

TECHNICAL REPORT

GERMAN NATIONAL FISHERIES DATA COLLECTION

2006

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1 Introduction

The German National Programme for sampling of fisheries data refers to the Community Data Collection defined in Council Regulation 1543/2000 and the Commission Regulation 1639/2001. The Technical Report 2006 on the German National Programme refers to the Commission Regulations 1639/2001 and 1581/2004.

The NP-year is 2006. If the reference year differs from the NP-year, it is accordingly stated in the sections J and K. One survey (Module G) that was carried out on national expense prior to the NP-year was made eligible within the extended programme in 2006 for the first time. Otherwise, Germany does not have any extended programme and this will be stated in each modules.

2 Participating Institutes

2.1 National Correspondent

The National Correspondent representing Germany is:

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2.2 Participating Institutes

In Germany four institutions own data which are relevant to requirements outlined in regulation 1639/2001 in relation to the Data Collection Regulation.

- **Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE)** (Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food)
Deichmanns Aue 29
53179 Bonn, Germany
Tel +49 228 6845-0
Fax +49 228 6845-3444
Website: <http://www.ble.de>
- **Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei (BFAFi)** (Federal Research Centre for Fisheries)
Palmaille 9
22767 Hamburg, Germany
Tel +49 40 38905-0

Fax +49 40 38905-263
Website: <http://www.bfa-fisch.de>

- **Bundesforschungsanstalt für Landwirtschaft (FAL)** (Federal Agricultural Research Centre)
Bundesallee 50
38116 Braunschweig, Germany
Tel +49 531 596-0
Fax +49 531 596-5399
Website: <http://www.fal.de>
- **Statistisches Bundesamt (StBA)** (Federal Statistical Office Germany)
Gustav-Stresemann Ring 11
65189 Wiesbaden, Germany
Tel +49 611 75-0
Fax +49 611 75-3330
Website: <http://www.destatis.de>

The **BLE** keeps the Fishing vessel list including capacity data based on EU Regulations 2090/98, 2091/98, 2092/98 and 2093/98 as well as landings and effort data based on EU Regulations 2807/83 and 2847/93.

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

The **FAL** handles data on the economy of the German fishing fleet as well as on the economy of the fish processing industry.

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

Data from these four institutions are submitted to the **Zentralstelle für Agrardokumentation und –information (ZADI)** (Centre for Documentation and Information in Agriculture) which keeps these data centralised for data exchange with the Commission and other member states as well as for internal use.

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

BFAFi, BLE, FAL and ZADI were involved in the Programme 2006.

3 Precision Levels

3.1 Required and achieved precision levels

Compared to 2005, there are no remarkable changes regarding precision levels (Tab. 3.1). Capacity, fishing effort CPUE and landings are gathered exhaustively.

Precision calculations on discard proportion estimates are done analytically (see Annex 3.1). The same is valid for parameters of module J. Precision calculations on length at age, sex at age and maturity at age are done with the bootstrapping method (see Annex 3.1).

However, **Germany is in favour of the development of a common tool to estimate precision used by all member states** that guarantees the international comparability of precision levels.

This is also consonant with statements and suggestions from WKSDFD (ICES 2004 pg. 4, pg. 16), WKSCMFD (ICES 2005 (a) pg. 33+37) and PGCCDBS (ICES 2005 (d) pg. 24, ICES 2006 pg. 42 *et seq.*).

3.2 Methods used to calculate precision levels

Where precision was calculated, analytical methods and re-sampling (bootstrapping) were used (see Annex 3.1). After transforming the methods into SQL, SQL routines were adapted to the design of the national data bases. Although every effort has been made, please note that the routines used for the calculations of precision are still a test version and based on data of commercial samplings only.

3.3 Other relevant issues

There are no other relevant issues.

4 Data Transmission

4.1 Data transmitted

Table 4.1 gives an overview of data which were collected by Germany in 2005 and transmitted to international working groups in 2006. Additionally, Germany transmitted aggregated data to the Regional Co-ordinating Meetings North Sea & East Arctic, Baltic and NE-Atlantic and to STECF and relevant sub-groups directly.

4.2 Reasons for non-transmission of data

All data were transmitted.

4.3 Other relevant issues

No issues.

5 Module C – Fishing Capacities

5.1 MP - Required and achieved sampling

A list of fishing vessels flying the German flag and subject to the multi-annual guidance programme (MAGP) is kept within the BLE due to Regulation 2090/1998 respecting the changes outlined in Regulation 839/2002.

The list is updated whenever changes are reported. The update is done daily if necessary. If no value of kW is reported the relevant vessel has no engine. There are also a few vessels in some segments for which the calculation of BRZ (gross tonnage) is in process. The gathering of these data is ongoing.

Based on the activity data by gear type recorded in the log book data 2005 and the fishing vessel list 2005 the fleet was separated in the segments referred to Appendix III of Regulation 1639/2001. Fishing vessels not obliged to record in log books are of small size less than 10m using static gears and so incorporated in the aggregated segment for static gear. However, data on vessels < 10m are collected exhaustively and they are included in the fishing vessel list kept by the MS.

The segmentation (nomenclature in Annex 5.1) was basis for the calculation of the number of vessels, mean gross tonnage and mean engine power in kW as defined in Regulation 2030/86. Data on the number of ships, gross tonnage and engine power are gathered exhaustively i.e. by census.

The regulation does not cover vessels in the fishing vessel list which are not active in the current year. So these cannot be assigned to a segment. These vessels were excluded from the calculations of the requested parameters relevant for biological issues as they have no fishing activity and thus no relevance for biological issues. However, for Module J, a procedure described in Module J was used to assign these vessels to a segment defined in Appendix III of Reg. 1581/2004 for calculation of economic parameters.

5.2 MP - Deviations from aim

No deviations.

5.3 EP - Required and achieved sampling

No extended programme.

5.4 EP - Deviations from aim

Not relevant.

5.5 Action taken to remedy shortfalls

No actions necessary.

6 Module D – Fishing Effort

6.1 MP - Required and achieved sampling

The log book data are the basis for the calculation of fishing effort by type of technique and specific fishing effort on certain stocks.

Derogation for excluding vessels under 10m overall length from the calculations was requested but not accepted by STECF. Parameter sampling involving the method of questionnaires on economic data for these vessels included the parameter effort. Further description on this issue is given under Module J (section 12 of this report).

Fishing effort by type of fishing is calculated due to the definition in section 1(a)(ii) by type of fishing technique defined in Appendix VIII on a quarterly basis and statistical divisions (level 3 of Appendix I). Data are stored in the central data base for German DCR requested data.

Specific fishing effort as defined in section 1(a)(iii) is calculated in units defined in Appendix V for species defined in Appendix VI on a quarterly basis and by statistical divisions (level 3 of Appendix I). Data are stored in the central data base for German DCR requested data.

Log book data are gathered exhaustively i.e. by census.

6.2 MP - Deviations from aim

No deviations.

6.3 EP - Required and achieved sampling

No extended programme.

6.4 EP - Deviations from aim

Not relevant.

6.5 Action taken to remedy shortfalls

No actions necessary.

7 Module E – Catches and Landings

7.1 MP - Landings - Required and achieved sampling

Based on log books, the landings are gathered exhaustively for vessels recording on log books. Landed product weight is corrected by application of conversion factors (Table 5.1 of the German National Programme 2007) to live weight and distributed proportionally due to log book records.

For vessels not obliged to record on log books, landings declarations are used to calculate live weight using conversion factors. These vessels are small boats normally not changing between divisions as they fish more or less locally. The gathering of landings data for this part of the fleet is also exhaustive i.e. by census.

Landings are aggregated due to level 2 (statistical sub-areas) of Appendix I of Reg. 1581/2004.

For landings of stocks in Appendix XII of Reg. 1581/2004 the aggregation is used as indicated in that Appendix.

7.2 MP - Landings - Deviations from aim

No deviations.

7.3 EP – Landings - Required and achieved sampling

No extended programme.

7.4 EP – Landings - Deviations from aim

Not relevant.

7.5 MP & EP - Discards - Required and achieved sampling

Discards in terms of weight and numbers are estimated from data provided by sampling described in module H.

The weight proportion of discards in the catches sampled per quarter per division or the level requested in Appendix XII is used to raise the total amount of discards in terms of weight. In cases where only discards are recorded and no landings, the ratio between the hourly effort of the observed haul to the total effort in fishing hours of the relevant fleet segment is basis for the estimation of discards.

To estimate/sample discards, it is necessary to go on board of a fishing vessel i.e. the sampling is fishery based and not stock based. Obviously, only species brought on deck can be measured. Most probably these do not cover all the species listed in Appendices XII and/or XIII of Reg. 1581/2004. However, even species which are not identified in the lists mentioned above are measured in order to cover the effects of the fishery on the ecosystem.

Germany's data collection on discards includes vessels < 10m, but only a few vessels were sampled by the self-sampling method. These exclusively were vessels operating in the Baltic Sea in a set net and trap fishery. Only 41 out of 1498 vessels <10m were operating in the North Sea, landing about 70 tons and were neglected for the sampling. Furthermore, vessels

<10m are nearly inaccessible for seagoing observers because of the limited space. Even the self-sampling possibilities are entirely depending on the co-operation of the fishermen which is difficult to achieve. Moreover, sampling was concentrating on the most important strata of the fisheries, and although the number of vessels <10m is significant they represent only a few percent of the MS landings.

Table 7.1 provides an overview over the achieved observer trips and number of hauls sampled 2006. There are no entries for the number of planned trips and hauls. The target is an overall number of around 40 to 45 trips per year (North Sea, North Atlantic and Baltic Sea, based on the number of staff available). Note that one trip can cover several divisions so the sum of the achieved trips in table 7.1 is higher than the actual number of trips. The aim is to sample as many fleet segments as possible as it depends entirely on the willingness of the ship owners.

Nevertheless, the column “% fishing trips covered” in table 7.1 shows that the coverage in terms of fishing hours (effort) ranges from 0.01% to 100% with an average of 16.40% (see Tab. 7.1).

7.6 MP - Discards - Deviations from aim

The present status of a sampler on board of a German fishing vessel is still a guest status. The possibility for biological sampling depends on the hospitality of ship owners and companies. Based on the present situation random sampling of the fleet is yet not possible. These led already in the past to a preference in sampling on board vessel of owners with some degree of positive understanding of aims and situation of the fishery research in general and the individual observer in particular. Thus, the immense number of sampling strata to cover segments relevant to gear types, areas, seasons and species are reduced. However, the sampling was concentrated on the most important strata.

7.7 MP – Recreational – Required and achieved sampling

The pilot study according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1581/2004, App. XI was continued to estimate the cod landings by the German recreational fishery. The methods used for sampling and the estimates of total cod landed by the recreational fishery are summarized in the report of the pilot study (2007). As this is a pilot study, the term “required and achieved sampling scheme” is not applicable.

The following sampling was realized in 2006:

1. Baltic Sea

Angling days estimated by questionnaires:

A total of 40,000 questionnaires (see Annex 7.7.1.) were distributed to the angling clubs in the federal country of Schleswig-Holstein. In an accompanying letter, the clubs were asked to support the distribution of the questionnaires with their members to get information related to the following parameters for 2005: Effort (number of angling days), target species, used angling method. 2,870 questionnaires (7.2 %) were returned. Only a proportion of 41 % could be evaluated. All other questionnaires were completed from anglers who did not fish in the Baltic Sea in 2005.

Fishing hours estimated by census:

The number of hours fished per angling day was recorded during the census of landings of recreational fishermen on the beaches and in ports in 2006.

Cod landings

a) Anglers

In 2006, a random sampling was realised to gather information on landings from anglers. The coastal areas of the federal countries Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Schleswig-Holstein were subdivided into five sampling areas in order to achieve a stratified sampling. Again, these regional strata were divided into different sampling units (defined beaches and harbours, see Annex 7.7.2). On a randomized basis, the sampling day, the regional strata and the sampling unit were selected for the interviews.

Two types of sampling were defined: Rostock was chosen for a “day-based sampling” because of the easy accessibility due to the fact that the Institute for Baltic Sea Fisheries (BFAFi-IOR) is located in Rostock. In all other cases, regional strata for beach fishing and angling whilst wading were randomly selected and sampled every second day. Due to reasons of practicality, the spots to sample boat angling, cutter angling and trolling were then selected under the aspect of geographical vicinity to the randomly selected beach.

The intensity of angling activities is differently distributed over the week. The highest intensities of boat and cutter angling could be observed on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. Beach angling is predominant on Fridays and Saturdays as well as during the nights before public holidays. The sampling activities were adapted accordingly.

The following table shows the sampling scheme for 2006:

Activity:		Boat- and cutterangling, trolling		Beach fishing and angling whilst wading		
Area:		Rostock area			other areas	
		Harbours of Rostock	other harbours		Rostock area	other areas
Days:	weekends, public holidays	1	1	Fridays, Saturdays, nights before public holidays	2**	4**
	working days (Mon to Fri)	1	1*	all other days	2**	

* due to bad weather conditions not from January to March and in December (no boats were leaving the harbours)

** in July and August only 1 and 2 resp., because there is hardly any cod beach fishing during these months

168 samples could be realised in total and 2,397 anglers were interviewed. 13 planned samplings could not be conducted because of bad weather conditions.

Additional cod landings data could be obtained in cooperation with the owners of some angling cutters. Overall, 6 cutters contributed data from 730 angling trips with 10,520 anglers on board.

b) Leisure-fishermen

Contrary to anglers, leisure-fishermen use also passive fishing gears, e.g. eel pots or gill nets. In Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, 20 randomly selected hobby fishermen (of 181 in total)

were interviewed to collect the following parameters: Used fishing gear, yearly effort (no. of fishing days) per fishing gear, target species, and landings per year and species.

c) Length composition of cod landings

Length compositions of the landed cod were collected in cooperation with the angling associations. The following table gives an overview on the numbers of length samples and the numbers of length measured cod at angling events (no numbers of samples and measurements were planned in advance):

Quarter	Cutter angling		Beach fishing	
	Numbers of samples	Numbers of cod measured	Numbers of samples	Numbers of cod measured
II	1	43		
III	7	309		
IV			1	10

Other species

Data for other fish species (e.g. flounder, herring and sea trout) were also collected whenever possible. Data comprise landings, length measurements and effort.

2. North Sea

Information concerning the situation of the leisure-fishermen was collected from officials of the counties of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bremen.

7.8 MP – Recreational – Deviations from aim

The aim of the study was to gather as much information as possible on recreational fisheries. Therefore, the required sampling intensity was not defined. Deviations from the planned random sampling for cod landings were caused by bad weather conditions.

7.9 EP – Recreational – Required and achieved sampling

No extended programme.

7.10 EP – Recreational – Deviations from aim

Not relevant.

7.11. Action taken to remedy shortfalls

Not relevant.

8 Module F – Catches Per Unit Effort

8.1 MP - Required and achieved sampling

CPUE series are derived from effort entries in log books. Fishermen in Germany are obliged to enter fishing hours in the log books. As this is done exhaustively there is no need for sampling of effort.

For three stocks (2 in ICES areas, 1 in NAFO areas) Germany provided CPUE series to ICES working groups / NAFO Scientific Council (Tab.8.1):

- 1) Saithe in the North Sea (ICES Working Group on the Assessment of demersal stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak)
- 2) Pelagic Redfish in XII and XIV (ICES North Western Working Group)
- 3) Greenland Halibut in NAFO Sub-Area 1 (NAFO Scientific Council)

Precision calculations have not yet been carried out. There is no decision yet what method to be used. CPUE series units are in the form as requested by the relevant working groups.

8.2 MP - Deviations from aim

There are no deviations.

8.3 EP - Required and achieved sampling

No extended programme.

8.4 EP - Deviations from aim

Not relevant.

8.5 Action taken to remedy shortfalls

No action is necessary to remedy shortfalls.

9 Module G – Scientific Evaluation Surveys

9.1 MP - Required and achieved Priority 1 surveys

In 2006 Germany conducted 6 surveys of priority 1 and participated in the Atlanto-Scandian Herring Acoustic Survey conducted by Denmark. One planned survey namely the North Sea Beam Trawl Survey could not be carried out due to technical reasons (see also 9.2). There were no changes in strategy or design except when it was co-ordinated with the relevant ICES working group. Of course, the number of hauls depended on weather conditions as well as on the performance of the equipment and/or of the vessel. The number of hauls and length of tracks was in all surveys within the range of records for the former survey years. For the number of hauls and sampling activities, refer to table 9.1. In the following, the surveys are listed in detail:

1) Baltic International Trawl Survey in the 1st and 4th Quarter

Target species are demersal fish species, mainly Baltic cod, and flat fish species, mainly flounder, plaice, dab and turbot. The main aim is to determine the year-class strength of the target species. Target data are abundances, weight and length distributions of all fishes and length-weight-age-sex-maturity-feeding data of commercially important species as well as hydro-graphic data (temperature, salinity, oxygen). The collected data are stored in a national Access database and submitted to the ICES WGBFAS and DATRAS database.

Germany is participating in the survey in the first quarter and in the fourth quarter. Germany is co-ordinating this survey within the ICES BIFS Working Group. The survey parts were conducted from 17/02/06 to 03/03/06 and from 29/10/06 to 13/11/06 both with R/V “Solea”. Refer to Fig. 9.1a and b for the station grid of both parts.

