)	Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
					Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Midwater pair trawl (PTM)	Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
	Demersal fish	(^a)										

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(a)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +
	Hooks and Lines	Rods and Lines	Hand and Pole lines (LHP) (LHM)	Finfish	^(a)						
		Longlines	Set longlines (LLS)	Demersal fish	^(a)						
	Traps	Traps ^(c)	Pots and Traps (FPO)	Molluscs	^(a)						
				Crustaceans	^(a)						
				Finfish	^(a)						
		Fyke nets (FYK)	Catadromous species	^(a)							
	Nets	Nets	Trammel net (GTR)	Demersal fish	^(a)						
			Set gillnet (GNS)	Small pelagic fish	^(a)						
				Demersal fish	^(a)						
				Crustaceans	^(a)						
			Driftnet (GND)	Small pelagic fish	^(a)						
				Demersal fish	^(a)						
	Seines	Surrounding nets	Purse seine (PS)	Small pelagic fish	^(a)						
			Seines	Fly shooting seine (SSC)	Demersal fish	^(a)					
				Anchored seine (SDN)	Demersal fish	^(a)					
				Pair seine (SPR)	Demersal fish	^(a)					
				Beach and boat seine (SB) (SV)	Finfish	^(a)					
Other gear	Other gear	Glass eel fishing	Glass eel	^(a)							
Misc. (Specify)	Misc. (Specify)			^(a)							
Other activity than fishing				Other activity than fishing							
Inactive				Inactive							
Recreational fisheries				Only for these species: Cod, Eels	Not applicable	All vessel classes (if any) combined					

^(a) As defined in Council Regulations (EEC) No 1899/85, (EEC) No 1638/87 and Council Regulation (EC) No 850/98, Commission Regulations (EC) No 2056/2001 and (EC) No 494/2002 and Council Regulation (EC) No 40/2008.

^(b) The retained part of the catch should be classified by target assemblage (crustaceans, cephalopods, demersal fish, etc.) at a trip level or at a fishing operation level when possible, and sorted by weight or by total value in the case of valuable species (e.g. *Nephrops*, *Tunas*). The target assemblage that comes up at the first position should be considered as the target assemblage to be reported in the matrix.

^(c) Including eel in the management units as specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007.

Remark:

Where relevant, pilot studies shall be carried out to establish protocols for the monitoring of inland eel fisheries.

3. North Atlantic (ICES areas V-XIV and NAFO areas)

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
						< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(b)	Mesh size and other selective devices						
Fishing activity	Dredges	Dredges	Boat dredge (DRB)	Molluscs	(^a)						
			Mechanised/ Suction dredge (HMD)	Molluscs	(^a)						
	Trawls	Bottom trawls	Bottom otter trawl (OTB)	Molluscs	(^a)						
				Crustaceans	(^a)						
				Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Mixed crustaceans and demersal fish	(^a)						
				Mixed cephalopods and demersal fish	(^a)						
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
				Deep-water species	(^a)						
				Mixed pelagic and demersal fish	(^a)						
				Mixed demersal and deep water species	(^a)						
			Multi-rig otter trawl (OTT)	Molluscs	(^a)						
				Crustaceans	(^a)						
				Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Deep-water species	(^a)						
				Mixed crustaceans and demersal fish	(^a)						
				Mixed pelagic and demersal fish	(^a)						
			Bottom pair trawl (PTB)	Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Crustaceans	(^a)						
				Small pelagic fish	(^a)						
			Beam trawl (TBB)	Crustaceans	(^a)						
				Demersal fish	(^a)						
				Mixed crustaceans and demersal fish	(^a)						
				Mixed demersal and cephalopods	(^a)						
			Pelagic trawls	Midwater otter trawl (OTM)	Small pelagic fish	(^a)					
					Demersal fish	(^a)					
				Midwater pair trawl (PTM)	Small pelagic fish	(^a)					
					Large pelagic fish	(^a)					
					Demersal fish	(^a)					

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)						
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(b)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +	
	Hooks and Lines	Rods and Lines	Hand and Pole lines (LHP) (LHM)	Finfish	^(a)							
				Cephalopods	^(a)							
			Trolling lines (LTL)	Large pelagic fish	^(a)							
		Longlines	Drifting longlines (LLD)	Large pelagic fish	^(a)							
				Demersal fish	^(a)							
				Deep-water species	^(a)							
			Set longlines (LLS)	Deep-water species	^(a)							
				Demersal fish	^(a)							
		Traps	Traps ^(c)	Pots and Traps (FPO)	Molluscs	^(a)						
					Crustaceans	^(a)						
	Finfish				^(a)							
	Fyke nets (FYK)			Catadromous species	^(a)							
				Demersal species	^(a)							
	Stationary uncovered pound nets (FPN)			Large pelagic fish	^(a)							
	Nets			Nets	Trammel net (GTR)	Demersal fish	^(a)					
		Set gillnet (GNS)	Small pelagic fish			^(a)						
		Demersal fish	^(a)									
		Crustaceans	^(a)									
		Deep-water species	^(a)									
		Driftnet (GND)	Small pelagic fish		^(a)							
Demersal fish			^(a)									
Seines		Surrounding nets	Purse seine (PS)		Small pelagic fish	^(a)						
	Large pelagic fish			^(a)								
	Seines	Fly shooting seine (SSC)	Demersal fish	^(a)								
		Anchored seine (SDN)	Demersal fish	^(a)								
		Pair seine (SPR)	Demersal fish	^(a)								
		Beach and boat seine (SB) (SV)	Finfish	^(a)								
Other gear	Other gear	Glass eel fishing	Glass eel	^(a)								
Misc. (Specify)	Misc. (Specify)			^(a)								

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(b)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +
Other activity than fishing				Other activity than fishing							
Inactive				Inactive							
Recreational fisheries				Only for these species: Salmon, Seabass, Eels (for ICES areas only)	Not applicable	All vessel classes (if any) combined					

^(a) As defined in Regulation (EC) No 850/98, in Council Regulation (EC) No 2549/2000, Commission Regulations (EC) No 2056/2001, (EC) No 494/2002 and Council Regulation (EC) No 1386/2007, and in Regulation (EC) No 40/2008.

^(b) The retained part of the catch should be classified by target assemblage (crustaceans, cephalopods, demersal fish, etc.) at a trip level or at a fishing operation level when possible, and sorted by weight or by total value in the case of valuable species (e.g. *Nephrops*, *Tunas*). The target assemblage that comes up at the first position should be considered as the target assemblage to be reported in the matrix.

^(c) Including eel in the management units as specified in Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007.

Remark:

Where relevant, pilot studies shall be carried out to establish protocols for the monitoring of inland eel fisheries.

4. Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(a)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 6	6- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +
Fishing activity	Dredges	Dredges	Boat dredge (DRB)	Molluscs	^(a)						
	Trawls	Bottom trawls	Bottom otter trawl (OTB)	Demersal species	^(a)						
				Deep water species ^(b)	^(a)						
				Mixed demersal species and deep water species ^(b)	^(a)						
			Multi-rig otter trawl (OTT)	Demersal species	^(a)						
			Bottom pair trawl (PTB)	Demersal species	^(a)						
			Beam trawl (TBB)	Demersal species	^(a)						
	Pelagic trawls	Pelagic trawls	Midwater otter trawl (OTM)	Mixed demersal and pelagic species	^(a)						
			Pelagic pair trawl (PTM)	Small pelagic fish	^(a)						

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(e)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 6	6- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +
	Hooks and Lines	Rods and Lines	Hand and Pole lines (LHP) (LHM)	Finfish	^(e)						
				Cephalopods	^(e)						
			Trolling lines (LTL)	Large pelagic fish	^(e)						
		Longlines	Drifting longlines (LLD)	Large pelagic fish	^(e)						
			Set longlines (LLS)	Demersal fish	^(e)						
	Traps	Traps ^(d)	Pots and Traps (FPO)	Demersal species	^(e)						
				Fyke nets (FYK)	Catadromous species	^(e)					
			Stationary uncovered pound nets (FPN)	Demersal species	^(e)						
				Large pelagic fish	^(e)						
	Nets	Nets	Trammel net (GTR)	Demersal species	^(e)						
Set gillnet (GNS)				Small and large pelagic fish	^(e)						
Driftnet (GND)			Demersal species	^(e)							
			Small pelagic fish	^(e)							
Seines			Surrounding nets	Purse seine (PS)	Small pelagic fish	^(e)					
					Large pelagic fish	^(e)					
	Lampara nets (LA)	Small and large pelagic fish		^(e)							
	Seines	Fly shooting seine (SSC)	Demersal species	^(e)							
Anchored seine (SDN)			Demersal species	^(e)							
Pair seine (SPR)			Demersal species	^(e)							
Beach and boat seine (SB) (SV)			Demersal species	^(e)							
Other gear	Other gear	Glass eel fishing	Glass eel	^(e)							
Misc. (Specify)	Misc. (Specify)			^(e)							

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(c)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 6	6- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +
Other activity than fishing				Other activity than fishing							
Inactive				Inactive							
Recreational fisheries				Only for these species: Bluefin tuna, Eels	Not applicable	All vessel classes (if any) combined					

^(c) As defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006.

^(d) Referring only to red shrimps *Aristaeomorpha foliacea* and *Aristeus antennatus*, species not included in the definition of deep sea species given by Council Regulation (EC) No 2347/2002.

^(e) The retained part of the catch should be classified by target assemblage (crustaceans, cephalopods, demersal fish, etc.) at a trip level or at a fishing operation level when possible, and sorted by weight or by total value in the case of valuable species (e.g. *Nephrops*, *Tunas*). The target assemblage that comes up at the first position should be considered as the target assemblage to be reported in the matrix.

^(f) Including eel in the management units as specified in Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007.

Remark:

Where relevant, pilot studies shall be carried out to establish protocols for the monitoring of inland eel fisheries.

5. Other regions where fisheries are operated by EU vessels and managed by RFMOs to which the Community is contracting party or observer (e.g. ICCAT, IOTC, CECAF, etc.)

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(b)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +
Fishing activity	Trawls	Bottom trawls	Bottom otter trawl (OTB)	Crustaceans	^(e)						
				Demersal fish	^(e)						
				Mixed cephalopods and demersal fish	^(e)						
			Multi-rig otter trawl (OTT)	Crustaceans	^(e)						
		Pelagic trawls	Midwater otter trawl (OTM)	Small pelagic fish	^(e)						
	Hooks and Lines	Rods and Lines	Hand and Pole lines (LHP) (LHM)	Large pelagic fish	^(e)						
				Demersal fish	^(e)						
		Longlines	Drifting longlines (LLD)	Large pelagic fish	^(e)						
			Set longlines (LLS)	Demersal fish	^(e)						
	Traps	Traps	Pots and Traps (FPO)	Crustaceans	^(e)						
Finfish				^(e)							

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	LOA classes (m)					
Activity	Gear classes	Gear groups	Gear type	Target assemblage ^(b)	Mesh size and other selective devices	< 10	10- < 12	12- < 18	18- < 24	24- < 40	40 & +
	Nets	Nets	Trammel net (GTR)	Demersal fish	^(a)						
			Set gillnet (GNS)	Demersal fish	^(a)						
			Driftnet (GND)	Demersal fish	^(a)						
	Seines	Surrounding nets	Purse seine (PS)	Small pelagic fish	^(a)						
				Large pelagic fish	^(a)						
	Misc. (Specify)	Misc. (Specify)				^(a)					
Other activity than fishing				Other activity than fishing							
Inactive				Inactive							

^(a) As defined in Council Regulations (EC) No 600/2004, (EC) No 830/2004, (EC) No 115/2006, (EC) No 563/2006, (EC) No 764/2006, (EC) No 805/2006, (EC) No 1562/2006, (EC) No 1563/2006, (EC) No 1801/2006, (EC) No 2027/2006, (EC) No 450/2007, (EC) No 753/2007, (EC) No 893/2007, (EC) No 894/2007, (EC) No 1386/2007, (EC) No 1446/2007, (EC) No 31/2008, (EC) No 241/2008 and (EC) No 242/2008.

^(b) The retained part of the catch should be classified by target assemblage (crustaceans, cephalopods, demersal fish, etc.) at a trip level or at a fishing operation level where possible, and sorted by weight or by total value in the case of valuable species (e.g. *Nephrops*, *Tunas*). The target assemblage that comes up at the first position should be considered as the target assemblage to be reported in the matrix.

Appendix V

Disaggregation levels used for the collection of data

		Sub regions or fishing grounds	Regions	Supra regions
		1	2	3
Metier Fleet segment (Cell)	A	A1	A2	A3
Metier	B	B1	B2	B3
Fleet segment	C	C1	C2	C3

Remark:

Considering the place where the fishing activity occurs could refer to sub regions, regions or supra regions the appendix summarises the different levels for the collection of data (or disaggregation levels).

Appendix VI

List of economic variables

Variable group	Variable	Specification for the collection of data ⁽¹⁹⁾	Unit	Definition Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2700/98	Guideline
Income	Gross value of landings	Transversal	EUR	12 11 0 excl. para 4	
	Income from leasing out quota or other fishing rights		EUR	12 11 0 excl. para 4	
	Direct subsidies ⁽¹⁾		EUR	12 11 0 excl. para 4	
	Other income ⁽²⁾		EUR	12 11 0 excl. para 4	
Personnel costs	Wages and salaries of crew ⁽³⁾		EUR	13 31 0	
	Imputed value of unpaid labour ⁽⁴⁾		EUR	13 32 0	
			EUR		
Energy costs	Energy costs ⁽⁵⁾		EUR	20 11 0 (13 11 0)	
Repair and maintenance costs	Repair and maintenance costs ⁽⁶⁾		EUR	(13 11 0)	ESA ⁽²⁰⁾ 3.70 e) (1) (2)
Other operational costs	Variable costs ⁽⁷⁾		EUR	(13 11 0)	
	Non-variable costs ⁽⁸⁾		EUR	(13 11 0)	
	Lease/rental payments for quota or other fishing rights		EUR	(13 11 0)	
Capital costs	Annual depreciation ⁽⁹⁾		EUR		ESA 6.02. to 6.05
Capital value	Value of physical capital: depreciated replacement value ⁽¹⁰⁾		EUR		ESA 7.09. to 7.24
	Value of physical capital: depreciated historical value ⁽¹⁰⁾		EUR		ESA 7.09. to 7.24
	Value of quota and other fishing rights ⁽¹¹⁾		EUR		ESA 7.09. to 7.24
Investments	Investments in physical capital ⁽¹²⁾		EUR	15 11 0	ESA 3.102. to 3.111
Financial position	Debt/asset ratio ⁽¹³⁾		%		
Employment	Engaged crew ⁽¹⁴⁾		Number	16 11 0; 16 13 0 16 13 1; 16 13 2 16 13 5; 16 14 0 16 15 0	ESA 11.32. to 11.34
	FTE National ⁽¹⁵⁾		Number	16 11 0; 16 13 0 16 13 1; 16 13 2 16 13 5; 16 14 0 16 15 0	ESA 11.32. to 11.34
	FTE harmonised ⁽¹⁶⁾		Number	16 11 0; 16 13 0 16 13 1; 16 13 2 16 13 5; 16 14 0 16 15 0	ESA 11.32. to 11.34

