

TECHNICAL REPORT

GERMAN NATIONAL FISHERIES DATA COLLECTION

2008

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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 2008 on the German National Programme refers to the Commission Regulations 1639/2001 and 1581/2004.

The NP-year is 2008. If the reference year differs from the NP-year, it is accordingly stated in the sections for Modules 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 of the modules.

2 Participating Institutes

2.1 National Correspondent

The National Correspondent representing Germany is:

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2.2 Participating Institutes

Following a reorganization of some German federal research institutions from 2008 onwards, now three institutions in Germany own data which are relevant to requirements outlined in regulation 1639/2001 in relation to the Data Collection Regulation. The Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut (vTI) was created on 1 January 2008 from the German Federal Research Centre for Fisheries, the German Federal Research Centre for Forestry and Forest Products and parts of the German Federal Agricultural Research Centre.

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The **BLE** keeps the fishing vessels 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 “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, was integrated into the BLE on 1 September 2007.

The **vTI** collects biological data, biological survey data as well as data from sampling of commercial fishing vessels under German flag. The Institute of Baltic Sea Fisheries (**OSF**) is responsible for the Baltic Sea, while the Institute of Sea Fisheries (**SF**) is responsible for the North Sea, North Atlantic and other areas. Data on the economy of the German fishing fleet and on the economy of the fish processing industry were handled by the Federal Agricultural Research Centre (FAL) in Braunschweig until April 2007, but are now handled by the SF as well.

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

BLE and vTI are institutions under the auspices of 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).

Both the vTI and BLE were involved in the National Programme 2008.

3 Precision Levels

3.1 Required and achieved precision levels

Compared to 2007, 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 carried out 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 carried out with a 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 and is looking forward to the outcome of the COST project (FISH/2006/15, lot 2).

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 an algorithmic scheme, routines were adapted to the design of the national databases. 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 2007 and transmitted to international working groups in 2008. Additionally, Germany transmitted aggregated data to the Regional Co-ordinating Meetings (RCMs) North Sea & East Arctic, Baltic and North 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 progress. The gathering of these data is ongoing.

Based on the activity data by gear type recorded in the logbook data 2007 and the fishing vessel list 2007, the fleet was divided into the segments referred to in Appendix III of Regulation 1639/2001. Fishing vessels not obliged to record in logbooks 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 the 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 vessels, gross tonnage and engine power are gathered exhaustively, i.e. by census.

Regulation 2030/86 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 logbook data are the basis for the calculation of fishing effort by type of technique and specific fishing effort on certain stocks.

Fishing vessels not obliged to record in logbooks are of small size less than 10m for the North Sea and less than 8m for the Baltic Sea. A 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 database 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 database for German DCR requested data.

Logbook 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 logbooks, the landings are gathered exhaustively for vessels recording on logbooks. Landed product weight is corrected by application of conversion factors (Table 5.1 of the German National Programme 2008) to live weight and distributed proportionally due to logbook records.

For vessels not obliged to record on logbooks, 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 the basis for the estimation of discards.

To estimate/sample discards, it is necessary that the sampling is fishery-based and not stock-based. Obviously, only caught species 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 listed in the Appendices mentioned above are measured in order to monitor the effects of the fishery on the ecosystem.

Germany's data collection on discards includes vessels < 10m. Only 11 vessels <10m out of approx. 620 active vessels were operating in the North Sea in 2008, landing about 15 tons, and were not considered for sampling. In the Baltic, nearly all these vessels are working with passive gears (set nets and traps). This fleet is sampled regularly for spring-spawning herring

from individual vessels at the landing site. The herring fishery in the southern Baltic is a special case of a small-scale fishery with respect to its local (about 4 landing sites) and temporal (about 3 months) concentration of notable (usually > 100 t, 800 t maximum) monthly landings. Due to this landing pattern, the virtual absence of discards at sea, and the relatively small sample sizes, such a simple regular sampling scheme is possible for herring. For flounder, a temporally less pronounced concentration of the fishery (3 landing sites, about 6 months) and lower monthly landings (usually >5 t, 20 t maximum) can be observed. Such a landing pattern is difficult to sample effectively.

Notable (usually >10 t, 50 t maximum) monthly landings of the cod fishery of vessels less than 10 m are even wider dispersed in space (8 landing sites) and time (9 months).

Due to the usually small daily landing amounts at one landing site, a laboratory-directed self-sampling scheme adequate to the fleet segment's cod landings of about 15% of the country's total is likely impracticable.

New sampling means are under development for sampling the small-scale fishery in the Baltic regularly and if possible at sea.

Table 7.1 provides an overview on the planned and achieved observer trips and the achieved number of hauls sampled in 2008. The column "Fleet segment" shows the segment according to App. III of the Reg. 1639/2001 (see Annex 5.1) plus additional information on the gear and target species. The column "% fishing trips covered" in Table 7.1 shows that the coverage in terms of fishing hours (effort) ranges from 0.01% to 65% with an average of 6.61% (see Tab. 7.1).

Precision was calculated analytically (Annex 3.1). The achieved level of precision varies from 0 to 3, depending on the quarter and fleet segment.

7.6 MP - Discards - Deviations from aim

Based on the list of fishing vessels supplied by the Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food, Germany is always trying to reach a wide participation of vessels in the observer programme and to include vessels which have not been sampled by observers before. Although this is partially successful, there are always vessel owners, of smaller vessels in particular, which are not willing to allow observers onboard. Based on the present situation, random sampling of the fleet is yet not possible. This leads also to a rather opportunistic sampling strategy, taking sampling opportunities when they occur, irrespective if they are planned or not.

Nevertheless, most of the planned trips could be conducted, but three entire fleet segments could not be sampled at all:

- a) The set net fishery targeting Cod in the North Sea. This small fleet segment consists of four vessels only. Sampling was not possible due to bad weather situations and missing space to place an observer onboard.
- b) The otter trawl fishery targetting saithe in IVa referring to vessels of 24 to 40m length consists of vessels of similar design, some slightly shorter than 40m, some slightly longer. Due to missing space onboard it was not possible to place an observer on a vessel <40m but only on vessels >40m.
- c) The pelagic fishery directed on redfish in international waters as well as in Greenland waters took place until 2007, but ended in 2008.