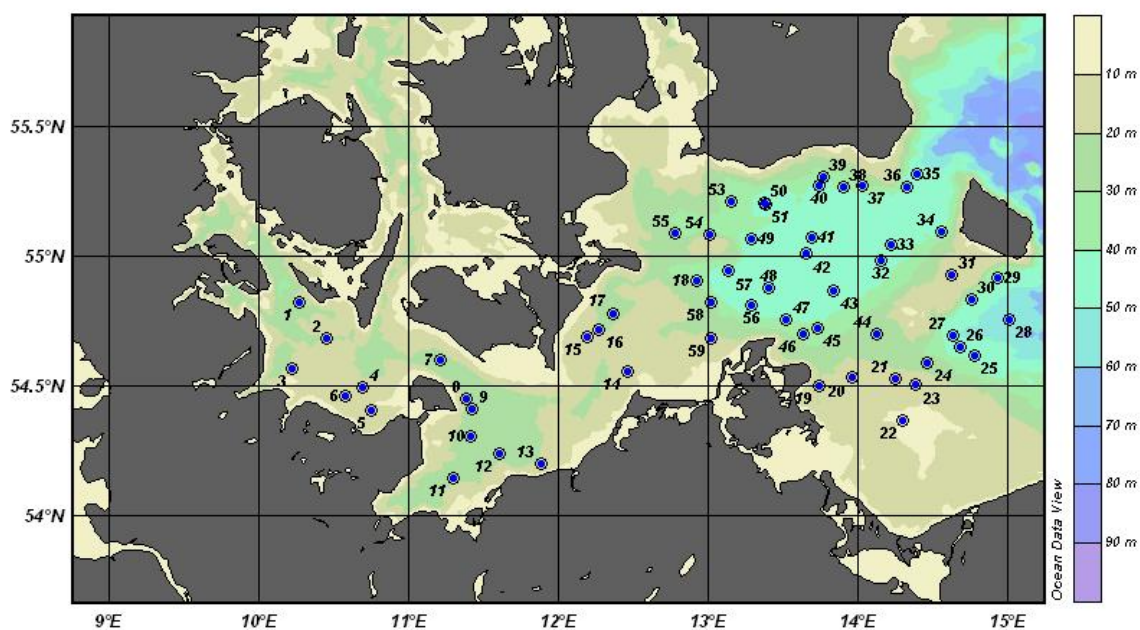


Fig. 9.1a: Baltic International Trawl Survey - Station grid (1st Quarter 2006)

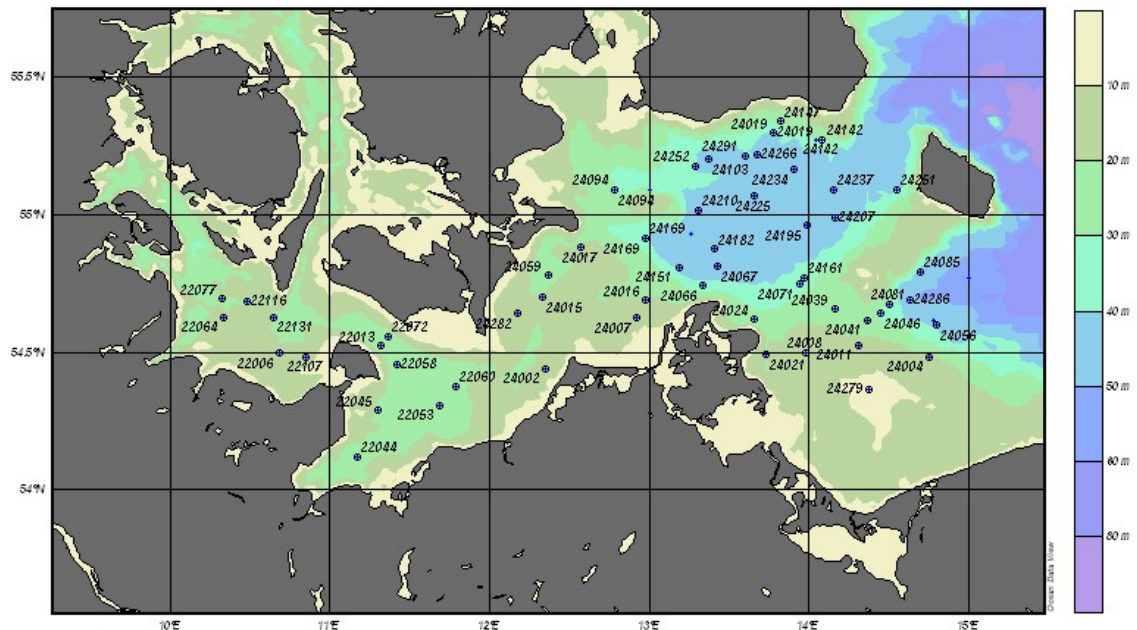


Fig. 9.1b: Baltic International Trawl Survey - Station grid (4th Quarter 2006)

2) Baltic Herring Acoustic Survey

Target species are all pelagic fish species mainly herring and sprat. Target data are: Area scattering coefficient (S_A) and related species composition as abundances, weights and length distributions of all and additional length-weight-age-sex-maturity data of commercially important species as well as hydro-graphic data of the water column at the fishing stations: Temperature, salinity and oxygen.

The collected data are stored in a national Access data base. Data are also submitted to ICES PGHERS and WGBIFS via the Fishframe Acoustics data base. The survey took place from 05/10/06 to 24/10/06 with R/V “Solea”. Refer to Fig. 9.2 for the cruise track and fishery stations conducted on the German part of the Baltic Herring Acoustic Survey.

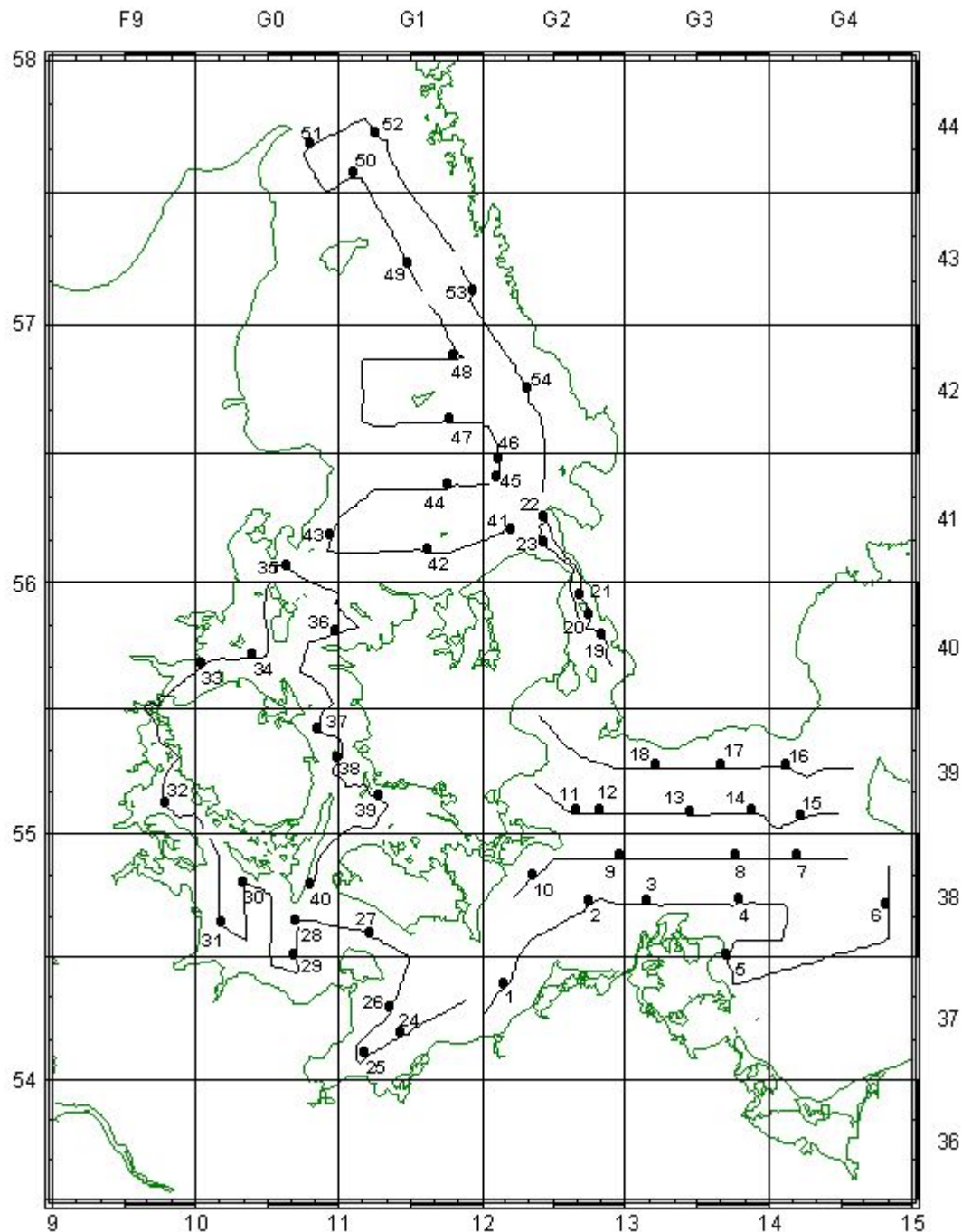


Fig. 9.2: Baltic Herring Acoustic Survey - Cruise track and fishery stations (R/V SOLEA October 2006)

3) Baltic Sprat Acoustic Survey

The main objective of the survey was to assess the sprat stock in the south-west Baltic Sea.

The main achievements of the survey are to get data on:

- basic values for the computation of the abundance (survey area, mean s_A , mean scattering cross section σ , estimated total number of fish and percentage of herring and sprat per rectangle),
- abundance of sprat per age group,

- mean weight of sprat per age group
and hydrographical data. Summarized data are stored in the database BASS (Baltic acoustic spring survey), detailed data are stored locally in specific databases of the Federal Research Centre for Fisheries. The survey took place from 16/05/06 to 06/06/06 with R/V “Walther Herwig III”. Refer to Fig. 9.3 for the cruise track and trawl stations conducted on the German part of the Baltic Sprat Acoustic Survey.

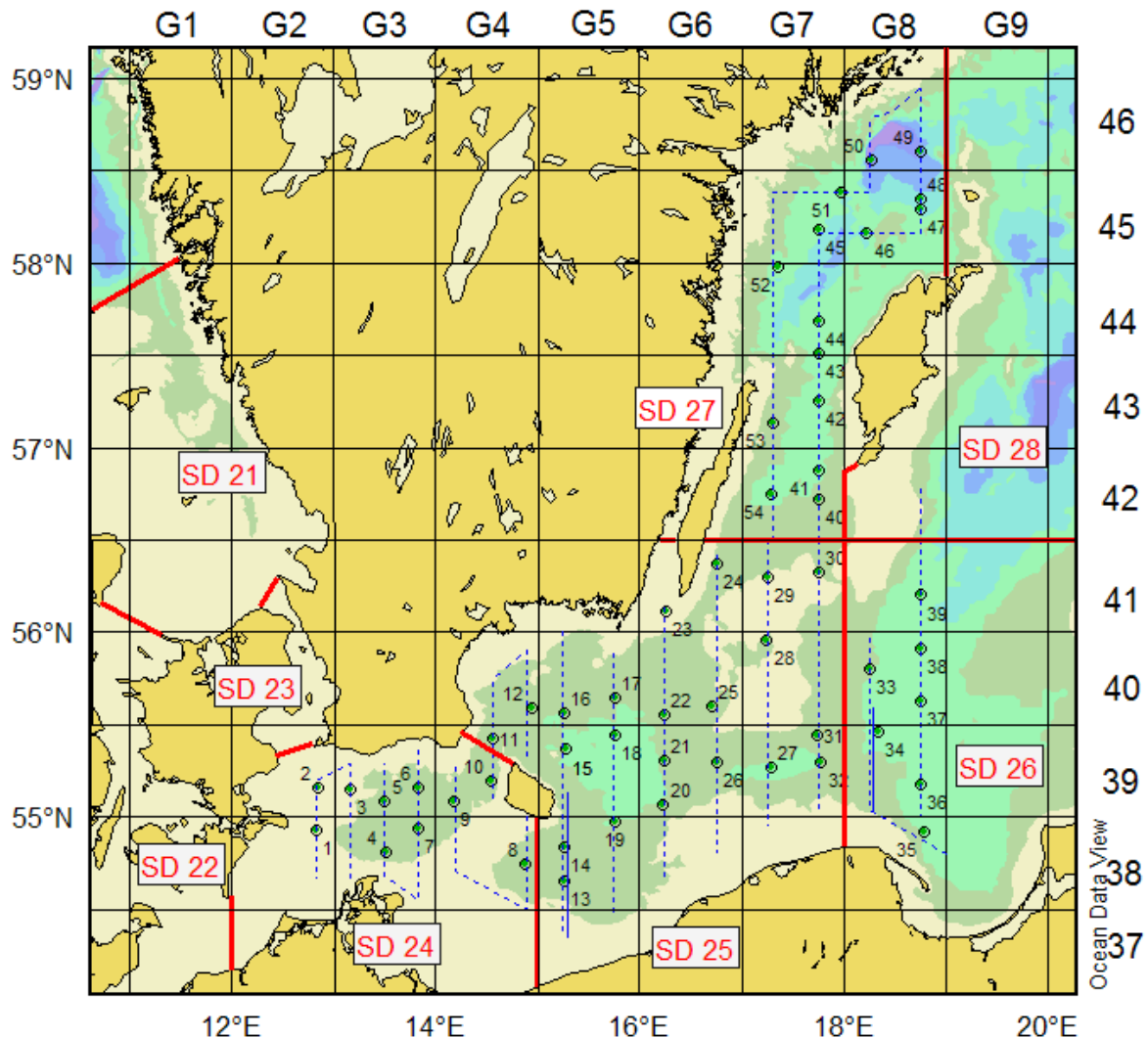


Figure 9.3: Hydroacoustic tracks and trawl positions (Cruise No. 288 of RV „Walther Herwig III“, May/June 2006).

(dashed line: standard transects at daylight, solid line: transects at night)

4) International Bottom Trawl Survey in Quarter 1

The main aim of the survey is to provide abundance indices of the target species haddock, cod, saithe, herring, sprat whiting, mackerel and Norway pout. Types of data collected include biological data, gear, haul procedures, positions, hydrographic data, weather as well as the sea state. The data are stored locally on an Access data base in the national institute. Data are also submitted to ICES. The survey in Quarter 1 was conducted from 18/01/06 to 16/02/06 with R/V “Walther Herwig III”. Refer to Fig. 9.4 for stations conducted on the German part of the International Bottom Trawl Survey in Quarter 1.

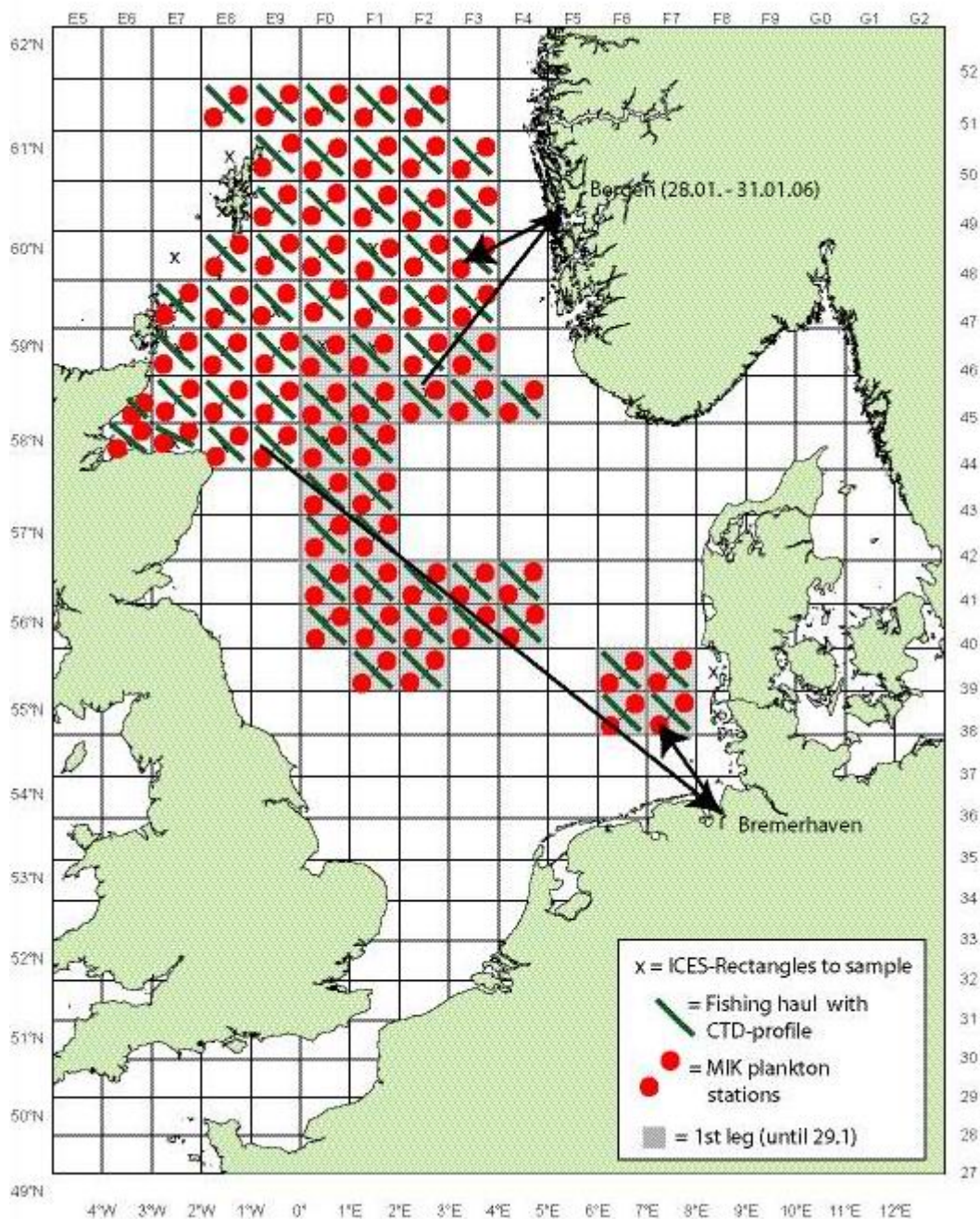


Fig. 9.4: International Bottom Trawl Survey – Station grid (MIK and fishery stations; R/V “Walther Herwig III” Jan/Feb 2006)

5) Atlanto-Scandian Herring Acoustic Survey

Germany participated in this survey with one scientist. It also took the financial share in order to support Denmark to conduct the survey. The survey took place from 25/04/06 to 25/05/06.