Variable group	Variable	Specification for the collection of data ⁽¹⁹⁾	Unit	Definition Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2700/98	Guideline
Fleet	Number	Transversal	Number	N/A	N/A
	Mean LOA	Transversal	Metres	N/A	N/A
	Mean vessel's tonnage	Transversal	GT	N/A	N/A
	Mean vessel's power	Transversal	kW	N/A	N/A
	Mean age	Transversal	Years	N/A	N/A
Effort	Days at sea	Transversal	Days	N/A	N/A
	Energy consumption		Litres	N/A	N/A
Number of fishing enterprises/units	Number of fishing enterprises/units ⁽¹⁷⁾	By size category: 1) owned vessel 2) 2-5 owned vessels 3) > 5 owned vessels	Number	N/A	N/A
Production value per species	Value of landings per species	Transversal	EUR	N/A	N/A
	Average price per species ⁽¹⁸⁾	Transversal	EUR/kg	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ Includes direct payments, e.g. compensation for stopping fishing, refunds of fuel duty or similar lump sum compensation payments. Excludes social benefit payments, indirect subsidies, e.g. reduced duty on inputs such as fuel, investment subsidies.

⁽²⁾ Includes other income from use of the vessel, e.g. recreational fishing, tourism, oil rig duty, etc. also insurance payments for damage/loss of gear/vessel.

⁽³⁾ Including social security costs.

⁽⁴⁾ For example, the vessel owner's own labour. Chosen methodology should be explained by the Member State in their national programme.

⁽⁵⁾ Excluding lubrication oil. Broken down by type if possible (petrol, diesel, biofuel, etc.).

⁽⁶⁾ Gross costs of maintenance and repairs to vessel and gear.

⁽⁷⁾ Includes all purchased inputs (goods and services) related to fishing effort and/or catch/landings.

⁽⁸⁾ Includes purchased inputs not related to effort and/or catch/landings (including leased equipment).

⁽⁹⁾ Estimated according to (the proposed PIM methodology in the capital valuation report of study No FISH/2005/03: 'IREPA Onlus Coordinator, 2006. Evaluation of the capital value, investments and capital costs in the fisheries sector Study No FISH/2005/03, 203 p.'). The data and estimation procedures should be explained in the national programme.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Value of the vessel, i.e. the hull, engine, all onboard equipment and the gear. Estimated according to (the proposed PIM methodology in the capital valuation report of study No FISH/2005/03 'IREPA Onlus Coordinator, 2006. Evaluation of the capital value, investments and capital costs in the fisheries sector Study No FISH/2005/03, 203 p.'). The data and estimation procedures should be explained in the national programme.

⁽¹¹⁾ Where appropriate. Methodology for estimation to be explained in the national programme.

⁽¹²⁾ Improvements to existing vessel/gear during the given year.

⁽¹³⁾ % debt in relation to total capital value (as defined above).

⁽¹⁴⁾ Number of jobs on board, equal to the average number of persons working for and paid by the vessel. This includes temporary crew as well as rotation crew (See report of Study FISH/2005/14, 'LEI WAGENINGENUR Coordinator, 2006. Calculation of labour including full-time equivalent (FTE) in fisheries Study No FISH/2005/14, 142 p.').

⁽¹⁵⁾ Full-time equivalent (FTE) based on the national reference level for FTE working hours of the crew members on board the vessel (excluding resting time) and the working hours onshore. If the annual working hours per crew member exceed the reference level, the FTE equals 1 per crew member. If not, the FTE equals the ratio between the hours worked and the reference level (The methodology should be in accordance with the Study FISH/2005/14, 'LEI WAGENINGENUR Coordinator, 2006. Calculation of labour including full-time equivalent (FTE) in fisheries Study No FISH/2005/14, 142 p.' and amended by the SGECA 07-01 report (15-19 January 2007, Salerno, 21 p. + annexes) and should be explained in the national programmes.).

⁽¹⁶⁾ Full-time equivalent (FTE) based on a threshold of 2 000 hours per FTE using the same methodology referred to in footnote 15.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Situation at 1st of January as defined in the fleet register. Shared ownership (involving more than one person) should be regarded as one unit.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Prices in euro per kilo live weight.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Economic variables are to be collected on an annual basis at the C3 level (Appendix V) with the exception of those identified as transversal variables and collected at more disaggregated levels (as defined in the Appendix VIII) and periodicity.

⁽²⁰⁾ ESA refers to European System of Accounts 1995 (Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96, Regulation (EC) No 1267/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Eurostat ESA 1995 manual).

Appendix VII

List of biological variables with species sampling specification

(Y = Yearly; T = every three years)

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (°)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
ICES areas I, II								
European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	I, II	G1	(^b)	T	T	T	
Tusk	<i>Brosme brosme</i>	I, II	G2	250	T	T	T	
Atlanto-Scandian herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	I, II,V	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	I, II	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	I, II	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	I-IX, XII, XIV	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Northern shrimp	<i>Pandalus borealis</i>	I, II	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Saithe	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	I, II	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Greenland halibut	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	I, II	G1	50	Y	Y	Y	
Mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	II, IIIa, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Golden redfish	<i>Sebastes marinus</i>	I, II	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Deep sea redfish	<i>Sebastes mentella</i>	I, II	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	IIa, IVa, Vb, VIa, VIIa-c, e-k, VIIIabde	G2	25	T	T	T	
Capelin	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>	I, II	G2					
Salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	I, II	G1	250	T	T	T	

Skagerrak and Kattegat — ICES area IIIa

Sand eel	<i>Ammodytidae</i>	IIIa	G2	50				
European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	IIIa	G1	(^b)	T	T	T	
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	IV, VIId, IIIa/22-24, IIIa	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Roundnose grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	IIIa	G2	100	T	T	T	
Grey gurnard	<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>	IIIa	G2	250	T	T	T	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	IV, VIId, IIIaN	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	IIIaS	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Witch flounder	<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	IIIa	G2	250	T	T	T	
Dab	<i>Limanda limanda</i>	IIIa	G2	125				
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	IV, IIIa	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	IIIa	G2	125	T	T	T	

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (*)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	IIIa, IV, VI, VII, VIIIab	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	I-IX, XII, XIV	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Norway lobster	<i>Langoustine norvegicus</i>	Functional unit	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Northern shrimp	<i>Pandalus borealis</i>	IIIa, IVa East	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	IIIa	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Saithe	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	IV, IIIa, VI	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Turbot	<i>Psetta maxima</i>	all areas	G2	250	T	T	T	
Mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	II, IIIa, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Brill	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	IIIa	G2	125	T	T	T	
Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	IIIa, 22	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	IIIa	G1	500	Y	Y	Y	
Sharks	<i>Squalidae</i>	IIIa N	G1					
Norway pout	<i>Trisopterus esmarki</i>	IV, IIIa	G2	25				

Baltic Sea— ICES Subdivisions 22-32

European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	IIIb-d	G1	(^b)	T	T	T	
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	22-24 IIIa/25-27, 28.2, 29, 32/28.1/30/31	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Common whitefish	<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>	III d	G2	250	T	T	T	
Pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>	III d	G2	250	T	T	T	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	22-24/25-32	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Dab	<i>Limanda limanda</i>	22-32	G2	125	T	T	T	
Perch	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	III d	G2	250	T	T	T	
Flounder	<i>Platichthys flesus</i>	22-32	G2	250	T	T	T	
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	22-32	G2	250	T	T	T	
Turbot	<i>Psetta maxima</i>	22-32	G2	250	T	T	T	
Salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	22-31/32	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Sea trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	22-32	G2	250	T	T	T	
Pike-perch	<i>Sander lucioperca</i>	III d	G2	250	T	T	T	
Brill	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	22-32	G2	125	T	T	T	