Other deviations occurred because of short-notice changes in the fishing behaviour. When more or other than the planned trips were carried out, opportunities for samplings were taken which arose due to contacts with the fishery.

7.7 MP – Recreational – Required and achieved sampling

The sampling of the recreational fishery for cod was continued in 2008, generally according to the methods described in the report of the pilot study “The German recreational fisheries’ cod catch in the Baltic and North Seas, 2004 – 2006”, but with minor amendments or improvements where possible. An overview of planned (German National Data Collection Program for 2008) and achieved sampling is given in the tables below. The DCR for 2008 did not define a required sampling level for the recreational fishery.

1. Baltic Sea

ANGLERS

EFFORT

planned

- a. The number of hours fished per angling day will be recorded during the census of landings of recreational fishermen.

achieved

129 samples were realized in total, 1,050 anglers were interviewed (see also LANDINGS), and the number of hours fished were recorded.

- b. Also the numbers of effective angling hours which were realized during trips of angling cutters are sampled in cooperation with the owners of the charter vessels.

This sampling could not be realized.

LANDINGS

planned

- a. A stratified random sampling will be realized to estimate cod landings by anglers. 96 samples (8 per month) are planned for open sea fishing and 88 samples (8 per month, except for only 4 monthly samples in July/August) for fishing from the beach.

achieved

129 samples were realized in total (beach fishing 48 samples, open sea fishing 81 samples; 28 % less than anticipated) and 1,050 anglers were interviewed and their catches were recorded.

- b. Additional cod landings data will be sampled in cooperation with some owners of angling cutters.

This sampling could not be realized.

- c. The Pilot Study’s assumption will be checked that the cod landings from the interior coastal waters of the federal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern are marginal and without importance for the total cod landings of the recreational fishery.

10 guides from 10 angling guiding companies, operating in the interior coastal waters of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and in open coastal waters off Usedom island were interviewed. In addition, the chairman of the District Angling Association of Rügen and the chairman of the “Sea Angler Club” of Stralsund were interviewed to verify the assumption.

LENGTH COMPOSITION OF LANDINGS

planned

- a. Length compositions of the landings will be collected in cooperation with the Angling Associations and Angling Clubs.

achieved

Lengths of 346 cod were measured during 4 beach fishing events and 282 cod were measured on charter vessels (4 samples), small boats (3 samples) and on trolling boat trips (15 samples).

- b. ... it is planned that samples (one per month) will be taken to record the length composition of the landings on board of chartered vessels in the 1st and 4th quarter of the year

This sampling was could not realized be in 2008.

- c. Length compositions of landings from angling boats will be collected during the sampling of landings from this métier.

This sampling could not be realized in 2008.

RECREATIONAL FISHERY WITH COMMERCIAL FISHING METHODS – LEISURE FISHERY

planned

No sampling planned for 2008.

achieved

No activities realized.

2. North Sea

ANGLERS

planned

No activities were planned for 2008.

achieved

No activities realized.

RECREATIONAL FISHERY WITH COMMERCIAL FISHING METHODS – LEISURE FISHERY

planned

No activities were planned for 2008.

achieved

No activities realized.

7.8 MP – Recreational – Deviations from aim

In the DCR for 2008, there is no required sampling intensity defined for the recreational fishery. Deviations from aim are the deviations from planned sampling.

1. Baltic Sea

ANGLERS

EFFORT

- a. No deviations
- b. During the pilot study on recreational cod catch, most skippers of charter vessels proved to be unwilling to cooperate. To receive the information required, a major effort (in terms of manpower) would have to be exerted. For 2008, it was decided to divert the manpower available to other aspects of the sampling of recreational fishing.

LANDINGS

- a. The pilot study for cod landings of the recreational fishery demonstrated that the percentage of cod caught by land-based methods was low compared to the landings from fishing on the open sea. Therefore and in consideration of the limited manpower the sampling of beach fishing was reduced to one monthly sample since July. Further 6 samples could not be realized because of poor weather, and 16 samples because of illness of one of the samplers. In May one additional sample was realized because of coordination problems.
- b. As for effort, sampling of charter vessels was not conducted because skippers of these vessels were not willing to provide data.
- c. No deviations

LENGTH COMPOSITION OF LANDINGS

- a. The regulation does not specify the number of required length samples in recreational fisheries. However, the number of planned length measurements of cod was not achieved in 2008. In spite of an increased effort to convince the organizers of angling events to provide their length measurements to the Institute of Baltic Sea Fisheries, the number of data sets provided was much lower than anticipated. Apparently the result of the above mentioned pilot study (documenting significant landings of cod from the recreational fishery) have reduced the willingness to deliver the data, as anglers fear new regulations based on data they provide.
- b. In the first quarter frequent poor weather conditions made it impossible to have a sampler boarding a charter vessel. In the fourth quarter the illness of a sampler and the poor weather conditions at the end of the year precluded the planned sampling.
- c. Experience proved that it is not possible to collect length composition data of the catches on small boats during the access point survey designed to collect CPUE data. When the boats arrive at the harbor or the beach cod is typically already processed, headed or filleted.

RECREATIONAL FISHERY WITH COMMERCIAL FISHING METHODS – LEISURE FISHERY

Not relevant

2. North Sea

Not relevant

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

LENGTH COMPOSITION OF LANDINGS

The engagement of regional samplers makes it possible to intensify the personal and telephone contacts to the organizers of angling events to receive the length measurements from these events in 2009.

These regional samplers will also board charter vessels more frequently to sample length compositions of cod.

In 2009 a self-sampling-programme was initiated to measure cod caught on small boats through the fishermen.