6) International Bottom Trawl Survey in Quarter 3

The main aim of the IBTS survey is to provide abundance indices of the target species haddock, cod, saithe, herring, sprat whiting, mackerel and Norway pout. Types of data collected include fish stock estimates basing on measurements of length, weight, abundance, biomass, age, maturity as well as the collection of physical and chemical oceanographic data. Additionally, zoobenthos and seabirds occurrence and abundance is monitored. The data are stored locally on Access data bases in the national institutes. Data are also submitted to ICES.

The IBTS survey in Quarter 3 was conducted in conjunction with a national survey from 17/07/06 to 15/08/06 with R/V “Walther Herwig III”. **Only eight days within this period are devoted to IBTS.** The other days are covering a programme on national expense. Refer to Fig. 9.5 for the investigation area of the German part of the International Bottom Trawl Survey in Quarter 3.

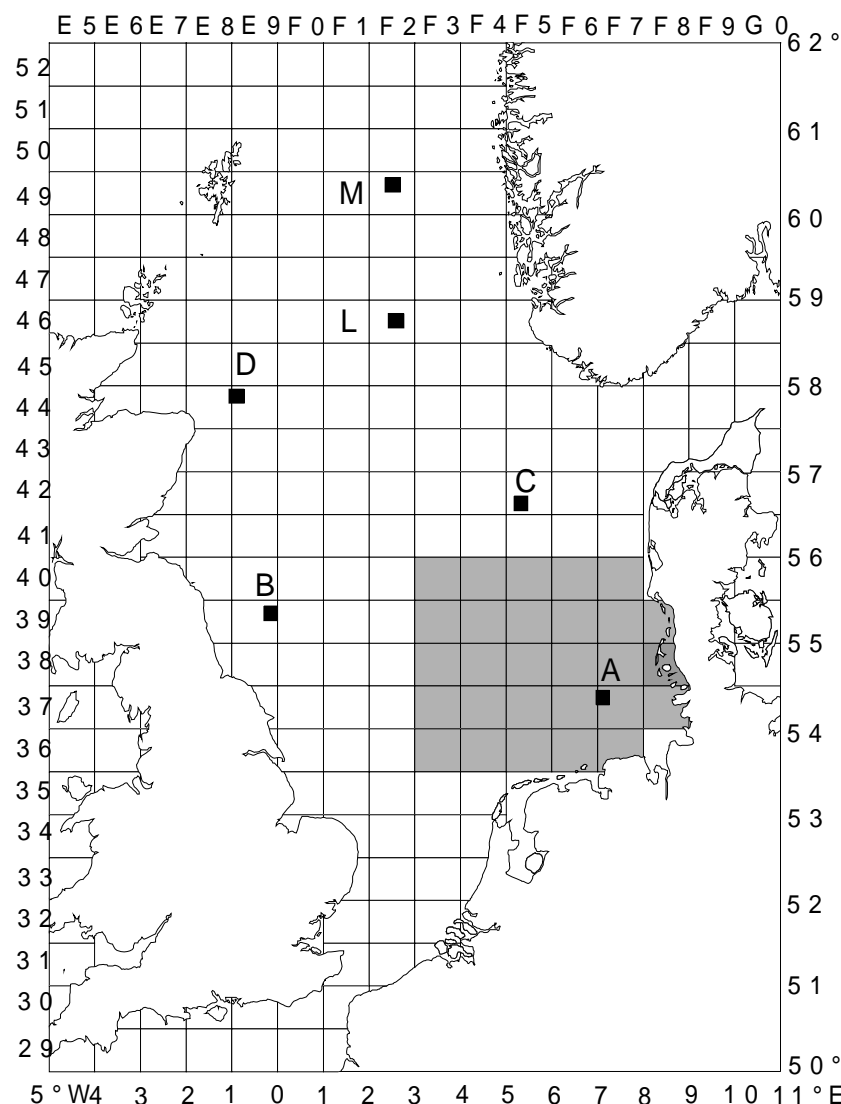


Fig. 9.5: International Bottom Trawl Survey – ICES rectangles covered in quarter 3 2006 (grey), R/V “Walther Herwig III” Jul/Aug 2006

7) North Sea Herring Acoustic Survey

Target species are herring and sprat. The main aim of the survey is to provide an estimate of the abundance and biomass of the target species in the North Sea. Types of data collected include nautical area backscattering cross sections (NASC- results of echo integration), sub-samples from trawl hauls to determine length, weight, sex, maturity and age of herring and sprat as well as CTD-profiles. The data are stored locally in the national institute’s database and centrally on the Fishframe acoustics database (raw and derived data). In 2006 the survey took place from 29/6/06 to 18/07/06 with R/V “Solea”. Refer to Fig. 9.6 for the cruise track and trawl positions of the German part of the North Sea Herring Acoustic Survey.

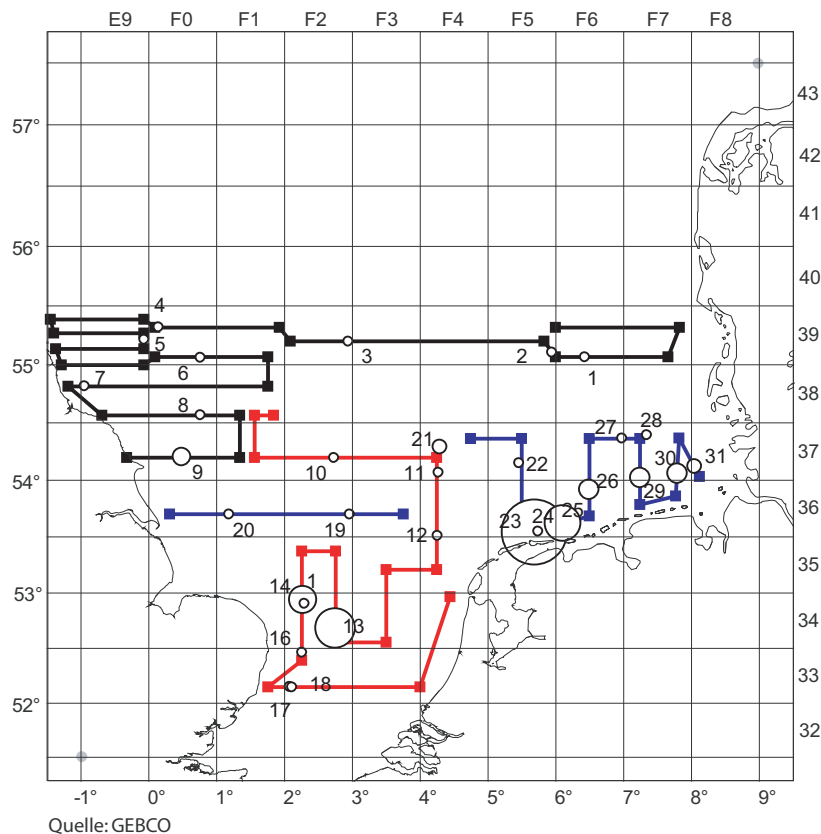


Fig. 9.6: North Sea Herring Acoustic Survey – Echo integration tracks and positions of the trawl haul stations (R/V “Solea” Jun/Jul 2006)

8) North Sea Beam Trawl Survey

Target species of this survey are mainly sole and plaice but also associated species. The survey provides densities (abundance and biomass) indices for the target species as well as hydro-graphic data. Data are stored locally in an Access data base and a database held by the chairman of ICES WGBEAM at the CEFAS laboratory in Lowestoft. In 2006, the survey could not be carried out due to technical problems with R/V “Solea” (see section 9.2).

9) Demersal Young Fish Survey

The aim of the survey is to provide abundance indices of sole, plaice, whiting and cod as well as of brown shrimp in German coastal waters. The indices are part of a time series which started in the early 1970ies. The collected station-, hydrographical-, meteorological, catch and by-catch data are stored locally in a national Access data base. Data are also submitted to ICES WGNSSK, WGBEAM and WGCAN and will be relevant to the trilateral Wadden Sea Monitoring Programme (TMAP) of DK, D and NL including the Wadden Sea Quality Status Reports (QSR). Comparable investigations are conducted in NL, B and the UK and are planned for DK. The German part of the survey consists of five components (short trips on chartered fishing cutters) which took place in five different areas (Fig. 9.8) in September and October 2006. The part of the survey in the Jade/Weser estuary was carried out on national expense.

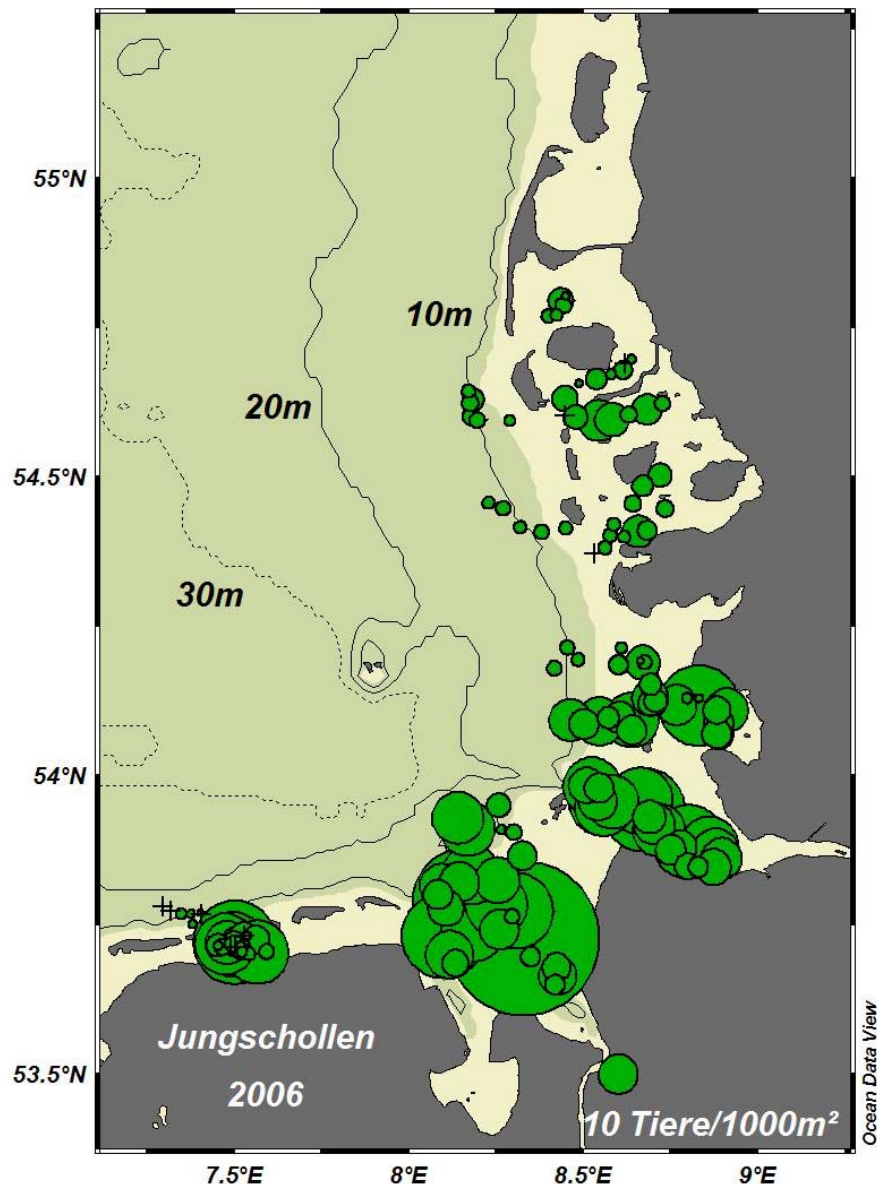


Fig. 9.8: Demersal Young Fish Survey –Map of DYFS stations in Germany including abundance indices of young plaice from September / October 2006

9.2 MP - Deviations from aim

The deviations that happened on the conducted surveys were due to bad weather conditions and technical problems.

The cancellation of the North Sea Beam Trawl Survey was due to a failure of the hydraulic circuit of the winch system. It took more than three weeks to find and repair the failure in the system. As the problem occurred just before the scheduled departure of the ship, it was not possible to charter a replacement vessel. The number of trawl hauls on Acoustic Surveys is determined by the occurrence of the target species aggregations identified on the screens of the hydro-acoustic detector. Therefore, the number of hauls cannot be exactly planned.

9.3 EP - Required and achieved Priority 2 surveys

In 2006, Germany conducted one survey (Greenland Bottom Trawl Survey) in the frame of the extended programme. The aim of the Greenland survey is to provide abundance indices for cod and redfish in the area East and West off Greenland. The collected data include biological data on the distribution, abundance and biomass of cod and redfish as well as of other demersal and pelagic fish species. These data are stored locally in a national Access data base and exchanged with Greenland. Furthermore, oceanographical data (CTD/Rosette sampling) are collected. Data are stored locally in a national Access data base but also submitted to the international oceanography database. The survey took place from 12/10/06 to 24/11/06 with R/V “Walther Herwig III”. Refer to figure 9.9 for the positions of the fishing stations during the Greenland survey.

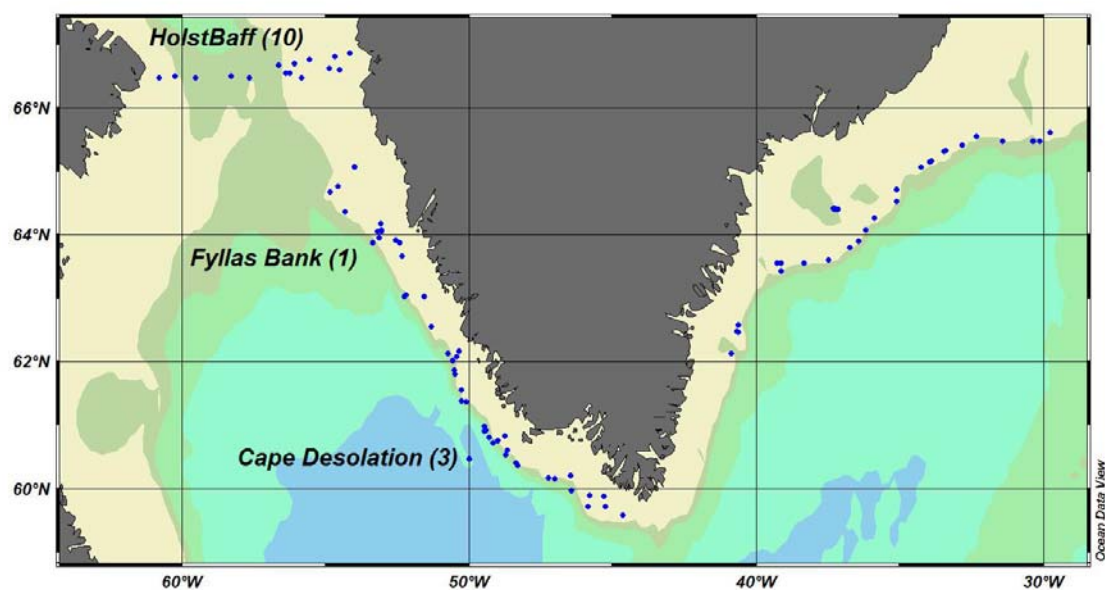


Fig. 9.9: Positions of fishing stations off East and West Greenland (81) and the sampled NAFO Standard Sections: Fyllas Bank, Cape Desolation, Holsteinsborg-Baffin Island (in brackets: No. of stations)

Additionally, there are some priority 2 surveys conducted by Germany on national expense.

9.4 EP - Deviations from aim

The deviations that occurred on the Greenland survey were due to very bad weather conditions.

9.5 Action taken to remedy shortfalls

Bad weather conditions: No action is possible.

Technical problems: Vessels and equipment are always kept in good conditions; however, sudden technical problems cannot be prevented.

10 Module H – Length and Age Sampling

General remarks

Several reasons imply that the discard estimation part of **Module E** as well as **Module H** and **Module I** should be handled at the same time in the German Data Collection Programme:

- Sampling at sea is necessary on board of freezer and trawlers with processing units. This is the case in the fishery for pelagic species as these are landed in frozen packages. The same is true for landings of demersal species from waters off Norway and Greenland which are landed as partly processed products.
- In order to monitor discarding (in relation to module E) sampling has to be done on board of vessels. It would be highly ineffective not to sample at the same time the landings and other biological data.
- Sampling at sea provides the possibility to sample at the same time landings, discards and other biological data referred to in module I.
- Discards of species listed in Appendix XV of Reg. 1581/2004 as by-catch in fisheries directed on other species can only be recorded on board.
- About 54% of the German 2006 landings from stocks that have to be sampled (Section 8 of the National Programme 2008) occurred in foreign countries and not in Germany. Bilateral agreements, however, with the most relevant Member States were concluded to ensure sampling of these catches (see National Programmes).

10.1 MP - Landings - Required and achieved sampling

After utilisation of derogation rules, Germany is required to sample the stocks listed in Section 8 of its National Programme with the sampling intensity specified in Appendix XV (EU-Regulation 1581/2004) for the stocks in question.

In case different sampling intensities were given in Appendix XV for stocks with a TAC covering several sub-areas and/or divisions for a management unit, the sampling intensity of that division was aimed at in which the German fleet took the bulk of the catches. If species listed in Appendix XV of Reg. 1581/2004 are caught, they are also sampled as well as any other species brought on deck.

German fisheries in 2006 which had to be sampled are shown in Table 10.1 of this report with a comparison between the number requested by Appendix XV and the numbers actually sampled in terms of length and age. Precision levels are calculated by the bootstrapping method (see Annex 3.1). Please note, that redfish, Greenland halibut and blue whiting otoliths were taken but not aged. Therefore, no calculation on precision could be carried out.