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (*)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	22-32	G1	50	Y	Y	Y	
Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	22	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	

North Sea and Eastern Channel — ICES areas IV, VIIId

Sand eel	<i>Ammodytidae</i>	IV	G2	25				
European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	IV, VIIId	G1	(^b)	T	T	T	
Catfish	<i>Anarhichas spp.</i>	IV	G2	250				
Argentine	<i>Argentina spp.</i>	IV	G2	50				
Red gurnard	<i>Aspitrigla cuculus</i>	IV	G2	250	T	T	T	
Tusk	<i>Brosme brosme</i>	IV, IIIa	G2	250	T	T	T	
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	IV, VIIId, IIIa	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Common shrimp	<i>Crangon crangon</i>	IV, VIIId	G2		T	T	T	
Sea bass	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	IV, VIIId	G2	125	T	T	T	
Grey gurnard	<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>	IV	G2	250	T	T	T	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	IV, VIIId, IIIa	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Witch flounder	<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	IV	G2	250	T	T	T	
Blue-mouth rockfish	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	IV	G2	250	T	T	T	
Four-spot megrim	<i>Lepidorhombus boscii</i>	IV, VIIId	G2	50	T	T	T	
Megrim	<i>Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis</i>	IV, VIIId	G2	50	T	T	T	
Dab	<i>Limanda limanda</i>	IV, VIIId	G2	125	T	T	T	
Black-bellied angler	<i>Lophius budegassa</i>	IV, VIIId	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Anglerfish	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	IIIa, IV, VI	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Roughhead grenadier	<i>Macrourus berglax</i>	IV, IIIa	G2	250	T	T	T	
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	IV, IIIa	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	IV, VIIId	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	IIIa, IV, VI, VII, VIIIab	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	I-IX, XII, XIV	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Lemon sole	<i>Microstomus kitt</i>	IV, VIIId	G2	100	T	T	T	
Blue ling	<i>Molva dypterygia</i>	IV, IIIa	G1	125	T	T	T	
Ling	<i>Molva molva</i>	IV, IIIa	G2	125	T	T	T	
Red mullet	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	IV, VIIId	G2	125	T	T	T	
Striped red mullet	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	IV, VIIId	G2	125	T	T	T	

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (*)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Norway lobster	<i>Langoustine norvegicus</i>	all functional units	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Northern shrimp	<i>Pandalus borealis</i>	IIIa, IVa East/IVa/IV	G1		T	T	T	
Common scallop	<i>Pecten maximus</i>	VIIId	G2		T	T	T	
Greater forkbeard	<i>Phycis blennoides</i>	IV	G2	50	T	T	T	
Forkbeard	<i>Phycis phycis</i>	IV	G2	50	T	T	T	
Flounder	<i>Platichthys flesus</i>	IV	G2	125	T	T	T	
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	IV	G1	50	Y	Y	Y	
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	VIIId	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Saithe	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	IV, IIIa, VI	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Turbot	<i>Psetta maxima</i>	IV, VIIId	G2	250	T	T	T	
Thornback ray	<i>Raja clavata</i>	IV, VIIId	G1		T	T	T	
Spotted ray	<i>Raja montagui</i>	IV, VIIId	G1		T	T	T	
Cuckoo ray	<i>Raja naevus</i>	IV, VIIId	G1		T	T	T	
Starry ray	<i>Raja radiata</i>	IV, VIIId	G1		T	T	T	
Other rays and skates	<i>Rajidae</i>	IV, VIIId	G1					
Greenland halibut	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	IV	G2	250	T	T	T	
Salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	IV	G1	250	T	T	T	
Mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	II, IIIa, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Brill	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	IV, VIIId	G2	125	T	T	T	
Redfish	<i>Sebastes mentella</i>	IV	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Deepwater shark	<i>Shark-like Selachii</i>	IV	G1		T	T	T	
Small shark	<i>Shark-like Selachii</i>	IV, VIIId	G1		T	T	T	
Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	IV	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	VIIId	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	IV/VIIde	G1	50	T	T	T	
Spurdog	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	IV, VIIId	G1		T	T	T	
Horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	IIa, IVa, Vb, VIa, VIIa-c, VIIIabde/IIIa, VIIId, IVbc,	G2	25	T	T	T	T
Tub gurnard	<i>Trigla lucerna</i>	IV	G2	250	T	T	T	

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (*)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Norway pout	<i>Trisopterus esmarki</i>	IV, IIIa	G2	25				
John Dory	<i>Zeus faber</i>	IV, VIId	G2	250	T	T	T	

North East Atlantic and Western Channel — ICES areas V, VI, VII (excluding d), VIII, IX, X, XII, XIV

Smoothhead	<i>Alepocephalus bairdii</i>	VI, XII	G2		T	T	T	
Sand eel	<i>Ammodytidae</i>	VIa	G2	25				
European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	all areas	G1	(b)	T	T	T	
Scabbardfish	<i>Aphanopus spp.</i>	all areas	G1	50	Y	Y	Y	
Argentine	<i>Argentina spp.</i>	all areas	G2	50	T	T	T	
Meagre	<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>	all areas	G2	50	T	T	T	
Red gurnard	<i>Aspitrigla cuculus</i>	all areas	G2	250	T	T	T	
Alfonsinos	<i>Beryx spp.</i>	all areas, excluding X and IXa	G1	50	Y	Y	Y	
Alfonsinos	<i>Beryx spp.</i>	IXa and X	G1	125	T	T	T	
Edible crab	<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	all areas	G2		T	T	T	
Gulper shark	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Leafscale gulper shark	<i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Portuguese dogfish	<i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	VIa/VIaN/VIa S, VIIbc/VIIa/VIIj	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Conger	<i>Conger conger</i>	all areas, excluding X	G2	25	T	T	T	
Conger	<i>Conger conger</i>	X	G2	125	T	T	T	
Roundnose grenadier	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	all areas	G1	100	Y	Y	Y	
Birdbeak dogfish	<i>Deania calcea</i>	all areas	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Sea bass	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	all areas, excluding IX	G2	125	T	T	T	
Sea bass	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	IX	G2	125	T	T	T	
Wedge sole	<i>Dicologlossa cuneata</i>	VIIIc, IX	G2	100				
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	IXa (only Cádiz)	G1	125	T	T	T	T
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	VIII	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	Y
Grey gurnard	<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>	VIIId, e	G2	250	T	T	T	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Va/Vb/VIa/VIb/VIIa/VIIe-k	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Witch	<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	VI, VII	G2	50				
Bluemouth rockfish	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	all areas	G2	100				