8 Module F – Catches per Unit Effort

8.1 MP - Required and achieved sampling

CPUE series are derived from effort entries in logbooks. Fishermen in Germany are obliged to enter fishing hours in the logbooks. 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, WGNSSK)
- 2) Pelagic Redfish in XII and XIV (ICES North Western Working Group, NWWG)
- 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 (cf. section 3.1). 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 2008, Germany conducted 7 surveys of priority 1 and participated in the Atlanto-Scandian Herring Acoustic Survey conducted by Denmark, as well as the Blue Whiting Survey conducted by the Netherlands and Ireland. 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 and length of hydroacoustic tracks depended on weather conditions as well as on the performance of the equipment and/or of the vessel, but were for 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 described in detail:

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

Target species are demersal fish species, mainly Baltic cod, and flatfish 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 hydrographic 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 WGBIFS. The survey parts were conducted from 18/02/08 to 06/03/08 and from 27/10/08 to 11/11/08 both with R/V “Solea”. Refer to Fig. 9.1a and b for the station grid of both parts.

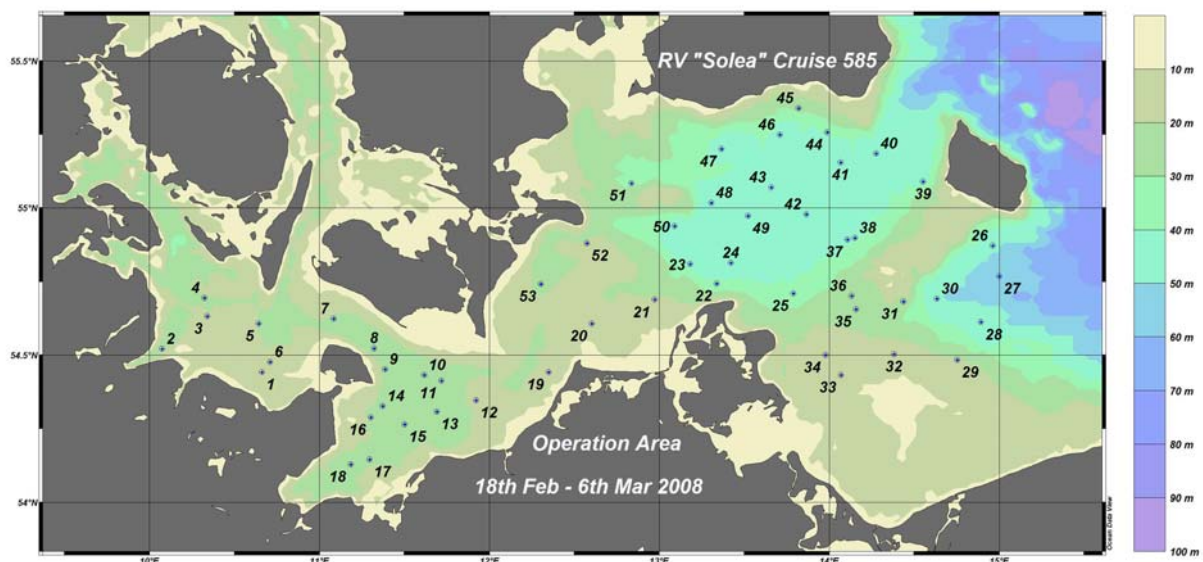


Fig. 9.1a: Baltic International Trawl Survey - Station grid (1st Quarter 2008)

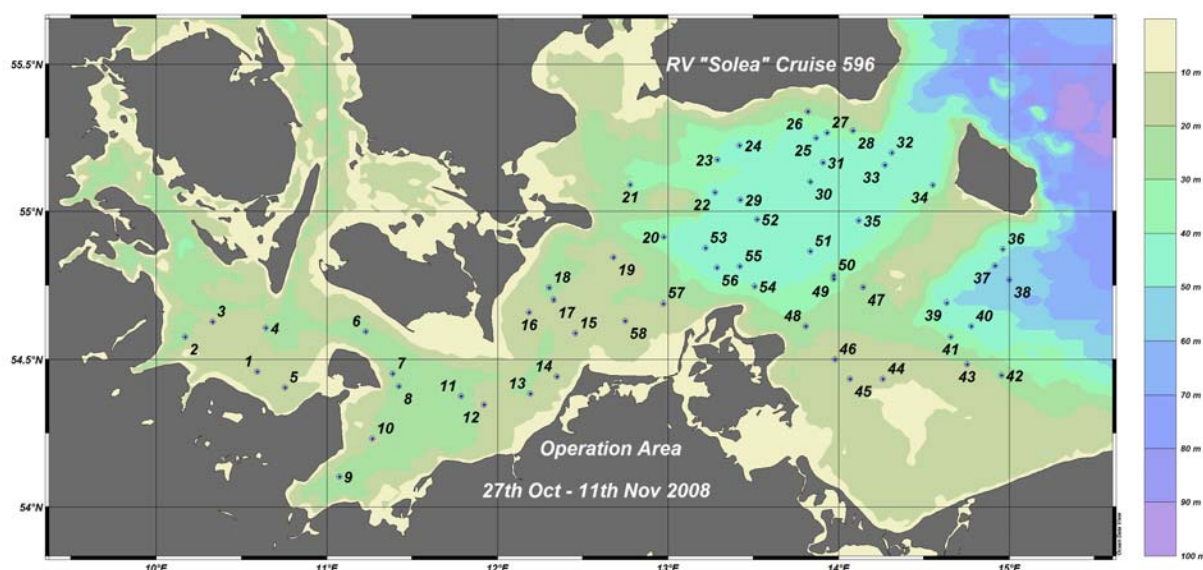


Fig. 9.1b: Baltic International Trawl Survey - Station grid (4th Quarter 2008)

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 hydrographic data of the water column at the fishing stations: Temperature, salinity and oxygen.

The collected data are stored in a national Access database. Data are also submitted to ICES PGHERS and WGBIFS via the FishFrame Acoustics data base. The survey took place from 02/10/08 to 21/10/08 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.