The sampling strategy, methods and sampling procedures are the same as described in the Final Reports of EU-Study 97/004 “Sampling of 8 German Commercial Fisheries” (Anon. 2000a) as well as EU-Projects 96/002 and 98/024 “International Baltic Sea Sampling Program I and II” (Anon. 1999 and 2000b) which provided data since 1996 requested in modules H and I. Observers on a sampling trip aim to take measurements and samples of all species caught independently whether they are listed in Annexes XII or XIII or not.

Sampling at fish markets and processing plants

There was also but a small sampling at the fish market in Bremerhaven. This sampling was concentrated on redfish landings which were landed by Icelandic trawlers. Additionally, herring landed at the fish plant in Mukran/Sassnitz (Rügen Island) were sampled.

10.2 MP - Landings - Deviations from aim

In principle, there are the same problems as described in section 7.6 of this report.

In several cases, the planned numbers of samples size have not been achieved. However, the required numbers have been achieved in any case but for various reasons following stocks could not be covered entirely. Note that Germany has provided sufficient length measurements and age samples to the relevant ICES workings groups for assessment purposes (compare Module I).

Cod in IIa (EU), IV

This fishery was covered by scientific observers. However, it was not possible to reach the age sample requirements. On some trips, the vessel owners were not prepared to allow otolith sampling because of the reduction of value by cutting the fish.

Saithe in Vb (Faroes)

In 2006, there were landings of 38 tonnes of saithe from Vb (Faroes) which were caught on one fishing trip only. Due to logistic reasons, it was not possible to place an observer on this trip. Furthermore, the catch was not landed in Germany.

Greenland Halibut in V, XIV (GRÖ)

This fishery was covered by scientific observers but it was not possible to reach the number of required length measurements by the observers. However, based on scientific considerations, the stock is well covered by 7198 conducted length measurements but due to the change of the length sampling scheme from F3 (1 sample/1000t; sample size=50 acc. to Reg. 1639/2001) to A2 (1 sample/20t; sample size=100 acc. to Reg. 1581/2004), 16929 measurements were required.

Redfish in V, XII, XIV (EU&A)

This fishery was covered by scientific observes on one trip only. Usually, the observer is asked to take 5 otoliths per cm class and sex in order to get an appropriate distribution for assessment purposes. In this case, it was not enough to fulfil the DCR requirements. However, no routine ageing on redfish is performed and in the relevant assessment group age distribution data are not used (ICES 2006a).

Redfish in V, XIV (GRÖ)

This fishery was covered by scientific observes but it was not possible to reach the number of required length measurements and age samples by the observers. Landings were exclusively by-catch in the Greenland halibut fishery. These redfish are caught with demersal trawls and summed up to only 13 t landings (which would require 0 samples).

Redfish in Va (Iceland)

Due to logistic problems indicated by the ship owners, this fishery could not be covered by scientific observers. There were 514 t of landings which were caught on two fishing trips only. It concerns 731 fish to be measured and 73 fish to be aged.

Greater Silver Smelt in V, VI; VII(EU)

Due to logistic problems indicated by the ship owners, this fishery could not be covered by scientific observers. There were 212 t of landings which were exclusively by-catch in the blue whiting fishery on one fishing trip only. It concerns 64 fish to be measured.

Saithe in Vb(EU), VI, XII, XIV

Due to logistic problems indicated by the ship owners, this fishery could not be covered by scientific observers. There were 542 t of landings. It concerns 88 fish to be measured.

Greenland Halibut in NAFO 0,1 (GRÖ)

Due to logistic problems indicated by the ship owners, this fishery could not be covered by scientific observers. In this case, the obligatory presence of an official observer required by the Greenlandic authorities and the corresponding fully occupied accommodation space on board prevented placing a biological observer onboard the vessel.

In some cases, a lot more sampling has been done than requested. The reason for this is simply the necessity to provide the relevant ICES/NAFO assessment working groups with catch in numbers at age, mean weight at age as well as maturity at age for the German landings. With the numbers requested in Appendix XV this could not have been achieved. However, it is extremely difficult to distinguish / calculate the exact shares between measurements required by DCR and measurements in excess due to the fact this work is done concurrently.

10.3 EP – Landings - Required and achieved sampling

No extended programme.

10.4 EP – Landings - Deviations from aim

Not relevant.

10.5 MP&EP - Discards - Required and achieved sampling

Germany sampled discards only in those fisheries on stocks which have to be sampled (Tables 8.1 and 8.2 of the National Programmes 2007 and 2008). Stocks not listed in these tables proved to be less exploited by the German fleet applying the derogation rules in section H.1.d of Reg. 1639/2001. This implies in most cases that discards are of less importance. If this was not the case, the relevant fisheries were covered.

Table 10.3 gives an overview of the numbers of length measurements and age samples achieved during the sampling programme. All fish stocks which had to be sampled according to table 10.1 were also sampled for discards if they were discarded in the fisheries sampled. Additionally, table 10.3 lists all species mentioned in Appendices XII and XV for which length measurements of landings and discards were carried out on the observer trips. Also, all samples from market and port samplings are included. Note that zeros indicate no landings or no discards observed, blanks indicate no investigation. Please note, that Germany is only obliged to sample stocks according to table 10.1. For these stocks, calculations on precision were carried by bootstrapping (see Annex 3.1.) Redfish, Greenland halibut and blue whiting otoliths were taken but not aged. Therefore, no calculation on precision could be carried out.

10.6 MP&EP - Discards - Deviations from aim

There are the same problems as described in section 7.6 of this report

10.7 Action taken to remedy shortfalls

A legal initiative was started and is still ongoing to regulate the access to fishing vessels for scientific observers. However, this process is very difficult due to related problems in the German legal system. Within the new Framework Regulation (follow-up of Reg. 1543/2000), however, the vessel owners “shall take observers on board”, which will hopefully improve this situation.

11 Module I – Other Biological Sampling

11.1 MP - Required and achieved sampling

See general remarks under section 10. Data are gathered in connection with sampling described in section 10 of this report (Module H) and on surveys. Data are sampled on a yearly basis. Table 11.1 provides an overview over the species by area/stock that were sampled during 2002 to 2006 and will be sampled 2007 to 2008.

Tables 11.2 and 11.3 give an update on the achieved sampling on other biological parameters in 2006. All species listed in Appendix XVI (1581/2004) in addition to the species to be sampled according to the Module H were sampled on market and observer trips as well as surveys if they occurred in the catch. Please note, that Germany is only obliged to sample stocks according to table 10.1. For these stocks calculations on precision were carried by bootstrapping (see Annex 3.1.) but only on basis of commercial samplings. No calculations on precision of survey data were carried out (see also 3.2). Redfish, Greenland halibut and blue whiting otoliths were taken but not aged. Therefore, no calculation on precision could be carried out on these species.

11.2 MP - Deviations from aim

There are the same problems as described in section 7.6 of this report.

11.3 EP - Required and achieved sampling

No extended programme.

11.4 EP - Deviations from aim

Not relevant.

11.5 Action taken to remedy shortfalls

See section 10.7.

12 Module J – Economic Data by Group of Vessels (with references to Module C, D and E)

12.1 MP - Required and achieved sampling

Standard table 12.1 gives a general outline of (i) the population nos. by fleet segment, (ii) the sampling levels targeted and achieved, and (iii) the sample and response rates. The fleet segments correspond to those listed in Appendix III (MP) of the DCR.

Standard table 12.2 gives further details on the sampling methods used and the sampling levels achieved. As already mentioned above precision levels are not calculated because of the non-random nature of the German economic data collection methodologies.

- What data is being collected.

Income (Turnover) (Appendix XVII, Module J)

Landings by value and volume (Module E) and Income (Turnover, Module J)

According to the regulation and the Paris workshop document the income is defined as total proceeds from fish sales. The base for the calculation is the sales slips. All first-hand sales have to be reported to the German authorities, including volume and value. For the very small amount of fish for private consumption which has to be reported too, prices are not available. For this little fraction of non monetary income the reported volume of fish was multiplied by an price estimated within species, segment and season. So the calculation of the income covers the landings of the whole fleet (*exhaustive*) under the assumption of none or negligible 'unreported landings'. All commercial German landings are included in the 'sample'. Hence, no *precision levels* have to be given.

The landings by value are given on geographical disaggregation level 2 according to appendix I, quarterly and per species. The appendix III segmentation is used.

Production Costs

The source of data of the below mentioned parameters is the tax return (taxable bookkeeping). This accounting system is based on the FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network, http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/rica/index_en.cfm) of the EU. Within this system the report contains data (sheets) to the following topics:

General data to the enterprise and the accountancy

Balance sheet with assets and liabilities

Profit and loss statement of account

An annex to the balance sheet with investments in material and tangible assets A second annex with the liabilities (part of the balance sheet) Employment sheet with data to the employed people on board include gender, age and FTE. Additional data to the technical equipment on board particularly active and in-active time (for repairs and maintenance or for seasonal reasons (weather, closed season). About 140 vessels of the *coastal and small high sea fisheries* take part in this monitoring system. The participation on this FADN based system for the coastal fishery is not mandatory.

Furthermore, all eleven vessels of the *long distance water fishery* under the German flag are in a separate monitoring system. For these fisheries an agreement is reached between the vessel owner and the institute involved in the data collection programme to get access to their accounting, supplemented by face-to-face interviews. For details of the entries of the (taxable) accounting system see Annex 3.

In the case of voluntary participation the *precision level* is not relevant since non random sampling forces a bias.

Operating costs (Appendix XVII, Module J)

There under:

- Crew (including social cost)
- Fuel oil costs / consumption
- Repairs and maintenance
- Other operational costs

Crew (including social costs) (Appendix XVII, Module J)

Based on the FADN adopted accounting data network a cost statement of the employment on board is available (see annex entries of the FADN system, *code 2799*). Depending on the type of business ownership (natural person, legal entity; partnerships) an usual calculator assumption for the managing salary is included. The Sampling rate is identical with other cost parameter and given in the EXCEL tables.

Fuel consumption / cost (Appendix XVII, Module D and J)

The fuel consumption is estimated by a specific data collection procedure, based on the so called 'Testbetriebsnetz' in the framework of the FADN adopted data collection (*code 8107 and 2773*). For a vessel group of about 140 vessels the fuel consumption was gathered on a voluntary base. The fuel consumption per fleet segment was computed in three steps. In the first step the specific fuel consumption per hour at sea and engine power (kW) was calculated for the 'Testbetriebsnetz' - vessels. In the second step the hours at sea for these vessels was extracted from the logbook information. Finally, both gathered information of step 1 and 2 combined results in a segment specific fuel consumption (volume) as stored in the data collection database. Costs (value) are estimated multiplying volume by an average, more or less constant, fuel price for 2003. Because of the voluntary character of the participation the *precision level* is from the statistical scientific point of view not relevant.

Repairs and maintenance (Appendix XVII, Module J)

Based on the FADN adopted accounting data network detailed data of different disaggregated cost items of repairs and maintenance are available (see annex list of entries, profit and loss, of the FADN, *code 2829*). The *sampling rate* is identical with other cost parameter and given in the tables. Because of the voluntary character of the participation the *precision level* is from the statistical scientific point of view not relevant. No shortfalls are announced.

Other operational costs (Appendix XVII, Module J)

Based on the FADN adopted accounting data network detailed data of different disaggregated cost items of repairs and maintenance are available (see annex list of entries, profit and loss, of the FADN). All costs except the crew, fuel and costs for repairs and maintenance are covered by this item (*code 2789 + 2897 except 2773 (fuel) + 2799 (crew) + 2829 (repairs and maintenance)*). The *sampling rate* is identical with other cost parameter and given in the tables. Because of the voluntary character of the participation the *precision level* is from the statistical scientific point of view not relevant. No shortfalls are announced.

Fixed costs (Appendix XVII, Module J)

The fixed costs (average costs on investment) are defined tax based. The depreciation periods depend on the equipment (hull 20 years, equipment between one and five years). The costs are derived from these parameters, investment and depreciation period. The source of information is the data of the accounting (Annex of the FADN balance sheet, *code 1019 + 1079 resp. code 3019 + 3079, column 7 and 8*).

The *sampling rate* is identical with other cost parameter and given in the tables. There are no shortfalls. For the same reasons as above (non random sampling, voluntary participation) no precision level was computed.

Financial position (Appendix XVII, Module J)

The annex of the FADN (assets and liabilities, include annex of liabilities) gives meaningful data to the own and borrowed capital. These data are used for computing the shares (*code 1568, 1559 and 3996*).

Due to the voluntary matter of the FADN system no (meaningful) *precision level* could be given. Further information of the position of the 'Testbetriebsnetz' sample in technical terms are given by the means of the gross tonnage, engine power and overall length as mentioned before (see annex of this report).

Investments (assets) (Appendix XVII, Module J)

There is no obligation (legislation) to insure vessels in Germany. For insured vessels the insured vessel value depends on the priorities and risk awareness of the vessel owner. Unlike the regulation 1639/2001, the assets of the balance sheet of the FADN is taken to calculate the assets (*code 3019 + 3079, column 2 and 7*). The sample as the *sample rate* is the same as for other cost items mentioned above (FADN Testbetriebsnetz, voluntary participation). For the small scale fisheries the owner estimated value of the vessel (replacement value or current value) and is taken such as for the distant water fishery.

The voluntary attendance offers no possibility to calculate an unbiased deviation measure.

Prices per species (Appendix XVII, Module J)

The prices of all caught fish species are computed at the same level as the landings (volume) and income (value, quarterly and the segmentation according to the appendix III, see above). Based on a *100% sampling rate* the *precision level* is not relevant.

Employment (Appendix XVII, Module J)

Forced by this data collection programme additional information to employment is included in the fleet register. Thus detailed information on employed persons on board of all registered vessels is *exhaustively* available in the official fleet register. The distinction between full / part time and FTE causes shortfalls for the whole population. Information in such detail (full / part time and full time equivalent)is only available for the small 'Testbetriebsnetz' vessels group (140 vessels, FADN, *code 7001 - 7099*) and the high sea fishery (11), but for vessels with more than 12m LOA part time employment is unusual (high fixed vessel costs). Due to *exhaustive sampling* the computation of the *precision level* becomes redundant.

The study on the small scale fishery gives further information on the vessel group less than 12m.

Fleet

Number of Vessels (Appendix XVII, Module J)

The basis for computing the quantity of the German fishing fleet is the official fishing vessel register (Commission Regulation (EEC) No 163/89 of 24 January 1989 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 109/94 of 19 January 1994, No 2090/1998 of 30 September 1998, No 26/2004 of 30 December 2003). All vessels registered in the fleet register are included. This population based calculation method (*exhaustively*) covers also vessels which have not been active all-season (EXP exported, IMP imported, CHA Change of activity during 2003).

Therefore, this method of computation tends to result in a slight overestimation number of vessels compared to official German statistics. *Precision levels* are omitted (sum based indicator and *exhaustive* census sampling).

Gross tonnage (gt) (Appendix XVII, Module J and C (fishing capacity))

The gross tonnage calculation has the same base for computation as the above mentioned for the number of vessels calculation. All fleet registered vessels are included (*exhaustively*). So the declared gross tonnage capacity is slightly overestimated (part-time active vessels). No *precision level* has to be given (sum based indicator and exhaustive sampling).

Engine power (kW) (Appendix XVII, Module J and C)

The calculation of the engine power by segment is based on the whole vessel population (fleet registered vessels, *exhaustively*). As before, the overall kW capacity is moderately overestimated due to non-corrected temporary registered vessels (see chapter Number of vessels). Because all vessels are included no *precision level* was estimated (sum based indicator).

Age (Appendix XVII, Module J)

The entry 'year of construction' of the fleet register is the basis for the estimation of the age of the vessel. In an *exhaustive* way the data of the German register is used. Hence no *precision levels* were computed. The average age of the German fishing fleet is near to 25 years. The long distance vessel groups with 15 vessels in 3 groups (> 40m LoA) are significantly younger with a mean age of 15 years.

Gear used (Appendix XVII, Module J)

No further information is given how to "calculate" the gear used in the regulation 1639/2001. As described in the chapter on the 'basic segmentation' (appendix III) the gear (used or main gear-type) itself is the basis for the segmentation. Hence for 'gear used' see appendix III segmentation table of the regulation 1639/2001.

Fishing effort (Appendix XVII, Module D and J)

The basis for the calculation of the effort is the logbooks. Hence *exhaustive* collection for vessels more than 8 m LOA is established.

The fishing effort for vessels with less than 8 m (no logbooks are available) is gathered by mail questionnaires.

- Who the data is being collected from.

The fishing vessel register is the population framework. Detailed information of the number of vessels included in the relevant fleet segments are shown in Table 12.1.

- How the data are being collected.

Definitions and data sources are depicted in detail in Table 12.2.

The German data collection programme for 2005 to collect economic data of vessels is based on three sources: (i) an accountancy network which consists of about 140 vessels providing the requested economic data annually and (ii) a mail questionnaire which resulted in economic data of 161 small scale vessels, and (iii) a mail questionnaire for the two segments demersal trawl > 40 m and pelagic trawl > 40 m (11 vessels). All surveys are carried out on a voluntary basis. Hence, response rates can differ among years.

12.2 MP - Deviation from the aim

Regarding ii) Based on the experience of last years where we faced low response rates, the survey design has been improved using professional support and coaching by ZUMA (Centre for surveys, methodology and analysis in Mannheim, Germany). The survey in the small scale fisheries is designed according to the total design method by Don Dillman (e.g., 1978, Mail and telephone surveys: The total design method.). The objective is to reach a sample coverage of 25 % in the segment PG <12m (sample rate of 50% and a response rate of 50%). The survey in the small scale fisheries for 2005 economic data is not finished yet for several reasons (totally new questionnaire design, problems with vessel owners' address data base, many time consuming data requests in 2006 initiated by the Commission).

12.3 EP - Required and achieved sampling

No extended programme.

12.4 EP - Deviation from the aim

Not relevant.

12.5 Action taken to remedy shortfalls

Beside the above mentioned deviation, there are no shortfalls, but to reach a higher density in the accounting monitoring system (FADN adopted system) for the fleet, the German Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Consumer Protection has been advised to introduce a Fishery Statistics Law.