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (*)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Lobster	<i>Homarus gammarus</i>	all areas	G2		T	T	T	
Orange roughy	<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>	all areas	G1	50	Y	Y	Y	
Silver scabbardfish	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	IXa	G2		T	T	T	
Four-spot megrim	<i>Lepidorhombus boscii</i>	VIIIc, IXa	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Megrim	<i>Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis</i>	VI/VII, VIIIabd/VIIIc, IXa	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Dab	<i>Limanda limanda</i>	VIIe/VIIa, f-h	G2	125	T	T	T	
Common squid	<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>	all areas, excluding VIIIc, IXa	G2					
Common squid	<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>	VIIIc, IXa	G2		T	T	T	
Black-bellied angler	<i>Lophius budegassa</i>	IV, VI/VIIb-k, VIIIabd	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Black-bellied angler	<i>Lophius budegassa</i>	VIIIc, IXa	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Anglerfish	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	IV, VI/VIIb-k, VIIIabd	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Anglerfish	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	VIIIc, IXa	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Capelin	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>	XIV	G2	50				
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Va/Vb	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	VIa/VIb/VIIa/VIIb-k	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	VIII/IX, X	G2	25	T	T	T	
Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	Vb/VIa/VIb/VIIa/VIIe-k	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	IIIa, IV, VI, VII, VIIIab/VIIIc, IXa	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Wedge sole	<i>Microchirus variegatus</i>	all areas	G2	50				
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	I-IX, XII, XIV	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Lemon sole	<i>Microstomus kitt</i>	all areas	G2	100	T	T	T	
Blue ling	<i>Molva dypterygia</i>	all areas, excluding X	G1	125	T	T	T	
Blue ling	<i>Molva dypterygia</i>	X	G1	125	T	T	T	
Ling	<i>Molva molva</i>	all areas	G2	125	T	T	T	
Striped red mullet	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	all areas	G2	125	T	T	T	
Norway lobster	<i>Langoustine norvegicus</i>	VI Functional unit	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Norway lobster	<i>Langoustine norvegicus</i>	VII Functional unit	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Norway lobster	<i>Langoustine norvegicus</i>	VIII, IX Functional unit	G1		Y	Y	Y	

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (*)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Common octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	all areas, excluding VIIIc, IXa	G2		T	T	T	
Common octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	VIIIc, IXa	G2					
Pandalid shrimps	<i>Pandalus spp.</i>	all areas	G2					
White shrimp	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	IXa	G2		T	T	T	
Greater forkbeard	<i>Phycis blennoides</i>	all areas	G2	50	T	T	T	
Forkbeard	<i>Phycis phycis</i>	all areas	G2	50	T	T	T	
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	VIIa/VIIe/VIIIfg	G1	100	Y	Y	Y	
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	VIIIbc/VIIIh-k/VIII, IX, X	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	
Pollack	<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>	all areas except IX, X	G2	25	T	T	T	
Pollack	<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>	IX, X	G2	500	T	T	T	
Saithe	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	Va/Vb/IV, IIIa, VI	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Saithe	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	VII, VIII	G2	125	T	T	T	
Wreckfish	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>	X	G2	125				
Turbot	<i>Psetta maxima</i>	all areas	G2	250	T	T	T	
Blond ray	<i>Raja brachyura</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Thornback ray	<i>Raja clavata</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Spotted ray	<i>Raja montagui</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Cuckoo ray	<i>Raja naevus</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Other rays and skates	<i>Rajidae</i>	all areas	G1					
Greenland halibut	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	V, XIV/VI	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	all areas	G1	250				
Sardine	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	VIIIabd/VIIIc, IXa	G1	50	Y	Y	Y	T
Brill	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	all areas	G2	125	T	T	T	
Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	VIII, IX	G2	25	T	T	T	
Mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	II, IIIa, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX	G1	25	Y	Y	Y	T
Golden redfish	<i>Sebastes marinus</i>	ICES Sub-areas V, VI, XII, XIV & NAFO SA 2 + (Div. 1F + 3K).	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Deep sea redfish	<i>Sebastes mentella</i>	ICES Sub-areas V, VI, XII, XIV & NAFO SA 2 + (Div. 1F + 3K)	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Cuttlefish	<i>Sepia officinalis</i>	all areas	G2		T	T	T	

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (°)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	VIIa/VIIfg	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	VIIbc/VIIhjk/Ixa/ VIIIc	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	VIIe	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	VIIIab	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Sea breams (in plural)	<i>Sparidae</i>	all areas	G2	50				
Sea bream	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>	IXa, X	G1	250	T	T	T	
Spurdog	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Mediterranean horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i>	VIII, IX	G2	25	T	T	T	
Blue jack mackerel	<i>Trachurus picturatus</i>	X	G2	25	T	T	T	
Horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	IIa, IVa, Vb, VIa, VIIa-c, e-k, VIIIabde/X	G2	25	T	T	T	T
Horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	VIIIc, IXa	G2	25	T	T	T	T
Puting	<i>Trisopterus spp.</i>	all areas	G2	25				
John Dory	<i>Zeus faber</i>	all areas	G2	250	T	T	T	

Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea

European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	all areas	G1	(^b)	T	T	T	
Giant red shrimp	<i>Aristeomorpha foliacea</i>	all areas	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Red shrimp	<i>Aristeus antennatus</i>	all areas	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Bogue	<i>Boops boops</i>	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2	G2		T	T	T	
Dolphinfish	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	all areas	G2	500 (°)	T	T	T	
Dolphinfish	<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>	all areas	G2					
Sea bass	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	all areas	G2	100	T	T	T	
Horned octopus	<i>Eledone cirrosa</i>	1.1, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1	G2		T	T	T	
Musky octopus	<i>Eledone moschata</i>	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1	G2		T	T	T	
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	all areas	G1	50	Y	Y	Y	
Grey gurnard	<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>	2.2, 3.1	G2	250	T	T	T	
Squid	<i>Illex spp., Todarodes spp.</i>	all areas	G2		T	T	T	
Billfish	<i>Istiophoridae</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Common squid	<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>	all areas	G2		T	T	T	
Black-bellied angler	<i>Lophius budegassa</i>	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.1	G2	250	T	T	T	
Anglerfish	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.1	G2	250	T	T	T	
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	all areas	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	1.1, 3.1	G2	250	T	T	T	

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (e)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Grey mullets	<i>Mugilidae</i>	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1	G2					
Red mullet	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	all areas	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Striped red mullet	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	all areas	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Norway lobster	<i>Langoustine norvegicus</i>	all areas	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Common octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	all areas	G2		T	T	T	
Pandora	<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>	all areas	G2	125	T	T	T	
White shrimp	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	all areas	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Caramote prawn	<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>	3.1	G2		T	T	T	
Thornback ray	<i>Raja clavata</i>	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1	G1		T	T	T	
Brown ray	<i>Raja miraletus</i>	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1	G1		T	T	T	
Atlantic bonito	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	all areas	G2	50 (e)	T	T	T	
Sardine	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	all areas	G1	50	Y	Y	Y	
Mackerel	<i>Scomber spp.</i>	all areas	G2	50	T	T	T	
Cuttlefish	<i>Sepia officinalis</i>	all areas1	G2		T	T	T	
Sharks	<i>Shark-like Selachii</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Sole	<i>Solea vulgaris</i>	1.2, 2.1, 3.1	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	
Gilthead sea bream	<i>Sparus aurata</i>	1.2, 3.1	G2		T	T	T	
Picarels	<i>Spicara smaris.</i>	2.1, 3.1, 3.2	G2	100	T	T	T	
Mantis shrimp	<i>Squilla mantis</i>	1.3, 2.1, 2.2	G2		T	T	T	
Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	all areas	G2	125 (e)	T	T	T	
Bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	all areas	G1	125 (e)	T	T	T	
Mediterranean horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i>	all areas	G2	100	T	T	T	
Horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	all areas	G2	100	T	T	T	
Tub gurnard	<i>Trigla lucerna</i>	1.3, 2.2, 3.1	G2		T	T	T	
Clam	<i>Veneridae</i>	2.1, 2.2	G2		T	T	T	
Sword fish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	all areas	G1	125 (e)	T	T	T	
Sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	Black Sea	G1		T	T	T	
Mediterranean horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i>	Black Sea	G1		T	T	T	
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Black Sea	G1		T	T	T	
Turbot	<i>Psetta maxima</i>	Black Sea	G1		T	T	T	