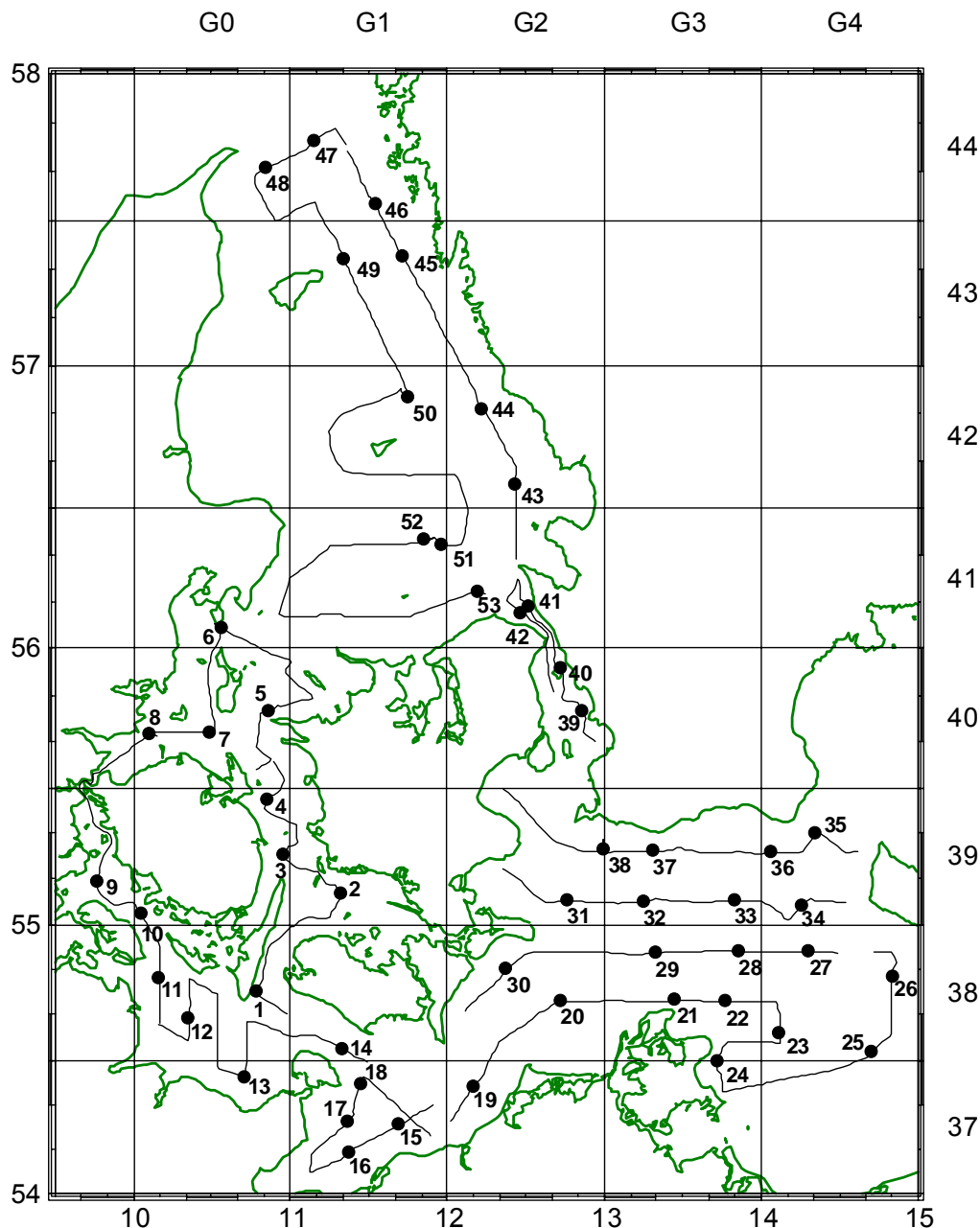


Fig. 9.2: Baltic Herring Acoustic Survey - Cruise track and fishery stations (R/V SOLEA October 2008)

3) Baltic Sprat Acoustic Survey

The main objective of the survey was to assess the sprat stock in the south-western Baltic Sea. The main achievements of the survey are to obtain 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 vTI-OSF. The survey took place from 05/05/08 to 26/05/08 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.

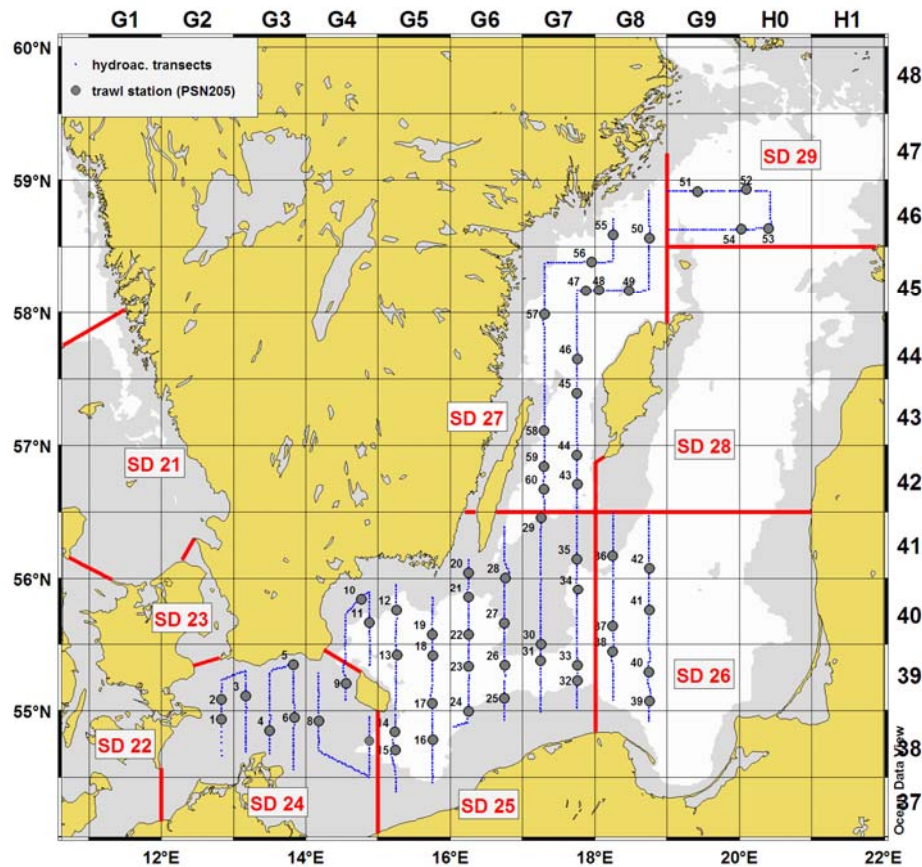


Figure 9.3: Hydroacoustic tracks and trawl positions on the Baltic Sprat Acoustic Survey in May 2008

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 in an Access database in the national institute. Data are also submitted to ICES (DATRAS database). The survey in Quarter 1 was conducted from 17/01/08 to 15/02/08 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.