13 Module K – Data Concerning Fish Processing Industry

13.1. Required and achieved sampling'

In Germany, several indicators of Appendix XIX of the DCR could be provided by the Federal Statistical Office [turnover (total and by products based on the European PRODCOM classification), production cost, material use, energy cost, labour cost, investment, employment, prices per product based on the European PRODCOM classification] and the ifo Institute [capacity utilisation]. This data does not completely fulfil the requirements of the DCR:

- (i) Raw material, investment (asset), and financial position are not available;
- (ii) The Federal Statistical Office applies an employment threshold of 20 employees, i.e. the segment 1-19 employees are not considered.

To fulfil the requirements of the DCR additional surveys were carried out. In antecedent surveys with mail questionnaires (2004, 2005, by the Federal Agricultural Research Centre (FAL)), the return rate was insufficient for any further analysis. The lack of some basic information on the processing sector, in particular on the 1-19 FTE stratum, required further effort. This is of particular importance, since the EFF funds are aimed on small enterprises. Therefore, another package of measures has been accomplished by the Federal Research Centre for Fisheries (BFAFi) to increase the rate of return of the questionnaires. The Federal Association of German Fish Processors had been informed about the DCR regulation and

been asked to arrange the survey amongst the members to which it is addressed. However, the members did not agree to this procedure. The purpose and the different elements of the data collection have then been presented to the business in a specific publication to increase the response rate. The data collection task had then been presented and discussed on a meeting with representatives of the fish processing industry. Finally, the German Centre for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA), the leading academic consulting institution, had been consulted to optimize the questionnaire as well as the sampling procedure. The questionnaire was rearranged according to the advices in a way that all the data required by the DCR were collected. The list of companies was updated using a database provided by a professional business information company. This was also a test to find out which of the missing information could be provided by business services of that kind.

In the run-up to the questionnaire survey every company was called, the responsible person was informed and prepared for the survey. The number of employees was determined by phone. On the phone most representatives were willing to provide at least this number, even if they later refused to fill in and return the questionnaire. This way the population could be almost completely stratified by the number of employees. Moreover, by means of the personal calls the number of companies to be regarded as fish processors under the regulation could be diminished to 166. After all, an overall response rate of 23% has been achieved.

Some legal forms of companies are obliged to publish their annual balance sheet in the publicly accessible Commercial Registry. The registry has been tested for compliance with the required information. However, this turned out to be of little help, because the forms submitted by the companies are quite heterogeneous, and in most cases the required information is not provided. Furthermore, this source of information by and large covers only the bigger companies, so that the gap in the sector of the companies 1-9 FTE cannot be filled.

During the phone contact many representatives indicated that they are very reluctant to provide the data on an annual basis. It is therefore likely that future surveys of that kind are going to have a lower rate of return.

The low willingness of fish processing enterprises to respond remains the crucial problem for the success of the additional surveys. As long as the additional surveys are on a voluntary basis, higher response rates cannot be expected.

The standard tables 13.1 und 13.2 refer to both surveys, the survey of the Federal Statistical Office and the additional survey of FAL. Standard table 13.1. gives a general outline of (i) the population nos. by segment of the processing industry, (ii) the sampling levels achieved, and (iii) the sample and response rates. Standard table 13.2. gives further details on the sampling methods used and the sampling and precision levels achieved for the data collected under the MP.

- What data is being collected.

Germany has tried to collect all indicators which are listed in appendix XIX of the DCR for the entire sector. However, because of the problems described above the following indicators are available so far for enterprises ≥ 20 employees (the indicator definitions refer to EUROSTAT):

Income: Will be interpreted as gross production value and is defined as total value of *sales* by producing enterprises in an accounting period (includes turnover and turnover from trading);

Production cost (variable production cost) consists of **personnel cost**, consumption of raw material (**material use**), **energy cost**, and **other running cost** (consisting of cost for

temporary worker and industrial services). **Packaging cost** is surveyed every four years since it cannot be regarded as an important cost item (this view is consistent with STECF, cf. the report of SGECA-06-01: Processing Industry and Aquaculture: Review of Economic Issues). Because of its minor importance packaging cost will be interpolated for the annual statistics. **Fixed cost** is interpreted as annual additional gross investment in tangible goods (including land).

Prices per product: The production statistics based on the European PRODCOM classification is used to provide average prices per product (group).

The indicator **employment** provides the total number of employees and the number of part time employees.

Capacity utilisation is defined as annual utilisation in relation to standard (average) utilisation (in %).

Investment (asset), financial position and raw material use (total and by species) have been determined with the mail questionnaire.

- Who the data is being collected from.

The information has been collected from fish processing enterprises. Enterprises are allocated to industry branches according to their main activity. The processing industry is defined according to EUROSTAT definition NACE code 15.20: Processing and preserving of fish, crustacean and molluscs and production of products thereof. The Business Register is the population framework for the surveys of the Federal Statistical Office. Regarding the enterprises below 20 employees the Business Register is not updated very well (the business register contains 270 fish processing enterprises while there are about 600 enterprises which have a permission by public health authorities to process fish). The target population of the Federal Statistical Office are fish processing enterprises with 20 and more employees (64 enterprises in NP year 2005).

To collect the three missing indicators and to gather information for the small scale enterprises additional surveys were carried out by FAL in 2004 and 2005 and by the BFAFi in 2006. The Business Register is located at the Federal Statistical Office and protected by the data protection clause of the Federal Statistics Law. Hence, FAL does not have access to the Business Register. Alternatively, the database of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce as total population was used and completed with a database provided by the business data provider Hoppenstedt.

- How the data are being collected.

Methods: For enterprises with 20 and more employees a stratified random sampling is carried out by the Federal Statistical Office. Strata are defined according to the employment classes (20-49; 50-99; 100-249; 250-499; ≥ 500). The sample size per stratum is iteratively optimised using the known turnover of the last investment statistics a complete-population survey. This procedure ensures that strata with relatively higher total turnover are represented to a greater extent in the sample. The sample is constructed to estimate at least 90% of the indicators with a standard error of less than 5 %.

For enterprises with less than 20 employees additional surveys have been carried out by FAL in 2004 and 2005 and by BFAFi in 2006. Mail questionnaires were sent to the entire known total population. The total population could not be exactly identified. However, with the addition of another business database and some research effort on the internet and in professional journals, the number of enterprise could be further specified. Many of the additionally assigned enterprises turned out to work on an avocational or recreational basis.

Again the major problem was that the surveys have to be carried out on a voluntary basis, since there is no legal enforcement tool.

Definitions of critical indicators:

- Investment (assets) is defined as capital value. It is an estimated indicator, for which different methods exist. The method applied depends on the objective of the survey. Companies' balance sheets contain the capital value for tax purposes and cannot be regarded meaningful for analysis of economic performance.
- Fixed cost can be interpreted as depreciation or annual additional investment in tangible goods. The weakness of using capital value is also valid for depreciation. Companies' balance sheets contain the depreciation for tax purposes which cannot be regarded meaningful for analysis of economic performance. Hence, for the case of Germany fixed cost is defined as annual additional gross investment in tangible goods.

Data sources per indicator are provided in the following table.

Indicator	Source
income	company accounts
production cost	company accounts
fixed cost (defined as annual investment in tangible goods)	company accounts
employment	company accounts
capacity utilisation	estimate by company

13.2. MP - Deviations from aim'

Shortfalls:

- (i) Raw material, investment (asset), and financial position are not available on a representative level,
- (ii) Data for the small scale enterprises (segment 1-19 employees) are not available on a representative level.

Because of the above mentioned low response rate, the indicators investment (assets), financial position and raw material use are not available on a representative level for the fish processing sector. To our mind, additional indicators can only be successfully gathered if the response to our questionnaires will be compulsory for the fish processing enterprises.

13.3 EP - Required and achieved sampling

No extended programme.

13.4 EP - Deviations from aim

Not relevant.

13.5 Action taken to avoid shortfalls

In 2007, the mail questionnaire procedure is going to be repeated. The aims of the DCR are going to be further illustrated to the branch. Public agencies which handle the EFF subsidies will be involved in the information procedure to underline the importance of the DCR. It will be assessed, whether there would be an option to have the missing data being included in the regular surveys of the Federal Statistical Office. However, this might require changes of national regulations, which are not easy to be obtained.

14 Databases

14.1 Database development and data management

A number of activities regarding database development and management were carried out during 2006:

1) Data import

German data relevant to DCR was imported into the central Oracle database following an established methodology.

Imported data:

- BLE: Logbook and catch data as well as the fishing vessel register;
- BFAFi: Data on landings and discards, biological sampling data;
- FAL: Aggregated economic data.

Data import methodology:

- Agreement on data structure for data transfer (csv-format) with the data providers;
- Data providers send csv-files to ZADI via ftp;
- csv-data is imported to Oracle into tmp-tables using sql*loader;
- Transformation (i.a. homogenization of data types) of data from tmp-tables to the final Oracle tables.

2) Processing of data requests and data export

Six data requests issued by the European Commission were processed in 2006. Each data request implied a number of tasks to be carried out:

- Analysis of the data request: which data is to be delivered in which structure;
- Step-by-step transformation of the underlying original data with SQL and Oracle views;
- Translation of codes used in the original data to codes expected by the EC;
- Checking and testing the result tables;
- Creating XML files by merging the result tables with the XML definitions, using Altova XMLspy and Altova Mapforce;
- Uploading the resulting XML files using the upload website provided by JRC.

3) Set-up of a web service interface

A web service interface (to enable XML data request over http) was set up in 2006 to meet JRC data access demands. Germany was the first member state having its DCR data accessible through web service.

4) Improvement of data

Steady effort was made in 2006 for improving the data quality of the decoding and translation tables used for translating the codes used in the original German data to the codes expected by the EC.

5) Building up a central repository for fisheries data

In 2006, ZADI began to establish a central data repository upon request by the Institute for Baltic Sea Fisheries (BFAFi-IOR). IOR is the German DCR data provider on landings, discards and biological sampling data in the Baltic Sea.

The motivation for building up a data repository for IOR was:

- The lack of IT infrastructure at IOR resulting in a threat to their data security and integrity;
- The existence of a fully operational Oracle environment (which includes backup and security infrastructure) at ZADI already in use for the DCR programme, and which could be further used for securing IOR's data.

Copies of the complete IOR data sets from 2002 to 2006 were imported to the Oracle database and were made available to IOR through a web interface.

6) Database maintenance and administration

Database maintenance and administration tasks were necessary in order to keep the Oracle database running and to guarantee a level of data integrity and security. In 2006, the following tasks were performed:

- Regular data backups;
- Server software updates (and migration);
- Hardware maintenance and enhancement (e.g. increasing storage capacity);
- System administration.

7) Documentation

The results of the data import into the Oracle database were documented. The methodology and the data transformation steps implemented for the data requests were documented in the cases where ambiguity in the request or the data definition occurred.

14.2 Other relevant issues

A number of DCR meetings took place in 2006 involving personnel input from the ZADI:

- Brussels, 24 February, DCR meeting, 1 ZADI person,
- Rome, 16 June, Webservice workshop, 2 ZADI persons,
- Brussels, 10 October, discards meeting, 1 ZADI person.

In 2006, significant effort and manpower were put in the implementation of the Webservice interface for German DCR data. Due to a change of staff at JRC in the 2nd half of 2006, the Webservice topic was not in the focus of the JCR anymore. The implementation of technologies for the DCR data exchange should rather follow a long-term concept and should not be short-lived.

When preparing the data for the discard data request (August 2006) and also during the discard meeting in Rome in October 2006, it became obvious that the data request specifications and the corresponding regulation's data definitions for discard data were both ambiguous. The consequence was that there were different interpretations on how to raise and calculate the discards which led to dramatically different results.

To avoid the ambiguity of data requests and data definitions, the following proposals are made:

- (a) A concise definition should be provided: Complex extrapolated data calculations like the one for discard data must be unambiguously defined. There shall be no margin for any different interpretations.
- (b) The extrapolation of data should be centralized: For complex extrapolated data the corresponding data requests should be specified in a way that the member states provide the necessary aggregated -but not extrapolated- data (aggregated i.a. by vessel length and fishing technique). The extrapolation of the data shall be performed centrally at JRC. This would guarantee that methodology and interpretation on how to raise and extrapolate is the same for all countries' data.

Some of the codifications – especially the codes for the fish species - used by the EC in the DCR and in the data requests are not internationally accepted standards. It should be kept with internationally accepted standard codifications like the FAO codes for geographical areas and the ASFIS-FAO codes for fish species.

15 National and International Co-ordination

15.1 National Co-ordination

A national Co-ordination meeting took place on November, 2nd and 3rd 2006 in Hamburg. The meeting was attended by staff members of BFAFi (ISH Hamburg, IOR Rostock), BLE (Hamburg), FAL (Braunschweig) and ZADI (Bonn). Topics were:

- 1) EU developments regarding the implementation of the new DCR Regulation
- 2) Difficulties in the enforcement of the DCR (reports of all participating institutions)
- 3) State of the sampling manual for seagoing staff of ISH and IOR
- 4) Safety courses for seagoing staff of ISH and IOR
- 5) Communication and workflow trace for data requests from the EU commission
- 6) Mailing list for e-mails
- 7) Data bases: State of development
- 8) Calculation of precision (acc. to the DCR)
- 9) Allocation of staff for the EU evaluation meetings regarding the technical report (2006) and the national programme (2007)
- 10) Allocation of staff for workshops (age reading and others) and the 2007 PGCCDBS
- 11) Regional Co-ordination Meetings
 - i) Allocation of staff for the RCMs
 - ii) Re-occurring topics
 - iii) Surveys
 - iv) List of Small Scale Studies
- 12) Administration issues
 - i) Report from the meeting in Bonn (13th Oct.)
 - ii) Future personnel development (2007 onwards)

- iii) Personnel regarding the economical part of the DCR
- iv) Any difficulties
- v) Working time recording (Stundenzettel)

Refer to Annex 15.1 for the minutes of the meeting (in German language).

Further meetings were held in Hamburg and Rostock to consider different issues. However, for these meetings, no financial contribution is requested in 2006.

15.2 International Co-ordination

Please refer to table 15.1 for a list of ICES and other working groups coordinating surveys, databases and other issues of the DCR. During the ICES PGCCDBS in February/March 2006 co-ordination meetings with Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden respectively were held. The matter of these meetings were an agreement on the sampling of foreign landings of the above mentioned flag states in each of the countries for the year 2007. See programmes of 2006 and 2007 of these member states for the agreements.

15.3 Follow-up of RCM Recommendations and Initiatives

Please refer to Annex 15.3 for the list of recommendations from the relevant RCMs for Germany. For every DCR related recommendation with a demand to member states a brief description of the responsive action is listed.

15.4 Follow-up of SGRN Recommendations

Please refer to Annex 15.4 for the list of recommendations from the relevant STECF meetings for Germany. For every DCR related recommendation with a demand to member states a brief description of the responsive action is listed.

15.5 Other relevant issues

There are no other relevant issues.

16 List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/ Abbreviation	Explanation
aeglef.	aeglefinus
AFWG	Arctic Fishery Working Group
BAD	Baltic Acoustic Database (BADI = aggregated data; BADII = raw data)
BFAFi	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei (Federal Research Centre for Fisheries)
BITS	Baltic International Trawl Survey
BLE	Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food)
BMI	Bundesministerium für Inneres (Ministry for Internal Affairs)
BMELV	Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz, (Ministry for Food, Agriculture, and Consumer Protection)
BRZ	Bruttoreaumzahl (registered tonnage)
BSRP	Baltic Sea Research Project
CPUE	Catch per unit and effort
CTD	Conductivity-Temperature-Depth-Probe
DATRAS	Database trawl survey
DCR	Data Collection Regulation
DIFRES	Danish Institute for FisheryResearch
DMV	Deutsche Meeresangler Vereinigung e.V. (German Marine Angler Association)
DYFS	Demersal Young Fish Survey
EU	European Union
FADN	Farm Accountancy Data Network system
FAL	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Landwirtschaft (Federal Agricultural Research Centre)
FTE	Full time employment
Funct.	Functional
FYK	Fish traps
GNS	Set nets/Gill nets
gt	Gross Tonnage
HAWG	Herring Assessment Working Group
HERSUR	Herring Survey
JRC	Joint Research Centre
IBTS	International Bottom Trawl Survey
IBTSWG	International Bottom Trawl Survey Working Group
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
IFREMER	French Institute for Exploitation of the Sea
IOR	Institut für Ostseefischerei, Rostock (Institute for Baltic Sea Fisheries)
ISH	Institut für Seefischerei, Hamburg (Institute for Sea Fisheries)
kW	kilowatt
LOA	Length overall
MAGP	Multi-annual Guidance Programme
MIX	Mixed fisheries
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (Nomenclature statistique des Activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne)
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fishery Organisation
NASC	Nautical Area Scattering Coefficient
No	Number
NP	National Programme

NR	Not relevant
NWWG	North Western Working Group
OTB	Otter trawl bottom
OTM	Otter trawl midwater
PGCCDBS	Planning Group on Commercial Catch, Discards and Biological Sampling
PGHERS	Planning Group for Herring Surveys
poutas.	poutassou
PRODCOM	The EU-wide harmonised classification of products produced by the industrial sector (PRODUCTION COMMUNAUTAIRE)
PTB	Two ship trawl bottom
PTM	Two ship trawl midwater
RCM	Regional Co-ordinating meeting
REDFISH	EU Project: Population structure, reproductive strategies and demography of redfish (Genus <i>Sebastes</i>) in the Irminger Sea and adjacent waters
Reg.	Regulation
RIVO	Netherlands Institute for Fishery Research
SC	Scientific Council
SGABC	Study Group on Ageing Issues in Baltic Cod
SGBYSAL	Study Group on the Bycatch of Salmon in Pelagic Trawl Fisheries
SGRN	Subgroup on research need and data collection
SGRS	Study Group on Redfish Survey
StBA	Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office)
STECF	Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries
TAC	Total allowable catch
TBB	Beam trawl
UK	United Kingdom
WG	Working Group
WGBEAM	Working Group on Beam Trawl Survey
WGBFAS	Baltic Fisheries Assessment Working Group
WGFAST	Working Group on Fisheries Acoustic Science & Technology
WGMEGS	Working Group on Mackerel and Horse Mackerel Egg Survey
WGMHSA	Working Group on the Assessment of Mackerel, Horse Mackerel, Sardine, and Anchovy
WGNPBW	Northern Pelagic and Blue Whiting Fisheries Working Group
WGNSSK	Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak
WKSDDA	Workshop on Survey Design and Data Analysis
WKSDFD	Workshop on Sampling Design for Fisheries Data
WKSCMFD	Workshop on Sampling and Calculation Methodology for Fisheries Data
ZADI	Zentralstelle für Agrardokumentation und Information (German Centre for Documentation and Information in Agriculture)
ZUMA	Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (Centre for Empirical Social Research and Methodology)

17 Comments, Suggestions and Reflections

- units defined in Appendix V in relation to specific effort are not useful for static gears.