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (*)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Piked dogfish	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Black Sea	G1		T	T	T	
Horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	Black Sea	G1		T	T	T	

NAFO areas

Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	2J 3KL	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	3M	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	3NO	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	3Ps	G2	125	T	T	T	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	SA 1	G1	125	Y	Y	Y	
Witch flounder	<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	3NO	G2		T	T	T	
American plaice	<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>	3LNO	G1	100	Y	Y	Y	
American plaice	<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>	3M	G1	100	T	T	T	
Yellowtail flounder	<i>Limanda ferruginea</i>	3LNO	G2		T	T	T	
Grenadier	<i>Macrouridae</i>	SA 2+3	G2	250	T	T	T	
Pandalid shrimp	<i>Pandalus spp.</i>	3L	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Pandalid shrimp	<i>Pandalus spp.</i>	3M	G1		Y	Y	Y	
Rays and skates	<i>Raja spp.</i>	SA 3	G1		T	T	T	
Greenland halibut	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	3KLMNO	G1	200	Y	Y	Y	
Greenland halibut	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	SA 1	G1	200	Y	Y	Y	
Salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	ICES Sub-area XIV & NAFO Sub-area 1	G1	500	Y	Y	Y	
Redfish	<i>Sebastes spp.</i>	3LN	G1					
Redfish	<i>Sebastes spp.</i>	3M	G1	50				
Redfish	<i>Sebastes spp.</i>	3O	G1					
Redfish	<i>Sebastes mentella.</i>	SA 1	G1	250	Y	Y	Y	

Highly migratory species Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans

Frigate tuna	<i>Auxis rochei.</i>		G2		T	T	T	
Atlantic back skipjack	<i>Euthynnus toutes leseteratus</i>		G2		T	T	T	
Billfish	<i>Istiophoridae</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Shortfin mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>		G1		T	T	T	

Species (Engl.)	Species (Latin)	Area/Stock	Species group (e)	Age no/ 1 000 t	Weight	Sex	Maturity	Fecundity
Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Atlantic bonito	<i>Sarda sarda</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Sharks	<i>Selachii</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Other sharks	<i>Squaliformes</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Bluefin tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>		G1		T	T	T	
Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>		G1		T	T	T	

CECAF FAO 34

Black scabbardfish	<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>	Madeira	G1		T	T	T	
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Morocco	G1		T	T	T	
Silver scabbardfish	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	Mauritania	G2					
Common squid	<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>	all areas	G2		T	T	T	
Hake	<i>Merluccius spp.</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Common octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Deepwater rose shrimp	<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Southern pink shrimp	<i>Farfantepenaeus notialis</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Sardine	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Round sardinella	<i>Sardinella aurita</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Short-body sardinella	<i>Sardinella maderensis</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Chub mackerel	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	Madeira	G1					
Chub mackerel	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	all areas except Madeira	G1		T	T	T	
Cuttlefish	<i>Sepia hierredda</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Cuttlefish	<i>Sepia officinalis</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	
Horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus spp.</i>	all areas	G1		T	T	T	

WECAF

Red snapper	<i>Lutjanus purpureus</i>	French Guiana EEZ	G2		T	T	T	
Penaeus shrimp	<i>Penaeus subtilis</i>	French Guiana EEZ	G1		Y	Y	Y	

(e) See section Chapter III section B/B1/3. (1) (f).

(b) Age analysis for European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) shall be set at a minimum of five individuals per cm length intervals. A minimum of 100 individuals shall be analysed per management unit as specified in Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007 for yellow and silver eels separately.

(c) Periodicity for age is every three years (first year starting in 2008) and shall be carried out together with weight, maturity and sex estimates.

Appendix VIII

List of transversal variables with sampling specification

Heading	Variable	Specification	Unit	Gear (Level 2 in the matrix)	Disaggregation Level (4)	Reference period
Capacity						
	Number of vessels				C3	Annually
	GT, kW, Vessel Age (1)				C3	Annually
Effort						
	Number of vessels				B1	Monthly
	Days at sea	See definition in Chapter I	Days	All gears	B1 and C3	Monthly
	Hours fished (2)		Hours	Dredges and Trawls	A1 (6)	Monthly
	Fishing days	See definition in Chapter I	Days	All gears	All cells (6)	Monthly
	kW * Fishing days			Dredges and Trawls	All cells (6)	Monthly
	GT * Fishing days			Dredges and Trawls	All cells (6)	Monthly
	Number of trips (2)		Number	All gears	All cells (6)	Monthly
	Number of rigs (2)		Number	Multi-rig (level 4)	A1 (6)	Monthly
	Number of fishing operations (2)		Number	Purse Seines	A1 (6)	Monthly
	Number of nets/Length (2)			Nets	A1 (6)	Monthly
	Number of hooks, Number of lines (2)		Number	Hook and Lines	A1 (6)	Monthly
	Numbers of pots, traps (2)		Number	Traps	A1 (6)	Monthly
Soaking time (2)		Hours	All Passive gears	A1 (6)	Monthly	

Heading	Variable	Specification	Unit	Gear (Level 2 in the matrix)	Disaggregation Level (*)	Reference period
Landings						
	Value of landings total and per commercial species ⁽²⁾		EUR		B1 and C1	Monthly
	Live weight of landings total and per species		Tonnes		A1 ⁽⁶⁾	Monthly
	Prices by commercial species ⁽³⁾		EUR/kg		B2 and C2	Monthly, Annually
	Conversion factor per species					Annual update

⁽¹⁾ As defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 26/2004.

⁽²⁾ Some adjustments could be proposed by regional coordination meetings.

⁽³⁾ If it is not possible to directly allocate landings from one trip into métiers, then this allocation should be based on rules agreed by STECF.

⁽⁴⁾ The disaggregation levels refer to appendix V (nb: the reference for métier or fishing activity is the level 6 of the Appendix IV (1-5)).

⁽⁵⁾ If possible, price data should be collected at the level A1 (see Appendix V) in order to calculate immediately the value of landings at this same level.

⁽⁶⁾ For some variables, the disaggregation level of A is enough because $\sum_i A_{ij} = B_i \dots$ and $\sum_j A_{ij} = C_j$ (example: Hours fished), for others, $\sum_i A_{ij} \neq B_i \dots$ and $\sum_j A_{ij} \neq C_j$ (for example Fishing days, where two or more métiers can be practised during the same fishing day and accounted more than once).

Appendix IX

List of research surveys at sea

Name of the survey	Acronym	Area	Period	Main targeted species etc	Survey effort
					Days (Maximum)
Baltic Sea (ICES areas IIIb-d)					
Baltic International Trawl Survey	BITS Q1 BITS Q4	IIIaS, IIIb-d	1st and 4th Quarter	Cod and other demersal species	160
Baltic International Acoustic Survey (Autumn)	BIAS	IIIa, IIIb-d	Sept-Oct	Herring and sprat	115
Gulf of Riga Acoustic Herring Survey	GRAHS	III d	3rd Quarter	Herring	10
Sprat Acoustic Survey	SPRAS	III d	May	Sprat and herring	60
Rügen Herring Larvae Survey	RHLS	III d	March-June	Herring	50
North Sea (ICES areas IIIa, IV and VII d) and Eastern Arctic (ICES areas I and II)					
International Bottom Trawl Survey	IBTS Q1 IBTS Q3	IIIa, IV	1st and 3rd Quarter	Haddock, Cod, Saithe, Herring, Sprat, Whiting, Mackerel, Norway pout.	315
North Sea Beam Trawl Survey	BTS	IVb, IVc, VII d	3rd Quarter	Plaice, Sole	65
Demersal Young Fish Survey	DYFS	Coasts of NS	3rd and 4th Quarter	Plaice, sole, brown shrimp	145
Sole Net Survey	SNS	IVb, IVc	3rd Quarter	Sole, Plaice	20
North Sea Sandeels Survey	NSSS	IVa, IVb	4th Quarter	Sandeels	15
International Ecosystem Survey in the Nordic Seas	ASH	IIa	May	Herring, Blue whiting	35
Redfish Survey in the Norwegian Sea and adjacent waters	REDNOR	II	August-September	Redfish	35
Mackerel Egg Survey (Triennial)	NSMEGS	IV	May-July	Mackerel egg production	15
Herring Larvae Survey	IHLS	IV, VII d	1st and 3rd Quarter	Herring, Sprat Larvae	45
NS Herring Acoustic Survey	NHAS	IIIa, IV, VIa	June, July	Herring, Sprat	105
Nephrops TVsurvey (FU 3&4)	NTV3&4	IIIa	2nd or 3rd Quarter	Nephrops	15
Nephrops TVsurvey (FU 6)	NTV6	IVb	September	Nephrops	10