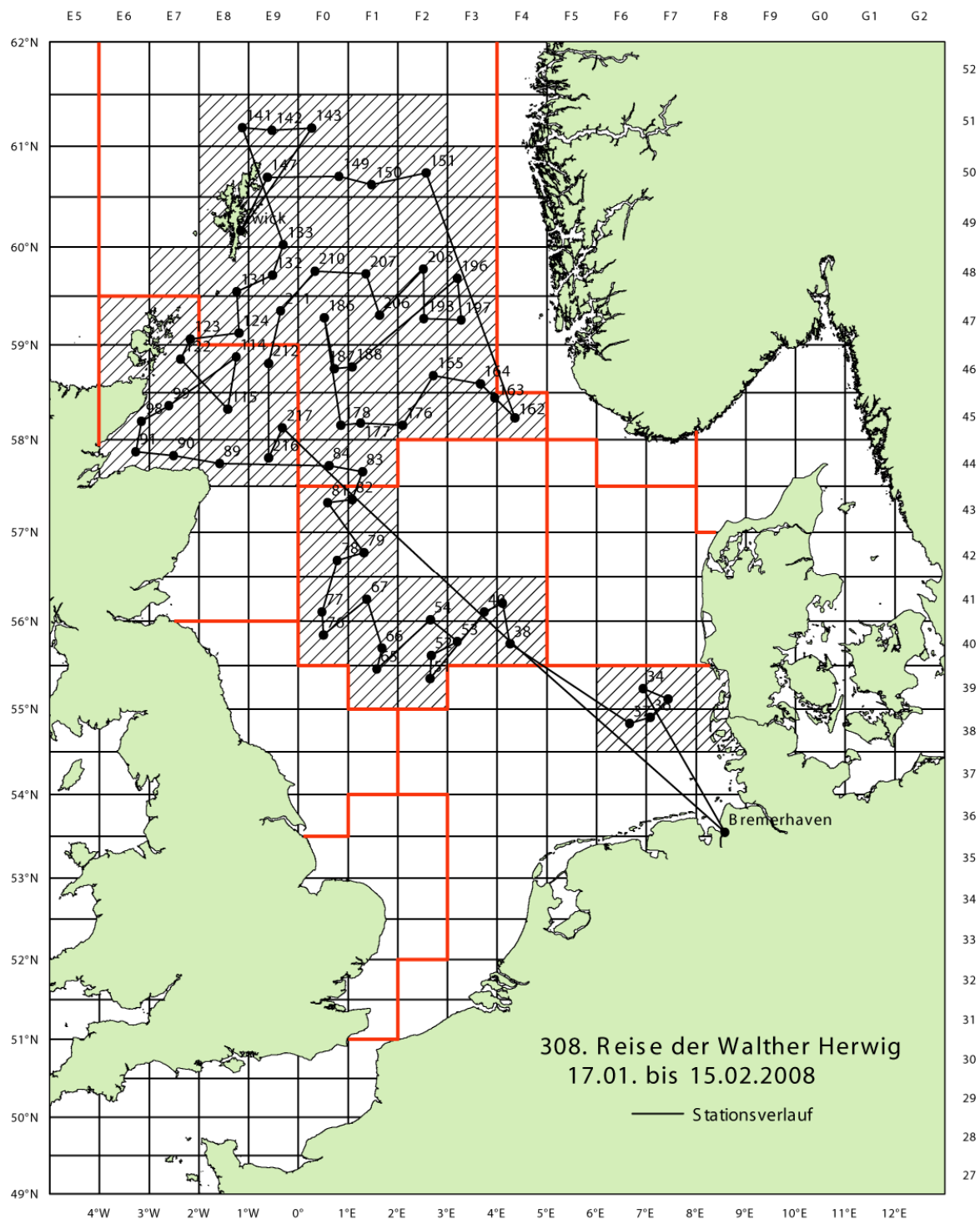


Fig. 9.4: International Bottom Trawl Survey – Station grid (MIK and fishery stations) in the 1st quarter of 2007

5) International Blue Whiting Survey

Germany participated in this survey and provided manpower (scientists) for the Dutch and the Irish part of the survey and contributed to the financial share in order to support the

Netherlands and Ireland to conduct the survey. The different survey parts took place from 16/03/08 to 04/04/08 and from 31/03/08 to 20/04/08.

6) 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 02/05/08 to 26/05/08.

7) 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 from 07/08/07 to 22/08/07 with R/V “Walther Herwig III”. Originally, it was planned to conduct this survey in conjunction with a national survey from 17 July to 22 August. Due to technical problems the programm was condensed and concentrated on the IBTS. Refer to Fig. 9.5 for the investigation area of the German part of the International Bottom Trawl Survey in Quarter 3.