- Appendix III of Reg. 1581/2004 contains a category “Vessels without License”. This is in contradiction to Reg. 1639/2001 Chapter II Module C - Collection of data concerning fishing capacities. Under C.1.a) it is stated that all vessels covered by the multi-annual guidance programme (MAPG) IV have to be included in the sampling. However, these vessels have to be registered by Reg. 3760/1992.

More relevant for the data sampling programme would be vessels which are registered but not active in fishing. These vessels influence the perception of the economic situation of the fleet segments. However, they are not relevant for the biological issues.

- Germany is in favour of the development of a common tool to estimate precision (see 3.1).

- the German version of Reg. 1639/2001 is incorrectly translated respective section chapter III Module H 1.d). in relation to ages. (1) i and ii says derogation for sampling if quota is less than 5% whereas the English version says 10%.

18 References

- Anon. 1999. International Baltic Sea Sampling Programme I. Final Report, Study 96/002
- Anon. 2000a. Sampling of 8 German commercial fisheries. Final Report, EU Study 97/004
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- Anon. 2002a. Monitoring discarding and retention on fishing vessels towing demersal gears in the North Sea and Skagerrak. Final Report, EU Study 98/097
- Anon. 2002b. Sampling of German commercial fisheries. Final Report, EU Study 00/037
- Dillman, D.A. (1978): Mail and telephone surveys: The total design method. New York: Wiley
- ICES 2004. Report of the Workshop on Sampling and Calculation Methodology for Fisheries Data. ICES CM 2004/ACFM:12.
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- ICES, 2005 (b). Report of the Study Group on Redfish Stocks. ICES C.M.2005/D:03
- ICES, 2005 (c). Report of the Planning Group for Herring Surveys. ICES CM2005/G:04
- ICES, 2005 (d). Report of the Workshop on Sampling Design for Fisheries Data. ICES CM 2005/ACFM:11.
- ICES 2006. Report of the Planning Group on Commercial Catch, Discards and Biological Sampling (PGCCDBS). ICES CM 2006/ACFM:18.
- ICES 2006a. Report of the Workshop on Age Determination of Redfish (WKADR). ICES CM 2006/RMC:09.

Annexes

Annex 3.1

Method for the calculation of precision (analytical)

Precision was estimated as described in the following formula:

$$x = t(1-\alpha /2,n-1) * s / \sqrt{n} / m$$

where:

- α = probability of error
- $1-\alpha$ = confidence level (required 95%)
- n = number of observations
- s = standard deviation from observed mean m
- t = t -quantile of Student's distribution
- m = arithmetic mean
- x = precision
- precision levels defined by DCR 1639/2001

0.25 (= +/- 25% of the mean for Level 1)

0.10 (= +/- 10% of the mean for Level 2)

0.05 (= +/- 5% of the mean for Level 3)

Method 2 for the calculation of precision (re-sampling, bootstrap)

The precision was determined as described in the following algorithmic scheme:

Start procedure

Step 1:

Raise length sample densities to the haul (if appropriate)

Step 2

Do

Step 2.1

Randomly re-sample the
length samples
within stratum

Step 2.2

Sum up the
re-sampled length densities
within stratum

Step 2.3

Randomly re-sample
individuals with given sex-maturity-age-length
within stratum length class

Step 2.4

sum up
individuals in sex-maturity-age-length class
within stratum length class

Step 2.5

Raise
individual number at sex-maturity-age-length class
with the quotient stratum length density / sum of individuals at length class

Step 2.6

calculate and store in result_table
length_at_age,
weight_at_age,
male_at_age,
mature_at_age,
number_at_age

Step 2.7

calculate and store in result_table
male_at_age_prop = male_at_age / number_at_age
mature_at_age_prop = mature_at_age / number_at_age

Loop number of resamplings

Step 3

Sort result_table by stratum, age-class and value (e.g. length_at_age, number_at_age)

Step 4

Do

Step 4.1

Set counter = 1

Set counter_for_quantile = counter for first quantile
(e.g. 25 for the lower confidence limit with 1000 resamplings and 95%significance)

Step 4.1.1

Do

Step 4.1.1.1

Read line from table

Step 4.1.1.2

If counter = counter_for_quantile

Store line for quantile in quantile_table

Set counter_for_quantile = counter for next quantile
(e.g. 500 for the mean with 1000 re-samplings)
end if

Step 4.1.1.3
Increment counter

Loop until new stratum

Loop until end of result_table

Step 5

Calculate precisions from quantile_table by the help of a pivot table in EXCEL

Precision_parameter_at_age =
(Lower_precision_parameter_at_age + Upper_precision_parameter_at_age)/2

Precision_parameter_at_stratum = average(precision_parameter_at_age)

(for ages contributing 95% to number_at_age and not weighted by number_at_age)

End procedure

Comments on method 2

Re-sampling was done more than thousand times and covered always all samples.

The number of length samples in stratum was frequently below the minimum number said to be required for the method in literature.

The procedure is yet under development and neither thoroughly tested nor optimized to give the best results possible.

Annex 5.1

Fleet segment code for segmentation due to Appendix III of 1639/2001

German Nomenclature for Fleet Segments					
	Type of Fishing Technique	Vessel Length			
	Group of Gears	<12m	12 to <24m	24 to <40m	>=40m
Mobile Gears	Beam Trawl	L1M1	L2M1	L3M1	L4M1
	Dermersal Trawl and Seiners	L1M2	L2M2	L3M2	L4M2
	Pelagic Trawl and Seiners	L1M3	L2M3	L3M3	L4M3
	Dredges	L1M4	L2M4	L3M4	L4M4
	Polyvalent	L1M5	L2M5	L3M5	L4M5
Passive Gears	Gears using Hooks	L1S1	L2S1	L3S1	L4S1
	Drift and Fixed Nets	L1S2	L2S2	L3S2	L4S2
	Pots and Traps	L1S3	L2S3	L3S3	L4S3
	Polyvalent	L1S4	L2S4	L3S4	L4S4
Polyvalent Gears	Combining Mobile and Passive Gears	L1P0	L2P0	L3P0	L4P0

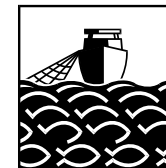
This segment is aggregated for all passive gears

- Note 1 if a gear category contains fewer than 10 vessels then the cell can be merged with a neighbouring length category to be specified in the national programme
- Note 2 if a vessel spends more than 5% of its time using a specific type of fishing technique it should be included in the corresponding segment
- Note 3 Length is defined as length overall (LOA)

Annex 7.7

Annex 7.7.1: Angeln in der Ostsee – Aufwand 2005 (Anzahl Angeltage)

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Lieber Angelfreund,

wir bitten Sie dieses Formular auszufüllen und in dem beigegefügttem Briefumschlag an uns zurück zu senden. Bitte tun Sie es auch, wenn Sie nicht an die Ostsee angeln gehen oder wenn Sie es nur selten tun. Wir bedanken uns im vor aus für Ihre Mitarbeit und wünschen Ihnen ein erfolgreiches Angeljahr 2006!

Kreuzen Sie bitte an, ob Sie an die Ostsee zum Angeln gehen:

☐ gehe prinzipiell **nicht** an die Ostsee zum Angeln

☐ gehe an die Ostsee zum Angeln, **bin aber 2005 nicht dazu gekommen** (z.B. aus Krankheitsgründen oder der arbeitsseitigen Belastung)

☐ gehe **gelegentlich oder regelmäßig** an die Ostsee zum Angeln



Haben Sie hier angekreuzt, füllen Sie den unteren Teil bitte auch aus!

Kreuzen Sie bitte an, ob Ihre Anzahl der Angeltage geschätzt oder exakten Aufzeichnungen (Fangtagebuch) entnommen ist:

☐ Schätzung

☐ exakte Angaben

In welchem Angelfverband sind Sie Mitglied?

☐ VDSF

☐ DAV

☐ DMV

Besaßen Sie 2005 eine Angelkarte für die Küstengewässer Meckl.-Vorpomm., wenn ja, welche (bitte ankreuzen)?

☐ Jahreskarte

☐ Wochenkarte

☐ Tageskarte

In welchem Bundesland wohnten Sie 2005?

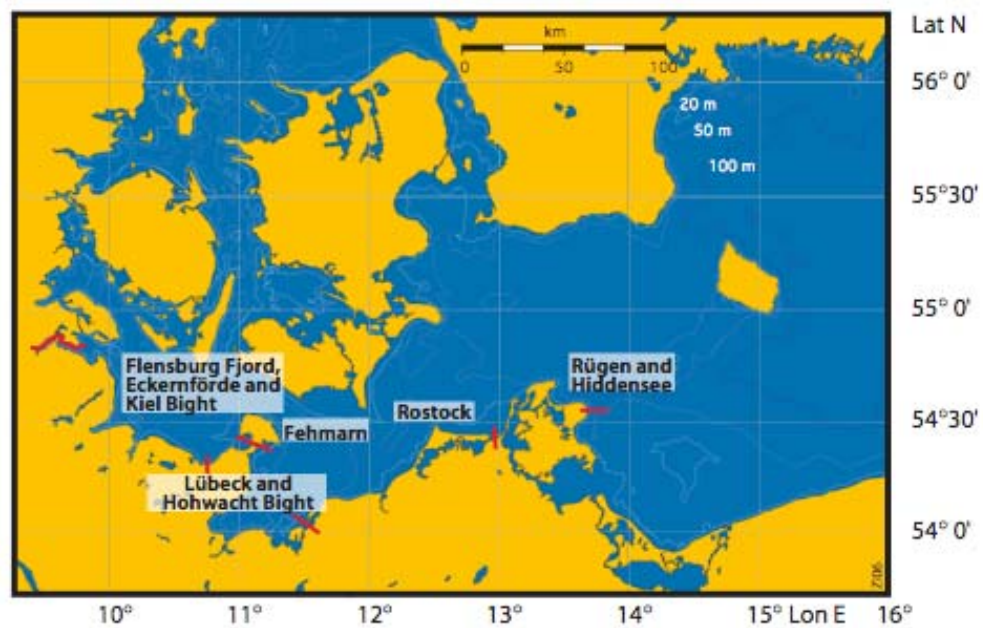
Wieviel Tage waren Sie im Jahr an der Ostsee angeln? Teilen Sie bitte Ihren Aufwand nach der Angelmethode und dem jeweiligen Halbjahr auf. Bitte Zielfische und Hauptangelgebiete mit angeben.

Angelmethode	Brandungsangeln		Watangeln		Bootsangeln (außer Trolling)				Kutterangeln				Trolling		Heringsangeln (auch in Flußmündungen o. Häfen)	
	1. Halbj.	2. Halbj.	1. Halbj.	2. Halbj.	Naturköder		Kunstköder		Naturköder		Kunstköder		1. Halbj.	2. Halbj.	1. Halbj.	2. Halbj.
Anz. Angeltage																
Zielfisch																
Hauptangelgebiet																

Sollten Sie noch Bemerkungen oder Fragen zu dieser Problematik oder allgemein zum Angeln oder den Fischbeständen in der Ostsee haben, notieren Sie diese bitte auf der Rückseite, rufen Sie mich an oder e-mailen Sie einfach (Ruf-Nr. bzw. Adresse s.o.)!

Annex 7.7.2: Sampling for landings

Regional Strata:



Annex 12.1

List of entries (accounting)

0.) General data to the enterprise and the accountancy

Description	Code
accountancy (encoded)	0001
internal accountancy number of the enterprise	0002
federal state	0003
administrative district	0004
NUTS Code	0005
community	0006
currency	0009
EU Code of the vessel	0010
not relevant for fisheries	0016
socio-economic type of enterprise	0018
entfällt, da fisheries	0019
legal form	0020
objective (area)	0021
kind of enterprise (conventiell/alternative)	0023
date of the statemant of accounts	0024
compensation recieved	0025
type of the account statement (tax or others)	0026
kind of entries (netto, brutto)	0027
type of the turnover tax system	0028
not relevant for fisheries	0029
not relevant for fisheries	0031

1.) balance sheet with assets

Description	Code
A) Contribution	
outstanding contributions	1000
there under accepted	1002
B) capital/fixed/permanent assets	
I. tangible assets	
tangible / immaterial assets	1014
sum of immaterial assets	1019
II. material assets	
<i>land and properties</i>	
land/property (§55 Abs. 1 EStG)	1020
land/properties, others	1021
buildings	1023
operating buildings	1025
sum of 1020 - 1025	1029
<i>technical equipment and machineries</i>	
facilities	1030
machinery	1031
vessel	1035
engine of the vessel	1036
fisheries equipment on board	1037
sum of 1030 - 1039	1039
<i>other assets</i>	
car	1040
fleet of lorries	1041
factory equipment	1043
sales equipment	1045
furniture and fixtures	1046
others	1047
inferior economic goods	1048
sum of 1040 - 1048	1049
<i>down payments and installations / plants under construction</i>	
down payments made and installations / plants in progress	1078
sum of 1029, 1039, 1049 and 1078	1079
III. financial assets	
financial participations	1087
financial investments	1088
sum of 1019, 1079 and 1088	1089
D) Floating assets	
I. stock in hand	
raw material and supplies	1109
products / service in progress	1118
produced products	1120
stock-in-trade	1121
down payment made	1148
sum of 1109, 1118, 1121 and 1148	1149
II. debts	
trade accounts receivable	1150
other debtors	1158
sum of 1150 and 1158	1159
III. Securities	
securities	1168
sum of 1168	1169
IV. unconditional order of pay	
cheques, bills and notes in hand	1168
sum of 1149, 1159, 1169 and 1179	1169
E) deferral entry	1199
F) special loss account of reserves (§17 Abs. 4 DMBilG)	1209
G) deficit not covered by equity capital	1219
activa sum of 1000, 1089, 1099	1229

1.) balance sheet with liabilities

Description	Code
A) Property capital	
opening stock	1449
deposit recieved	1459
deposit issued	1469
profit	1479
loss	1489
deficit not covered by equity capital	1498
sum of 1449 - 1498	1499
B) Property capital	1518
C) sepcial entries (reserves)	
due to currency change over	1519
due to §6b EStG	1520
due to tax based depreciation	1521
due to grants, subsidies	1522
others	1528
sum of 1519 - 1528	1592
D) reserves	
other reserves	1538
sum of 1538	1539
E) liabilities	
liabilities in bank	1540
creditors	1545
(own) bills payable	1547
(other) bills payable	1555
bills payable (tax based)	1556
bills payable (social insurance)	1557
sum of 1540 - 1557	1559
F) deferral entry	
deferral entry	1567
sum of 1499, 1518, 1529, 1539, 1559 and 1567	1568

2.) Profit and loss statement of account (1)

Description	Code
1. Turnover	
g) turnover of fish and other sea food	
turnover (domestic) from fish and other sea food	2310
turnover (abroad) from fish and other sea food	2311
sum of 2310 and 2311	2319
h) trade, services and other proceeds	
from other activities (vessel related, but non-fisheries)	2328
from wages and machine hire	2332
from tourism	2333
from charter	2334
from other services	2336
sum of 2328 - 2336	2337
i) impairments	2338
sum of 2319, 2337 and 2339	2339
4. andere aktivierte Eigenleistungen	2349
5. others earnings	
a) grants and subsidies	
on investments	2357
grants for economic plights	2358
other grants	2359
subsidies on beginning	2360
subsidies for economic plights	2366
grants from scrapping	2367
other subsidies	2368
other subsidies on investments	2377
subsidies on interest (annually)	2381
subsidies on interest (once)	2382
grants for social insurances	2384
grants on wages	2385
other subsidies on expenses	2388
grants to secure the existency	2447
other subsidies	2448
sum of 2357 - 2448	2449
b) other operating earnings	
lease and hire	2451
activating reserves	2452
appreciation (in value)	2453
remuneration in kind	2454
private parts	2455
turnover tax (period related)	2456
indemnification	2457
other income on operating activities	2458
sum of 2451 - 2459	2459
c) non-period related earnings	
returns from debits of tangible assets	2460
returns from debits of land and buildings	2461
returns from debits of technical equipment and machineries	2462
returns from debits of other permanent assets and investments	2463
returns from debits of financial contributions	2489
returns from debits of valuation reserves (activating)	2492
returns from debits of special entry reserves	2493
returns from debits of reserves	2494
non-period related turnover tax	2495
other non-period related returns	2496
sum of 2460 - 2496	2497
sum of 2449, 2459 and 2497	2498

2) Profit and loss statement of account (2)