Name of the survey	Acronym	Area	Period	Main targeted species etc	Survey effort
					Days (Maximum)
Nephrops TVsurvey (FU 7)	NTV7	IVa	2nd or 3rd Quarter	Nephrops	20
Nephrops TVsurvey (FU 8)	NTV8	IVb	2nd or 3rd Quarter	Nephrops	10
Nephrops TVsurvey (FU 9)	NTV9	IVa	2nd or 3rd Quarter	Nephrops	10
North Atlantic (ICES Areas V-XIV and NAFO areas)					
International Redfish Trawl and Acoustic Survey (Biennial)	REDTAS	Va, XII, XIV; NAFO SA 1-3	June/July	Redfish	30
Flemish Cap Groundfish Survey	FCGS	3M	July	Demersal species	35
Greenland Groundfish Survey	GGs	XIV, NAFO SA1	October/November	Cod, redfish and other demersal species	55
3LNO Groundfish survey	PLATUXA	3LNO	2nd and 3rd Quarter	Demersal species	55
Western IBTS 4th quarter (including Porcupine survey)	IBTS Q4	VIa, VII, VIII, IXa	4th Quarter	Demersal species	215
Scottish Western IBTS	IBTS Q1	VIa, VIIa	March	Gadoids, herring, mackerel	25
ISBCBTS September	ISBCBTS	VIIa f g	September	Sole, Plaice	25
WCBTS	VIIe BTS	VIIe	October	Sole, Plaice, Anglerfish, Lemon sole	10
Blue whiting survey		VI, VII	1st and 2nd Quarter	Blue whiting	45
International Mackerel and Horse Mackerel Egg Survey (Triennial)	MEGS	VIa, VII, VIII, IXa	January-July	Mackerel, Horse Mackerel egg production	310
Sardine, Anchovy Horse Mackerel Acoustic Survey		VIII, IX	March-April-May	Sardine, Anchovy, Mackerel, Horse Mackerel abundance indices	95
Sardine DEPM (Triennial)		VIIIc, IXa	2nd and 4th Quarter	Sardine SSB and use of CUFES	135
Spawning/Pre-spawning Herring acoustic survey		VIa, VIIa-g	July, Sept, Nov, March, Jan	Herring, Sprat	155
Biomass of Anchovy	BIOMAN	VIII	May	Anchovy SSB (DEP)	25
Nephrops UWTV survey (offshore)	UWTV (FU 11-13)	VIa	2nd or 3rd Quarter	Nephrops	20

Name of the survey	Acronym	Area	Period	Main targeted species etc	Survey effort
					Days (Maximum)
Nephrops UWTV Irish Sea	UWTV (FU 15)	VIIa	August	Nephrops	10
Nephrops UWTV survey Aran Grounds	UWTV (FU 17)	VIIb	June	Nephrops	10
Nephrops UWTV survey Celtic Sea	UWTV (FU 20-22)	VIIg, h, j	July	Nephrops	10
Nephrops TV survey Offshore Portugal	UWTV (FU 28-29)	IXa	June	Nephrops	20
Mediterranean waters and Black Sea					
Mediterranean International bottom trawl survey	MEDITS	37(1, 2, 3.1, 3.2)	2nd and 3rd Quarter	Demersal species	410
Pan-Mediterranean pelagic survey	MEDIAS	37(1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1)	2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarter	Small pelagic species	185
Bottom Trawl Survey		Black Sea	2nd and 4th Quarter	Turbot	40
Pelagic Trawl Survey		Black Sea	2nd and 4th Quarter	Sprat and Whiting	40

List of economic variables for the aquaculture sector

Variable group	Variable	Specification	Unit	Definition Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2700/98	Guideline
Income	Turnover	Per species	EUR	12 11 0	
	Subsidies ⁽¹⁾		EUR		
	Other income		EUR		
Personnel costs	Wages and salaries ⁽²⁾		EUR	13 31 0	
	Imputed value of unpaid labour ⁽³⁾		EUR		
Energy costs	Energy costs		EUR	20 11 0	
Raw material costs	Livestock costs		EUR		SBS (13 11 0)
	Feed costs		EUR		SBS (13 11 0)
Repair and maintenance costs	Repair and maintenance		EUR		SBS (13 11 0)
Other operational costs	Other operational costs ⁽⁴⁾		EUR		SBS (13 11 0)
Capital costs ⁽⁵⁾	Depreciation of capital		EUR		ESA ⁽⁶⁾ 6.02. to 6.05.
	Financial costs, net ⁽⁷⁾		EUR		
Extraordinary costs, net	Extraordinary costs, net		EUR		
Capital value ⁽⁸⁾	Total value of assets		EUR EUR	43 30 0	ESA 7.09. to 7.24.
Investments	Net Investments ⁽⁹⁾		EUR EUR	15 11 0 15 21 0	ESA 3.102. to 3.111.
Debt ⁽¹⁰⁾	Debt		EUR		
Raw material volume ⁽¹¹⁾	Livestock		Tonne		
	Fish Feed		Tonne		

Variable group	Variable	Specification	Unit	Definition Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2700/98	Guideline
Volume of sales ⁽¹²⁾	Volume of sales	Per species	Tonne ⁽¹³⁾		
Employment	Number of persons employed	By gender	Number	16 11 0	
	FTE National ⁽¹⁴⁾	By gender ⁽¹⁵⁾	Number	16 14 0	
Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	By size category where the number of persons employed is: (SBS 16.11.0) is: 1. ≤ 5 2. 6-10 3. > 10	Number	11 11 0	

⁽¹⁾ Includes direct payments, e.g. compensation for stopping trading, refunds of fuel duty or similar lump sum compensation payments; excludes social benefit payments and indirect subsidies, e.g. reduced duty on inputs such as fuel or investment subsidies.

⁽²⁾ Including social security costs.

⁽³⁾ Chosen methodology should be explained by the Member State in their national programme.

⁽⁴⁾ Packaging costs are included in other operational costs.

⁽⁵⁾ Chosen methodology should be explained by the Member State in their national programme.

⁽⁶⁾ ESA refers to European System of Accounts 1995 (Regulation (EC) No 2223/96, Regulation (EC) No 1267/2003, Eurostat ESA 1995 manual).

⁽⁷⁾ Interest costs of capital; interest on the national five-year Government bonds may be used as proxy for financial costs.

⁽⁸⁾ At the end of the year.

⁽⁹⁾ Purchase and sale of assets during the year.

⁽¹⁰⁾ At the end of the fiscal year.