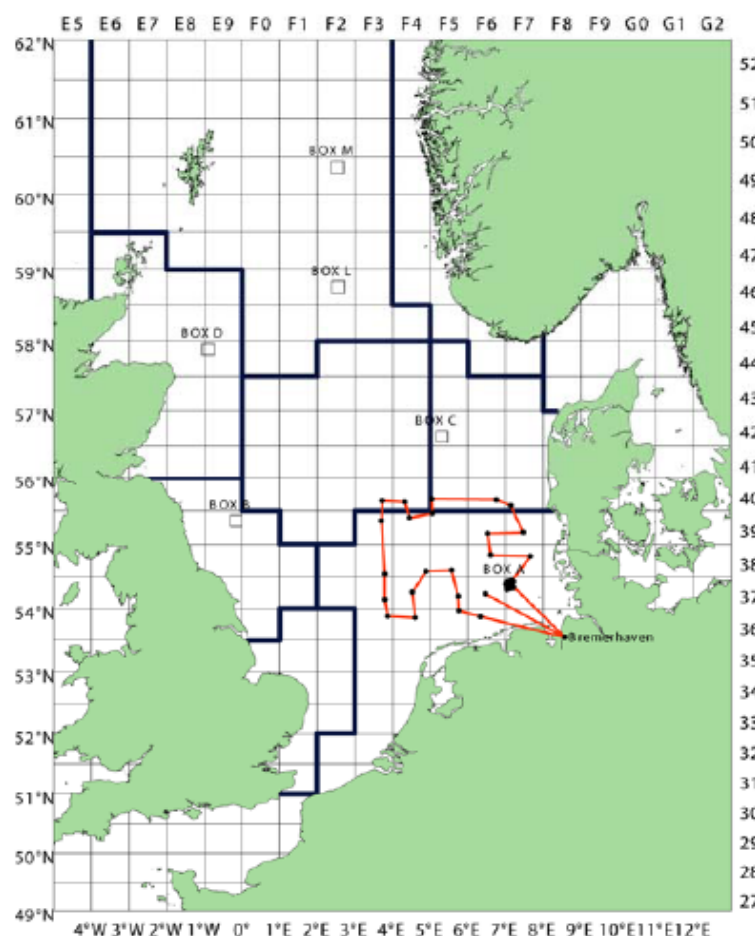


Fig. 9.5: International Bottom Trawl Survey – ICES rectangles covered in quarter 3 2008 (black stations along red cruise track), R/V “Walther Herwig III” in July/August 2008

8) North Sea Herring Acoustic Survey

Target species are herring and sprat. The main aim of the survey is the assessment of clupeid resources in the North Sea. The acoustic survey is conducted every year to supply the most important fishery independent data (biomass estimate) to ICES. 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 2008, the survey took place from 26/06/08 to 16/07/08 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.

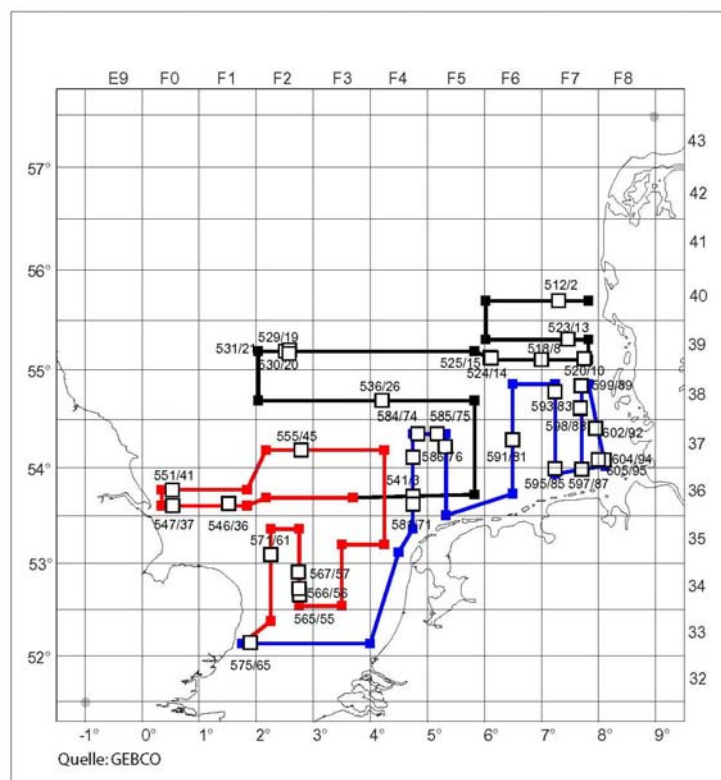


Fig. 9.6: North Sea Herring Acoustic Survey – Echo integration tracks and positions of the trawl haul stations (R/V "Solea" Jun/Jul 2008)

9) 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 hydrographic data. Data are stored locally in an Access database and a database held by the chairman of ICES WGBEAM at the CEFAS laboratory in Lowestoft. In 2008, the survey took place from 14/08/08 to 28/08/08. Refer to Fig. 9.7 for the trawl positions of the German part of the North Sea Beam Trawl Survey. Only 10 days within the whole survey are exclusively devoted to the Beam Trawl Survey, the rest of the survey is done on national expenses.