Description	Code
6. operating expenses	
e) trade, services and others	
supplementary enterprises	2758
wages and hire on machines	2762
tourism	2763
charter	2764
other services	2767
sum of 2758 - 2767	2769
f) other operating expenses	
heating	2770
electricity	2771
water, waste, ice	2772
fuel and lubrication oil	2773
packing	2780
other expenses	2781
wages and hire on machines	2782
charging and recharging	2783
other miscellaneous services	2784
sum of 2770 - 2784	2785
g) discounts /allowances	2786
h) changes of the inventory upon the raw material and supplies	2787
i) changes of the inventory upon products	2788
sum of 2769, 2785, 2786,2787 and 2788	2789
7. personnel expenses	
wages and salaries of permantal stuff	2790
wages of non-permantal stuff	2791
old-age pension	2792
social (insurance) costs	2793
other allowances	2794
accident insurance	2798
sum of 2790 - 2798	2799
8. depreciation	
tangible assets (budgetet)	2800
impersonal assets (budgetet)	2801
tangible assets (unbudgetet)	2802
impersonal assets (unbudgetet)	2803
floating assets (special effects)	2805
floating assets (expected special effects in future)	2806
special loss account	2808
sum of 2800 - 2809	2809
9. other operating expenditure	
a) maintenance	
maintenance buildings	2813
maintenance operating devices	2816
maintenance machines and technical tools	2817
maintenance fishing vessel	2821
maintenance fishing vessel engine	2822
maintenance fish finding equipment	2823
maintenance car	2824
maintenance fleet of lorries	2825
maintenance others	2826
sum of 2800 - 2809	2809
b) working insurance	
building insurance	2830
car insurance	2831
lorry insurance	2832
legal costs insurance	2836
third party insurance	2837
other insurances	2838
sum of 2830 - 2838	2839

2) Profit and loss statement of account (3)

Description	Code
c) trade, services and others	
leasing	2841
rent	2845
real estate levy	2846
other levies	2851
association levies	2852
presents till 38 € (§4 Art.5 EStG)	2853
entertainment expenses (§4 Art.5 EStG)	2854
expenses for the tax consultancy, bookkeeping and audit	2855
economic consultation	2856
legal consultation	2857
operating budget	2859
valuation reserves	2860
special transfer to reserves	2861
transfer to the general reserves	2862
non deductible working expenses	2863
marketing expenses	2865
telecommunication expenses	2866
advance tax payments	2867
other operating expenditure	2868
sum of 2841 - 2868	2869
d) non - periodical expenditure	
expenses of items disposed / retirements of intangible assets	2870
expenses of items disposed / retirements of land and buildings	2871
expenses of items disposed / retirements of technical equipment and machines	2872
expenses of items disposed / retirements of other operating devices	2873
expenses of items disposed / retirements of financial positions	2889
valuation reserves	2890
special transfer to reserves	2891
non - periodical expenses of advance tax payments	2894
other non - periodical expenditure	2895
sum of 2870 - 2895	2896
sum of 2829, 2839, 2869 and 2896	2897
operating result as balance of 2339, 2347, 2349, 2498, 2789, 2799, 2809, 2897	2899
10. earnings of participations	2900
11. earnings of investments in securities	2902
12. earnings of interest on deposits	2904
13. earnings of profit sharing participation contracts	2906
14. earnings of loss takeover	2908
15. depreciation allowance of financial participations and securities of the floating capital	2910
16. expenses of loss takeover	2912
17. pay over of profit sharing participation contracts	2913
18. loan services and similar expenses	2914
19. profit premium based on §4 Art. 5 EStG	2916
financial result 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2916	2870
20. result of the normal activities as balance of 2899 and 2918	2919
21. extraordinary earnings	2920
22. extraordinary expenses	2924
23. result of all extraordinary events as balance of 2920 and 2924	2929
24. taxes from income	
corporation (income) tax	2930
tax on capital income	2931
local business tax	2932
sum of 2930 - 2932	2939
24. taxes from income	
real estate tax	2940
car tax	2941
lorry tax	2942
local capital business tax	2944
operating property tax	2945
other business tax	2948
sum of 2930 - 2932	2949
24. profit and loss as balance of 2919, 2929, 2939, 2949	2959

3.) appendix sheet with assets

code	description	historic value at market	additions	transfers	retirements	depreciation value (accumulated)	book value (current year)	book value (previous year)	depreciation value (current year)
3014	I Intangible asset								
3019	sum of 3014								
	II) tangible asset								
	1. land and buildings								
3020	land (§55 Art. 1 EStG)								
3021	other land / property								
3022	soil improvement								
3023	buildings								
3025	operating buildings								
3029	sum of 3020 - 3025								
	2. technical equipment and machineries								
3030	facilities								
3031	machinery								
3035	vessel								
3036	engine of the vessel								
3037	fisheries equipment on board								
3039	sum of 3030 - 3037								
	3. other assets and furnitures and fixtures								
3040	car								
3041	lorry fleet								
3043	factory equipment								
3045	sales equipment								
3046	furniture and fixtures								
3047	others								
3048	inferior economic goods / assets								
3049	sum of 3040 - 3048								
	6. advanced payments and plants in progress								
3078	advanced payments and plants under construction								
3079	sum of 3029, 3039, 3049, 3078								

4.) Itemized list of liabilities to banks

code	description	nominal value [€]	total term of loan [years]	residual term of loan [years]	loan rate [%]	loan payments [€]	amount (business year) [€]	amount (previous year) [€]	redemption [€]
3920									
3921									
3922									
3923									
3924									
3925									
3926									
3927									
3928									
3929									
3930									
3931									
...									
...									
...									
3996	sum of 3920 - 3995	_____	_____	_____	_____				_____
3997	thereunder short-term	_____	_____	_____	_____				_____
3998	thereunder medium-term	_____	_____	_____	_____				_____
3999	thereunder long-term	_____	_____	_____	_____				_____

5.) labour

kind of labour									
code	description	person [no/units]	FTE [units]	gross wages [€/years]	(vocational) education / training (encoded)	depreciation value (accumulat.)	disablement [%]	year of birth	gender (encoded)
I. non - remunerated labour (works manager / ownwer, family members, ...)									
7001		1		_____					
7002		1		_____					
7003		1		_____					
7004		1		_____					
7005		1		_____					
7006		1		_____					
7007		1		_____					
7008		1		_____					
7009		1		_____					
7010		1		_____					
7011		1		_____					
7012		1		_____					
...				_____					
...				_____					
7089	sum of 7001 - 7088			_____					
II. salaried personnel and wage - earners									
7090									
7091									
7092									
7093									
7094									
7095									
7096									
7098	sum of 7090 - 7096			_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
III. salaried personnel and									
7099	sum of 7089 - 7098			_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

8.) additional data to the enterprise

Description	Code
I. vessel	
vessel EU No.	8100
type of construction / vessel (encoded)	8101
length overall	8102
gross tonnage	8103
year of construction	8105
engine power	8106
fuel oil consumption	8107
I. activity	
fishing area (encoded, Baltic and North Sea)	8110
type of fishery (active/passive/both)	8111
fishing days	8112
supply and services days at sea	8113
shipyard and repair and maintenance days	8114
bad wheather down days	8115
III. share of sales	
shrimps [%]	8117
salt - water fish [%]	8118
fresh water fish [%]	8119

Annex 15.1

Minutes of the Meeting

National Co-ordination (German Fisheries Data Collection Program)

2006

Hamburg, BFAFi, 2nd and 3rd of November 2006

Teilnehmer:

Frau Albrecht	BFAFi – ISH
Dr. Berkenhagen	BFAFi – IFF
Herr Berth	BFAFi – IOR
Herr Cornus (Vorsitzender)	BFAFi – ISH
Dr. Ernst	Projekt CoBalt*
Herr Gebel	BFAFi – IOR
Herr Hagemann	BFAFi – IOR
Frau Helmert	FAL
Herr Jimenez-Krause	ZADI
Herr Kroupis	BFAFi – ISH
Herr Leu	BFAFi – ISH
Herr Panten	BFAFi – ISH
Dr. Peter	FAL
Herr Schultz	BFAFi – IOR
Dr. Stransky	BFAFi – ISH
Herr Ulleweit	BFAFi – ISH
Dr. Velasco	BFAFi – IOR
Herr Wern	BLE – Ref. 522
Herr Wolff	BLE – Ref. 522
Dr. Zimmermann	BFAFi – IOR

* - CoBalt steht für "International Cooperation in Rebuilding **CO**d Stock in the western **BALT**ic Sea"

Die Sitzung in der BFAFi begann am 02.11.06 um 12:30 und endete am 03.11.06 um 13:10. Der Vorsitzende eröffnete die Sitzung und stellte die vorläufige Tagesordnung zur Diskussion. Anschließend wurde sie mit einigen Änderungen angenommen. Die Tagesordnungspunkte sind im Anhang 1 aufgelistet.

Zu TOP 1)

Herr Dr. Stransky gab einen Überblick über die Entwicklung bezüglich der neuen Datenerhebungsverordnung, die die derzeit gültige Ratsverordnung VO 1543/2000 einschließlich der Durchführungsverordnungen 1639/2001 und 1581/2004 spätestens in 2008 ablösen soll. Markante Unterschiede zur derzeit gültigen sind:

- Beprobungsbasis Flotte (Metiers)
- Einbeziehung von ökologischen Indikatoren
- Ökonomie der Aquakultur
- Wissenschaftliche Beratung
- VMS Daten
- Regionale Zusammenarbeit

Bei der Entwicklung der neuen Verordnung sollte auf die Harmonisierung der Verordnungen vor allem solchen aus dem Kontrollbereich geachtet werden.

Das Arbeitspapier der Kommission kann eingesehen werden unter :
<http://datacollection.jrc.cec.eu.int/revision/dialogue.php>

Zu TOP 2)

a) BLE

Die BLE beklagt sich über die falsche Darstellung eines Vergleichs der Fahrzeugdatei, die an die Kommission übermittelt wurde, mit der Fahrzeugkartei, die durch das Datensammlungsprogramm dem JRC übermittelt wurde. In einer Veröffentlichung auf der Webseite des JRC (EU **J**oint **R**esearch **C**entre) wurden die Unterschiede präsentiert, ohne validiert oder auch nur kommentiert zu werden. Dabei sind die Daten schon allein deshalb unterschiedlich, weil die Fragestellungen voneinander abweichen. JRC sollte um einen sorgsameren Umgang mit den Daten gebeten werden.

b) ZADI

Die ZADI hat im Laufe des Jahres 4 offizielle Daten-Requests (3 Ökonomie, 1 Discard) der Kommission bearbeiten müssen. Dabei sind folgende Schwierigkeiten aufgetreten. In allen betroffenen Modulen, sowohl Ökonomie der Flotte als auch Biologie und Fischereistatistik werden unterschiedliche Codierungen für Arten, Fanggeräte und Gebiete verwendet. Dies ist auf unterschiedliche Codierungen in den relevanten Verordnungen bzw. in historisch gewachsenen Standards zurückzuführen und führte folglich zu erheblichen Problemen bei der Umsetzung der Daten in das verlangte XML-Format zur Übermittlung an den JRC. Für zukünftige Daten-Requests müssen daher unbedingt Zuordnungstabellen erstellt werden.

BLE und BFAFi werden aufgefordert, bis zum 17.11.2006 ihre Codierungstabellen an die ZADI zu senden, damit die Zuordnungstabellen erstellt werden können.

Bezüglich der internen Qualitätskontrolle wurde vorgeschlagen, jedes Jahr bei der Übermittlung der BLE-Daten an die BFAFi eine Sitzung der betroffenen Institutionen einzuberufen, um die Veränderungen bzw. Besonderheiten oder Brüche in der Statistik zu erläutern. Dies betrifft insbesondere neue Arten, Änderungen in den Logbuch-Verordnungen, neue Gerätecodes etc.

Die ZADI forderte auch eine Beschreibung der Hochrechnungsverfahren. Dazu siehe TOP 5. Aus der Erfahrung wurde allgemein der Forderung zugestimmt, die Anzahl der zu Verfügung stehenden Tage zur Bearbeitung eines Daten-Requests in der neuen Verordnung variabel zu gestalten. Je nach Art und zu erwartender Arbeitsbelastung sollten die Anzahl der Tage für die Beantwortung eines Daten-Requests angepasst werden.

Zur effektiveren Bearbeitung der Daten schlug die ZADI vor, die OLAP(**O**nline **A**nalytic **P**rocessing) – Software zur Ergänzung der ORACLE-Datenbanken zu beschaffen. Das Gremium stimmte dieser Anfrage zu.

c) ISH

Techniker des ISH bemerkten, dass die technische Ausrüstung und der Arbeitsablauf auf kommerziellen Fischereifahrzeugen die Erfassung der Discards erschweren bzw. sogar verhindern können. Es wurde vorgeschlagen, darauf hin zu wirken, dass in den neuen Verordnungen Maßnahmen verankert werden, um die Erfassung von Discards auf kommerziellen Fischereifahrzeugen zu ermöglichen. Dies sollte zumindest für Neubauten festgelegt werden.

Außerdem wurde vorgeschlagen, dass die Seefahrer an Sprachkursen für Niederländisch und Dänisch teilnehmen. Für die Verständigung an Bord unter erschwerten Bedingungen ist die Kommunikation unerlässlich, um Missverständnissen und gefährlichen Situationen vorzubeugen.

d) IOR

Die Probleme bei der Beprobung der Sassnitzer Flotte bestehen weiterhin. Die Fischer sind aufgeschlossen für Selbstbeprobung („Self-sampling“: Verkauf des letzten Hols, dieser wird nicht gegen die Quote gerechnet) aber weigern sich strikt, einen Beobachter an Bord zu nehmen. Diese Schwierigkeiten bestehen nicht bezüglich der Flotte in Heiligenhafen. Es wurden Vorschläge zur Erhöhung der Bereitschaft von Fischern, biologische Beobachter an Bord zu nehmen, unterbreitet. Allgemein wurde eine Aufklärung der Fischer über unsere Arbeit unterstützt. Dies könnte durch Beiträge im Fischerblatt geschehen. Aber auch die Befragung der Fischer durch die mitfahrenden Kollegen, welche Anreize die Fischer bevorzugen würden, wenn sie durch Mitnahme eines biologischen Beobachters belohnt würden, könnte Aufschluss über sinnvolle Maßnahmen ergeben. In den NL und im UK werden solche Fischer durch zusätzliche Fangtage belohnt. In Deutschland, so berichtete die BLE, sei dies für die Fischer von nur geringem Interesse gewesen. Eine Änderung des Seefischereigesetzes mit der Verpflichtung, biologische Beobachter mitzunehmen, ist in naher Zukunft durch den Widerstand der Länder nicht zu erwarten. Abhilfe könnte die neue EU-Verordnung mit einem entsprechenden Passus bringen.

Die Beprobung der Freizeitfischerei läuft planmäßig. Es ist aber eine Verbesserung der Stratifizierung geplant, da in der Woche die Aktivitäten der Freizeitfischer naturgemäß niedriger als an den Wochenenden sind, so dass die Beprobungsintensität zu einem Drittel in die Woche und zu zwei Drittel an die Wochenenden gelegt werden soll. In der Nordsee wird hauptsächlich auf Makrele geangelt. Die meisten Angler bevorzugen jedoch den Dorsch in der Ostsee. Der Rücklauf der Fragebögen liegt derzeit bei knapp 5%, in absoluten Zahlen 2800 aus Schleswig-Holstein und 1200 aus Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Wie repräsentativ diese Rückläufer sind, muss noch untersucht werden. Vor Ort werden Befragungen zu den Fängen der Angler durchgeführt. Auskunftsverweigerungen sind relativ selten..

e) FAL

Zur Beantwortung der Daten-Requests wurden die Daten aus der Befragung über die Flotte zum ersten Mal hochgerechnet, was für einige Segmente und Variablen zu Problemen führte. Der Rücklauf der Fragebögen in der Kutter- und Kleinen Hochseefischereiflotte war nicht sehr ermutigend. Die Qualität des Antworten für die Berechnung ökonomischer Parameter der Kutter- und Kleinen Hochseefischereiflotte ist zweifelhaft. Es wurde dargelegt, dass die Berechnung des Aufwands über die Fangtage bei den beteiligten deutschen Instituten unterschiedlich vorgenommen wird. Dies sollte vereinheitlicht werden. Ein Bias in der Berechnung der Ökonomischen Parameter könnte durch die Einbeziehung der nicht aktiven Schiffe entstehen. Dies muss noch näher untersucht werden. Im Segment TBB 24-40m kann die Hochrechnung des Gewinns nicht stimmen (nur ca. 75000€). Bei der Berechnung wurden 11 Schiffe berücksichtigt, das Segment hat aber nur 7 Schiffe. BLE wird um Klärung gebeten. Die Eigneradressen sind nicht mehr aktuell. BLE wird um Hilfe gebeten, da sonst die Versendung der Fragebögen uneffektiv ist. Für einige Schiffe sind Felder in der Schiffsliste nicht ausgefüllt (zu klären), ebenso sollte der Parameter Anzahl der Besatzungsmitglieder in der Liste für die ökonomischen Berechnungen aktualisiert werden. Ebenso ungeklärt ist, wie die Datensammlung in der Großen Hochseefischerei vorgenommen werden soll, nachdem die Treuhand dies nicht mehr durchführt.

f) IFF/Ökonomie

Dr. Berkenhagen gab einen Einblick in die Schwierigkeiten bei dem Versuch, Daten für die Fisch verarbeitende Industrie zu erheben. Ein großes Problem ist die Bestimmung der Grundgesamtheit, d.h. die Anzahl und Größe Fisch verarbeitender Betriebe, die nötig ist, um eine angepasste Stratifizierung zur Befragung zu erstellen. Die Verordnung definiert,, was ein Fisch verarbeitender Betrieb ist (Fischverarbeitung macht den größten Teil des Umsatzes aus). Diese Definition grenzt Unternehmen aus, die eine nennenswerte Menge Fisch verarbeiten, der jedoch verglichen mit anderen Produkten des Unternehmens mengenmäßig

in den Hintergrund tritt. Kleine Firmen, die nur einen sehr geringen Gesamtumsatz haben, diesen aber nur mit Fischverarbeitung erzielen, sind dagegen zu berücksichtigen. Das STECF ist sich der resultierenden Verzerrung bewusst und hat Klärungsbedarf signalisiert. Darüber hinaus gibt es Schwierigkeiten bei den Datenquellen. Statistisches Bundesamt, IHK und BVL sind neben privaten Firmen Datenquellen, die aber unterschiedliche Kriterien zur Auswahl nutzen und folglich zu verschiedenen Anzahlen kommen. Der Rücklauf aus den bisherigen Befragungen (mit finanziellem Anreiz) liegt zwischen 6 bis 20%. Zur Verbesserung der Datenlage wurde der Bundesmarktverband um Hilfe gebeten. Dessen Anfrage zur Teilnahme an den Befragungen wurde von den Mitgliedern abgelehnt. Für veröffentlichungspflichtige Unternehmen (GmbH, AG) sind die Amtsgerichte eine brauchbare Quelle für diejenigen Daten, die sich dem Geschäftsbericht entnehmen lassen. Das Amtsgericht HH wurde exemplarisch abgefragt. Von den dort 12 registrierten Unternehmen gab es nur 3 Geschäftsberichte, die eingesehen werden konnten. Die restlichen 9 werden nun angefordert. Dies Vorgehen wird bundesweit für die Unternehmen angewandt, die die betreffenden Daten nicht zur Verfügung stellen. Die Vorlaufzeit kann jedoch nach Auskunft des AG HH mehrere Monate betragen. Die Veröffentlichungspflicht für 2005 ist erst ab dem 1.1.2007 gegeben.

g) Wichtige Schlussfolgerungen aus den Beiträgen der Institutionen

i) **BLE, BFAFi und FAL werden aufgefordert, bis zum 17.11.2006 ihre Codierungstabellen an die ZADI zu senden, damit die Zuordnungstabellen erstellt werden können.**

ii) Eine Sitzung im Frühjahr 2007 soll unter der Leitung der ZADI Definitionen der Fangtage in der Verordnung interpretieren und die Berechnung für alle Institutionen in Deutschland harmonisieren. Ebenso soll die Hochrechnung der Discards festgelegt und dokumentiert werden. Die ZADI erstellt die weiteren Tagesordnungspunkte und koordiniert die Terminfindung.

iii) Herr Dr. Berkenhagen soll in der nächsten Sitzung Praxis-Wissenschaft am 1. Dezember teilnehmen und die Ziele der Datenerhebung über die Fisch verarbeitende Industrie erläutern auch hinsichtlich der Bereitschaft der Industrie, an der Befragung teilzunehmen.