⁽¹¹⁾ The variable for raw material volume should correspond to the variable on raw material cost.

⁽¹²⁾ The variable for production volume should correspond to the variable on turnover value.

⁽¹³⁾ Conversion factors from numbers to tonnes should be stated in the national programme.

⁽¹⁴⁾ FTE National is number of full time equivalent estimated from a national threshold.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Optional.

Sector segmentation to be applied for the collection of aquaculture data

	Fish farming techniques ⁽¹⁾				Shellfish farming techniques ⁽¹⁾			
	Land-based farms			Cages	Rafts	Long line	Bottom ⁽⁵⁾	Other
	Hatcheries and nurseries ⁽²⁾	On growing	Combined ⁽³⁾	Cages ⁽⁴⁾				
Salmon								
Trout								
Sea bass & Sea bream								
Carp								
Other freshwater fish								
Other marine fish								
Mussel								
Oyster								
Clam								
Other shellfish								

⁽¹⁾ Enterprises should be segmented according to their main farming technique.

⁽²⁾ Hatcheries and nurseries are defined as places for the artificial breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of aquatic animals. For statistical purposes, hatcheries are limited to the production of fertilised eggs. Further juveniles stages of aquatic animals are considered being produced in nurseries. When hatcheries and nurseries are closely associated, statistics shall refer only to the latest juvenile stage produced (COM (2006) 864 of 19 July 2007).

⁽³⁾ Combined is defined as enterprises using hatcheries, nurseries and on growing techniques.

⁽⁴⁾ Cages are defined as open or covered enclosed structures constructed with net, mesh or any porous material allowing natural water interchange. These structures may be floating, suspended or fixed to the substrate but still permitting water interchange from below (COM (2006) 864 of 19 July 2007).

⁽⁵⁾ 'Bottom' techniques cover shellfish farming in inter-tidal areas (directly on the ground or surelevated).

List of economic variables for the processing industry sector

Variable group	Variable	Specification	Unit	Definition Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2700/98	Guidelines
Income	Turnover		EUR	12 11 0	
	Subsidies ⁽¹⁾		EUR		
	Other income		EUR		
Personnel costs	Wages and salaries of staff ⁽²⁾		EUR	13 31 0	
	Imputed value of unpaid labour ⁽³⁾		EUR		
Energy costs	Energy costs		EUR	20 11 0	SBS 13 11 0
Raw material costs	Purchase of fish and other raw material for production		EUR		SBS 13 11 0
Other operational costs	Other operational costs ⁽⁴⁾		EUR		SBS 13 11 0
Capital costs ⁽⁵⁾	Depreciation of capital		EUR		ESA ⁽⁶⁾ 6.02 to 6.05
	Financial costs, net ⁽⁷⁾		EUR		
Extraordinary costs, net	Extraordinary costs, net		EUR		
Capital value ⁽⁸⁾	Total value of assets		EUR	43 30 0	ESA 7.09 to 7.24
Net Investments	Net Investments ⁽⁹⁾		EUR	15 11 0 15 21 0	ESA 3.102 to 3.111
Debt ⁽¹⁰⁾	Debt		EUR		
Employment	Number of persons employed	By gender	Number	16 11 0	
	FTE National ⁽¹¹⁾	By gender ⁽¹²⁾	Number	16 14 0	

Variable group	Variable	Specification	Unit	Definition Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2700/98	Guidelines
Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	By size category where the number of persons employed (16.11.0) is: 1. ≤ 10 2. 11-49 3. 50-249 4. > 250	Number	11 11 0	

⁽¹⁾ Includes direct payments. Excludes social benefit payments and indirect subsidies.

⁽²⁾ Including social security costs.

⁽³⁾ Chosen methodology should be explained by the Member State in their national programme.

⁽⁴⁾ Packaging costs are included in other operational costs.

⁽⁵⁾ Chosen methodology should be explained in the national programme.

⁽⁶⁾ ESA refers to European System of Accounts 1995 (Regulation (EC) No 2223/96, Regulation (EC) No 1267/2003, Eurostat ESA 1995 manual).

⁽⁷⁾ Interest costs of capital; interest on the national 5 years Government bonds may be used as proxy for financial costs.

⁽⁸⁾ Total accumulated value of all net investments in the enterprise at the end of the year.

⁽⁹⁾ Purchase and Sale of assets during the year.

⁽¹⁰⁾ At the end of the year.

⁽¹¹⁾ Methodology should be as discussed in the report of Study FISH/2005/14, 'LEI WAGENINGENUR Coordinator, 2006. Calculation of labour including full-time equivalent (FTE) in fisheries Study No FISH/2005/14, 142 p'.

⁽¹²⁾ Optional.

Definition of environmental indicators to measure the effects of fisheries on the marine ecosystem

Code specification	Indicator (*)	Definition	Data required	Precision level
1	Conservation status of fish species	Indicator of biodiversity to be used for synthesising, assessing and reporting trends in the biodiversity of vulnerable fish species	Species, length and abundance from fisheries-independent research survey(s) for relevant marine region. Accurate reporting of these indicators requires that all species that contribute to the indicator are consistently and reliably identified. Survey catches shall be fully sorted (not sub-sampled) to ensure that all individuals of every species that contributes to the indicator are recorded but sub sampling is allowed in length measurements where duly justified.	Research survey should cover largest proportion of the marine region over the longest available time period. The indicator would be survey specific. The methods require that surveys are conducted annually in the same area with a standard gear.
2	Proportion of large fish	Indicator for the proportion of large fish by weight in the assemblage, reflecting the size structure and life history composition of the fish community.		
3	Mean maximum length of fishes	Indicator for the life history composition of the fish community		
4	Size at maturation of exploited fish species	Indicator of the potential 'genetic effects' on a population	Individual measurements of age, length, sex and maturity from fisheries-independent research survey(s) for relevant marine region.	At least 100 individuals per age class but more fish will improve the power of this indicator.
5	Distribution of fishing activities	Indicator of the spatial extent of fishing activity. It would be reported in conjunction with the indicator for 'Aggregation of fishing activity'.	Position and vessel registration data based on VMS Available within two months of position reports being received, with all positions linked to the level 6 for the métier classification (see Appendix IV (1-5)). This does not include vessels below 15 m.	Preference for position reports every half hour.
6	Aggregation of fishing activities	Indicator of the extent to which fishing activity is aggregated. It would be reported in conjunction with the indicator for 'Distribution of fishing activity'.		
7	Areas not impacted by mobile bottom gears	Indicator of the area of seabed that has not been impacted by mobile bottom fishing gears in the last year. It responds to changes in the distribution of bottom fishing activity resulting from catch controls, effort controls or technical measures (including MPA established in support of conservation legislation) and to the development of any other human activities that displace fishing activity (e.g. wind farms).		

Code specification	Indicator (*)	Definition	Data required	Precision level
8	Discarding rates of commercially exploited species	Indicator of the rate of discarding of commercially exploited species in relation to landings.	Species, length and abundance of catches and discards based on respectively logbooks and observer trips processed separately. Data linked to the level 6 for the metier classification (see Appendix IV (1-5)).	As specified in this Community Programme for discards
9	Fuel efficiency of fish capture	Indicator of the relationship between fuel consumption and the value of landed catch. It will provide information on trends in the fuel efficiency of different fisheries.	Value of landings and cost of fuel. Value calculated as the product of landings by species and prices. Cost of fuel as defined in this Community Programme. The indicator should be calculated for each metier based on the level 6 for the metier classification (see Appendix IV (1-5)) by region, quarter and year.	As specified in this Community Programme.

(*) See Commission Staff Working Document (SEC(2008) 449) for specification and calculation of the indicators.