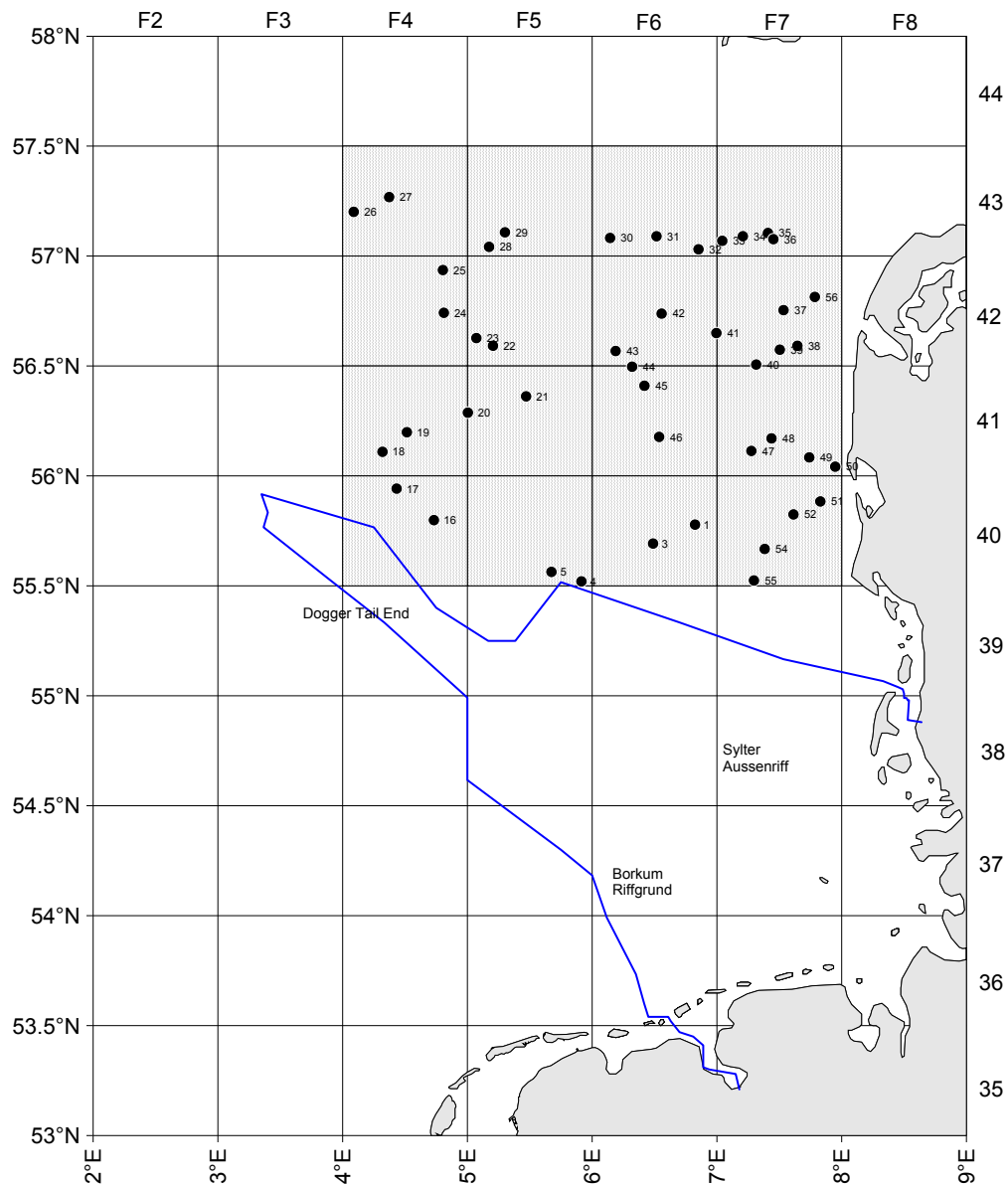


Fig. 9.7: North Sea Beam Trawl Survey – Trawl positions (R/V “Solea” Aug 2008)

10) 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 1970's. The collected station, hydrographical, meteorological, catch and by-catch data are stored locally in a national Access database. 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 and form part of the Wadden Sea Quality Status Reports (QSR). Comparable investigations are conducted in NL, B and the UK. 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 2008.

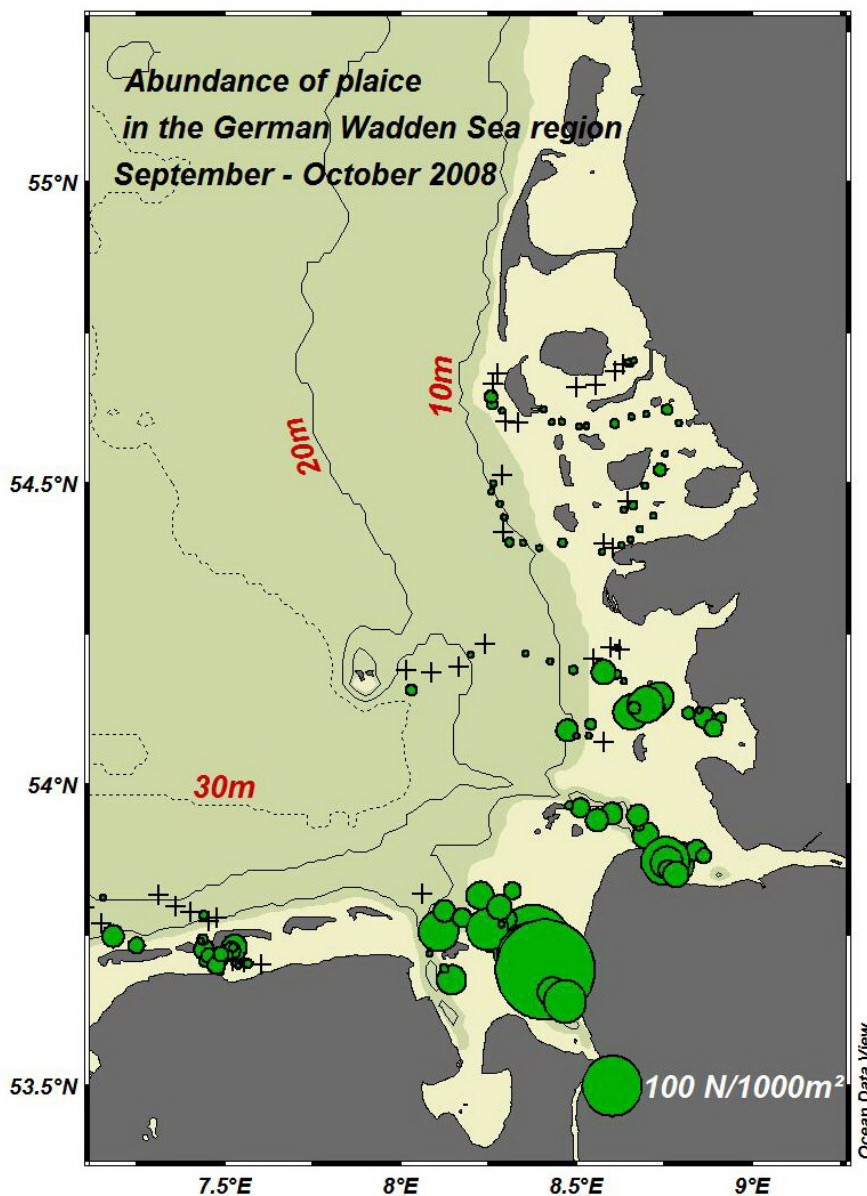


Fig. 9.8: Demersal Young Fish Survey –Map of DYFS stations in Germany including abundance indices of young plaice from September / October 2008

9.2 MP - Deviations from aim

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

International Bottom Trawl Survey in quarter 3: Due to technical problems with R/V "Walther Herwig III" and the associated substantial loss in ship time the planned national programme had to be condensed. Furthermore, the planned additional days at sea for a comparative fishing experiment with the "Scotia" GOV in the frame of the IBTS had to be cancelled. However, only 5 out of 29 IBTS fish hauls dedicated to Germany could not be conducted.