Zu TOP 3)

Beprobungsanleitungen sind der 1. Schritt zum Qualitätsmanagement, da sie die Nachvollziehbarkeit der Vorgehensweise bei der Beprobung garantieren. Daher sind sie Gegenstand einer Empfehlung der PGCCDBS (ICES **P**lanning **G**roup on **C**ommercial **C**atch, **D**iscards and **B**iological **S**ampling): Jeder Mitgliedstaat soll Beschreibungen ins Netz legen, um Beprobungsstrategien/Anleitung offen zu legen mit dem Fernziel der Standardisierung der Beprobungen auf EU-Ebene. Herr Ulleweit hat mit der Zusammenstellung begonnen, aber es fehlen noch Anleitungen von Heringstuckpartien in NS und OS, Marktbeprobungen (Bremerhaven, Mukran) und Beschreibungen des Self sampling / Port sampling in der Ostsee.

Für den baltischen Raum gibt es bereits das "Manual for sampling of the Baltic Sea commercial fisheries - Guidebook for observers -fishery biologist". Die allgemein gültigen Teile sollen mit einbezogen werden. Die für unsere Seefahrer erstellte Anleitung soll keine allgemeine Anleitung sein, sondern geht speziell auf Schiffe unserer Flotte, die wir beproben, und deren unterschiedlichen Arbeitsweisen bzw. –Abläufe ein.

Zu TOP 4)

Am 4/12/06 ab 7.30 Uhr findet eine 1-tägige Sicherheitsausbildung an der Seemannsschule Schleswig-Holstein (Lübeck-Privall) statt. Mitzubringen sind arbeits- und wetterfeste Kleidung (Overall, Ölzeug, Arbeitsschuhe, Gummistiefel) sowie Handtücher. Der Kurs besteht aus 2 Teilen, einer Brandschutzgrundausbildung sowie Rettungsübungen. Bis zur 47. Woche

braucht Herr Ulleweit verbindliche Teilnehmerlisten aus ISH und IOR. Dienstwagen zur An- und Abreise können zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

Zu TOP 5)

Der Vorsitzende schlug eine gemeinsame Sitzung im Frühjahr 2007 vor, in der ein Ablaufprotokoll zur Durchführung der Beantwortung eines Daten-Requests erstellt werden soll. Dies muss die Qualitätskontrolle der abzuliefernden Daten durch die zuständige Institution beinhalten. Weitere Ziele der Sitzung sind unter TOP 2)g,ii aufgezeichnet.

Zu Top 6)

Dr. Stransky und Herr Cornus erstellen e-Mail Verteilerlisten für definierte Abläufe wie z.B. Daten-Requests oder Planungen von Workshops etc.

Zu TOP 7)

Durch die kurz aufeinander folgenden Daten-Requests der Kommission lag die Entwicklung der IOR - und IFÖ - Datenbanken bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt auf Eis, da die Beantwortung der Abfragen durch die Kommission 1. Priorität besaßen. Die ZADI kann sich jetzt dieser Aufgabe wieder widmen. Weiter entspannt wird die Situation, wenn im Februar Frau Ahlfeld wieder ihren Dienst aufnimmt. Eine nächste Sitzung ist für Ende November/Anfang Dezember geplant (hat inzwischen am 20. und 21. November stattgefunden) Ziel ist es, schon die kommerziellen Fangdaten 2006 mit der neuen Datenbank auszuwerten. Anfang 2007 soll eine Sitzung mit dem ISH und IFÖ durchgeführt werden, um den Input in die Entwicklung zu erweitern.

Dr. Friedrich wird ein Konzept für die „Ressort-Datenbank“ Fisch bis Ende des Jahres vorlegen.

Zu TOP 8)

Dr. Gröger (ISH) hat Herrn Cornus seine Unterstützung zugesagt in der Suche nach statistischen Methoden, Genauigkeiten für Vektoren bzw. Matrizen zu berechnen, wie sie in der Verordnung 1639/2001 verlangt werden. Ein Verweis auf die zu erwartenden Ergebnisse des EU-SGRN-Meetings zu diesem Thema hat die Kommission im Kommentar zum Technischen Report 2004 nicht akzeptiert und verlangt bis dahin Eigeninitiativen. Dringend notwendig ist auch eine Verifizierung der Selbstbeprobungsmethode. Ideen für Verifizierung werden gern entgegengenommen. Dr. Ernst weist auf die nord-amerikanischen Methoden hin, die während der 4th International Fisheries Observer Conference in Sydney, Australien präsentiert wurden. Es wird empfohlen, dass ein Mitarbeiter an der 5. Konferenz vom 15. – 18. Mai 2007 in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, teilnimmt (Link: <http://www.fisheriesobserverconference.com>). Der AL weist daraufhin, dass die Teilnahme an einen wissenschaftlichen Beitrag gebunden ist. Die Deadline für Vorträge ist verstrichen, die für Poster ist der 15. Dezember.

Zu TOP 9),10) und 11)

Die Besetzungslisten für TOP 9 bis 11 sind in den Anhängen 2 und 3 abgebildet. Informationstabellen sollen für alle einsehbar auf einer WIKI – Seite gesetzt werden. Die ZADI überprüft die Möglichkeit, diese auf dem DCR(Data Collection Regulation = Datenerhebungsverordnung)-Server einzurichten.

Zu Top 12)

i) In der jährlichen Sitzung über die Verwendung der DCR-Mittel ging es hauptsächlich um die Entfristung der beiden Stellen in der FAL und der Stelle in der ZADI. Eine Zwischenlösung mit einer Verlängerung der Verträge bis Ende 2008 wurde von Ref. 114 bestätigt. Der Antrag auf Entfristung muss jedoch baldmöglichst von den entsprechenden Institutionen an Ref 114 gestellt werden, damit die Entfristung 2008 getätigt werden kann.

Weiterhin wurden die Mittel zur Beschäftigung einer Wissenschaftlerin für zunächst 6 Monate in Vorbereitung des Small Scale Projekts zur Bestandstrennung der Dorschbestände in der Ostsee bewilligt.

ii) Dem Fachreferat und Ref. 114 wurde erläutert, dass je nach Situation in der neuen in 2008 zu erwartenden Verordnung weiterer Personalbedarf entstehen kann. Die augenblickliche Personalsituation reicht gerade, die Aufgaben der derzeit gültigen Verordnung zu erfüllen.

iii) Es wurde beschlossen, die Halbtagsstelle für die Datenerhebung in der Fisch verarbeitenden Industrie bis Ende 2007 zu verlängern. Je nach Lage in der neuen Verordnung muss dann entschieden werden, ob diese Stelle weiter benötigt wird.

iv) Es wurden keine Probleme benannt.

v) Herr Cornus wies nochmals darauf hin, dass das detaillierte Ausfüllen der Stundenzettel wesentlich für die Höhe der Rückerstattung der Kosten durch die Kommission ist. Durch nicht brauchbare Stundenzettel gingen erhebliche Mittel in 2003 und 2004 verloren. In der BFAFi wird für 2007 eine Erweiterung des Arbeitszeiterfassungssystems geplant. Dies schließt die Erfassung von Projektarbeitszeit (ersetzt Stundenzettel) ein. Dadurch wird die Auswertung der Stunden im Projekt erheblich erleichtert. Die Auswertung ist dann über Pivot-Tabellen möglich. Dadurch ergibt sich eine Zeitersparnis in der Auswertung von mehreren Wochen.

Zu TOP 13)

Wie in den Jahren zuvor wird ein Wissenschaftler aus Deutschland am Atlanto-Skandischen Heringssurvey an Bord RV "Dana" in 2007 teilnehmen. Bezüglich des Surveys auf Blauen Wittling kamen Anfragen aus Irland (RV „Celtic Explorer“) und den Niederlanden (RV „Tridens“) wegen der Teilnahme eines deutschen Wissenschaftlers oder Technikers, bevorzugt mit Kenntnissen im Bereich Hydroakustik. Ein potentieller Kandidat muss noch gefragt werden, ob er eine oder beide Reisen mitfahren kann. Alternativ würde den Kollegen in den Niederlanden bzw. Irland vereinbarungsgemäß ein finanzieller Ausgleich für die Einstellung von Personal angeboten werden (Inzwischen hat der Kollege zugesagt für den niederländischen Teil des Surveys).

Zu TOP 14)

Herr Cornus bedankte sich bei allen Mitarbeitern im Datenerhebungsprogramm für die vertrauensvolle und immer vorhandene Bereitschaft in der Erfüllung der Anforderungen während seiner Koordinatorentätigkeit im Programm, die zum 31.12.2006 endet und ab 1.1.2007 auf Herrn Dr. Stransky übertragen wird. Ohne die gute Teamarbeit wäre die beispielhafte Gestaltung und – Ausführung der jährlichen nationalen Datenerhebungsprogramme Deutschlands und deren hohen Rang unter denen der EU-Mitgliedstaaten nicht möglich gewesen.

(Hans-Peter Cornus)

Koordinator Datenerhebungsprogramm

Annex 15.3

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Source	Recommendation	Action
RCM North Sea & East Arctic 2006	The RCM North Sea and East Arctic recommends that all species, including vulnerable fish species, caught at the following surveys be measured for length and weight: IBTS, BTS, Channel Groundfish Survey, English Channel Groundfish Survey and DYFS.	Germany is participating in the IBTS, BTS and DYFS. It keeps with the relevant survey manuals and the DCR requirements (Reg. 1581/2004 App. XV and XVI). Germany is sampling for all species listed in the manual and in the DCR appendices.
RCM North Sea & East Arctic 2006	The RCM North Sea and East Arctic highlighted the need to continually monitor landings, fleet activity etc. so that participating countries could react to any variation to their originally planned sampling schedule. In order for this to be effective, it would be desirable for the individual responsible for a particular agreement to maintain this as a high priority in their work tasks.	Germany is monitoring the activities of the fishing sector constantly and provides adaptations to the concluded bilateral agreements (with DK, NL and SWE) where necessary.
RCM North Sea & East Arctic 2006	The RCM North Sea and East Arctic recommends that collection of age, size and maturity of commercially targeted species should be carried out at the IBTS. Furthermore, it is recommended that the feasibility of the distinction between the northern and southern North Sea, or by Roundfish Area regarding the sampling effort has to be evaluated.	Germany is following the relevant survey manuals and the DCR requirements (Reg. 1581/2004 App. XV and XVI). Germany is sampling for all species listed in the manual and in the DCR appendices. The sampling is taking place by Roundfish Area.
RCM North Sea & East Arctic 2006	The RCM North Sea and East Arctic recommends that if an area is covered by one dedicated trip per year only, the effort put into this single trip could better be allocated to other fleet segments ensuring better coverage of these segments.	Germany aims at quarterly sampling if possible. Some fisheries, however, are conducted seasonally, subject to area closures (e.g. Baltic cod) or impossible to cover quarterly due to limited staff size.
RCM North Sea & East Arctic 2006	The RCM North Sea and East Arctic recommends that to upload the 2004-2006 landings and effort statistics into FishFrame together with the associated data from market and on-board sampling, for all species within the remits of the WGNSSK by April 1st, 2007.	Due to ongoing data validation, the 2006 data have not been uploaded yet, but will be uploaded in summer 2007. Cod data for 2004-2005 had been uploaded previously. So far, the North Sea FishFrame is not used in the WGNSSK. Thus, Germany will only provide data for cod for the time being to allow test runs.
RCM NAFO 2006	NAFO RCM repeats last year recommendation that "both surveys of NAFO SA 3 should continue in the future" NAFO RCM recommends that "other MS involved in the fishery should participate to these surveys".	Germany does not participate in the NAFO 3M surveys.
RCM NAFO 2006	RCM NAFO recommends seeking multilateral agreements to overcome the obligation to provide data for species by MS that have small catches of these species.	Germany has concluded bilateral agreements with the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden (see National Programmes).

RCM NAFO 2006	RCM NAFO recommends providing aggregated maturity data to the assessment working groups on a yearly basis for those stocks that are sampled on a routine basis yearly, in a format agreed by the working group.	Germany is prepared to provide maturity data to the assessment working groups, but it should be insured that the maturity data are used in the working groups.
RCM NEA 2006	RCM North East Atlantic recommends a sampling design oriented for the proper area and season to obtain maturity data, intensifying the maturity sampling in the period of sexual activity.	Germany is prepared to sample for maturity. Nevertheless, it needs to be considered that the overall sampling design in frame of the DCR is either following the fishing activities or the survey targets (mostly abundance estimation).
RCM North Sea & East Arctic 2006	The RCM North Sea and East Arctic recommends that harmonisation of sampling and compilation of fishery dependent data should be made.	Germany is prepared to provide information on the used sampling methods and will follow internationally accepted standards, once concluded.
RCM North Sea & East Arctic 2006	The RCM North Sea and East Arctic recommends that to start the harmonisation process otoliths should be sampled in homogenous strata as this would give the opportunity to combine ALKs within an area.	Germany is prepared to provide information on the used sampling strata and will follow internationally accepted strata, once concluded.

Annex 15.4

LIST OF COMMENTS

Source	Comments	Action
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2005 (July 2006)	DEADLINES AND TRANSLATION PROBLEMS For the completeness and equitability of its work, SGRN insist that, in future, MS scrupulously respect the deadline. SGRN recommends that, in the future, MS use the scientific Latin name for all species in the tables.	Germany respects the deadline set by SGRN. Latin names are used for all species in the tables of the technical report.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2005 (July 2006)	ON THE QUALITY OF THE TECHNICAL REPORTS SGRN re-iterates its standpoint that the Technical Reports should be as concise as possible, while at the same time providing all the information that is necessary for the evaluation of the MS's achievements.	Germany is trying to layout the technical report as concise as possible while providing all required information.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2005 (July 2006)	ON PRECISION LEVEL AS A DCR TARGET SGRN is of the opinion that a number of standard statistical methods are available and the absence of common procedures to calculate precision levels should not be used as an excuse for not providing estimates in the Technical Reports.	Germany is trying to find an appropriate statistical method to calculate precision levels not only for discards but also for other parameters. Nevertheless, Germany is in favour of the development of a common tool to estimate precision that guarantees the international comparability of precision levels.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2005 (July 2006)	ON THE DEROGATION RULES REGARDING LOW LEVEL OF LANDINGS SGRN proposes that MS should	Before sampling programmes are directed in order to reach certain precision levels, Germany is in favour of the development of a common tool

	undertake to sample to precision levels rather than on the basis of historical landings so that the mortality estimates derived from catch age and length sampling are accurate and achieve a high precision for the individual species and stocks affected.	to estimate precision that guarantees the international comparability of precision levels.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2005 (July 2006)	ON THE FINAL STATUS OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMMES SGRN recommends that the changes to the NP Proposals that were agreed during the bilateral negotiations be laid down in an addendum to the NP Proposal, and that these addenda be made available on the JRC data collection website.	Germany will ensure that the finally accepted version of the NP will be available to SGRN before the corresponding evaluation meeting.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2005 (July 2006)	ON THE USE OF DCR DATA FOR OTHER THAN SCIENTIFIC PURPOSE SGRN stresses that sensitive data which has been collected only with the cooperation of the fishing industry such as discard or economic data should only be used for scientific purposes and MS shall take all necessary measures to ensure that primary data collected under the DCR are dealt with in a confidential way (Article 9, 1639/2001).	Germany does make every effort to guarantee that collected sensitive data are only used for scientific purposes and are dealt with in a confidential way.
SGRN Evaluation of Nat.Prog. 2007 (Nov. 2006)	On Parameter definition for economic data collection on the processing industry Firstly, SGRN recommends that MS should comply with the provisions of the DCR. (...) SGRN suggests that the MS provide clear information in their NP Proposals and Technical Reports concerning the measurements of the parameters listed in Appendix XIX of the DCR.	Germany provides clear information in the NP Proposals and Technical Reports concerning the measurements of the parameters listed in Appendix XIX of the DCR.