9.3 EP - Required and achieved Priority 2 surveys

In 2008, 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 database, are being exchanged with Greenland and used as the only fishery-independent data series on Greenland cod within the ICES North-Western WG. Furthermore, oceanographic data (CTD/Rosette sampling) are collected. Data are stored locally in a national Access database but also submitted to the international oceanography database. The survey took place from 02/10/08 to 20/11/08 with R/V “Walther Herwig III”. Refer to Figure 9.9 for the positions of the fishing stations during the Greenland survey.

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

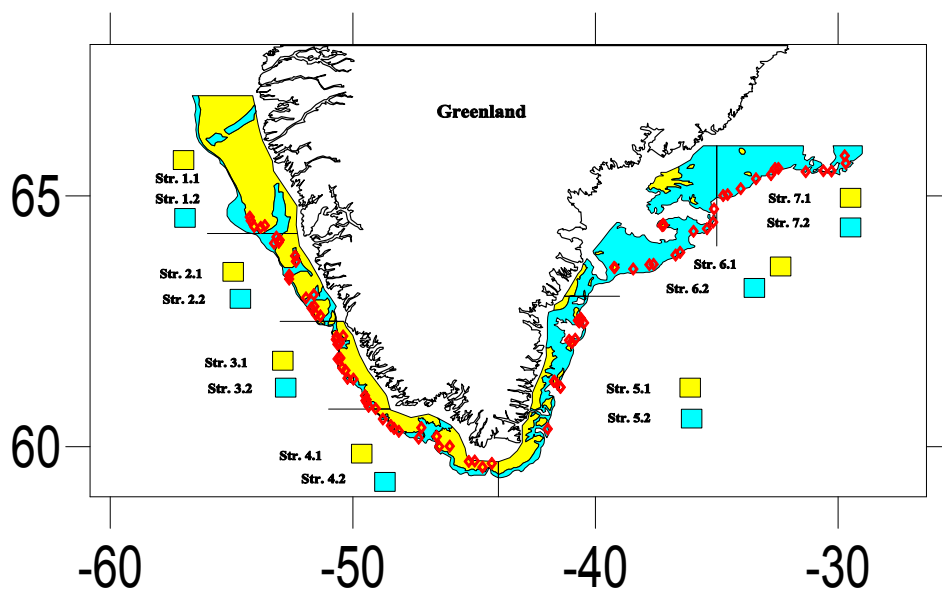


Fig. 9.9: Positions of fishing stations off East and West Greenland (85), sampled NAFO Standard Sections: Fyllas Bank, Cape Desolation; in brackets: No. of stations.

9.4 EP - Deviations from aim

The deviations that occurred on the Greenland survey were due to bad weather and drifting ice.

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** are being 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 towards other species can only be recorded onboard.
- About 70% of the German 2008 landings 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 (Reg. 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.

Fish stocks which had to be sampled in 2008 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 Greenland halibut 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 at taking 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

Sampling took also place at the fish markets and harbours of the Baltic Sea. 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 sample sizes have not been achieved. However, the required numbers have been achieved in any case, but for various reasons, the 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 (see Module I).

Horse Mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*) in IIa (EU), IV (EU)

In 2008, 90% of the horse mackerel landings were caught by the pelagic freezer trawler fleet on two trips. Smaller amounts were occasionally caught as by-catch in the North Sea and IIa (EU). Due to logistic reasons, it was not possible to place an observer on these trips. It concerns 251 fish to be measured.

Brown Shrimp (*Crangon crangon*) in IV, VIId

In 2008, only 81% of the required length sampling could be achieved as the sampling procedures are still set up. Nevertheless, the number of measurements is sufficient to describe the length composition of the brown shrimp stock.

Herring (*Clupea harengus*) in I, II

Due to logistic problems indicated by the ship owners, this fishery could not be covered by scientific observers. It concerns 541 fish to be measured.

Greenland Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in V, XIV (GRÖ)

In 2008, only 76% of the required length sampling could be achieved. However, the number of achieved length measurements (18491) is more than sufficient to describe the length composition of this stock.

Redfish (*Sebastes* spp.) in V, XII, XIV, NAFO

This fishery was directed on redfish and takes place in international waters as well as in Greenland waters. This fishery took place until 2007, but closed in 2008. Therefore no sampling was possible in 2008.

Greater Silver Smelt (*Argentina* spp.) in V, VI; VII(EU)

In 2008, there were only landings of 10t argentines (*Argentina sphyraena*). These were exclusively by-catch on one fishing trip directed on blue whiting. Due to logistic problems, this trip could not be covered by scientific observers. It concerns 112 fish to be measured.

Saithe (*Pollachius virens*) in Vb(EU), VI, XII, XIV

In 2008, there were landings of 153t of saithe in Vb (EU), VI, XII and XIV. Saithe was caught during two fishings trips in VIa only. Due to logistic problems this fishery could not be covered by scientific observers. It concerns 153 fish to be measured.

Horse Mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*) in Vb(EU), VI, VII, VIIIabde; XII, XIV

In 2008, only 82% of the required length sampling could be achieved. Due to logistic problems indicated by the ship owners, this fishery could not be covered sufficiently by scientific observers.

Greenland Halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) 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 onboard prevented placing a biological observer onboard the vessel. The two achieved length measurements were taken during a fishing trip targeting cod in Greenland waters.

In some cases, a lot more sampling has been carried out 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 of Reg. 1581/2004, 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 Programme 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, mostly 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 listed 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.). Greenland halibut 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 199/2008, 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 2009.

Tables 11.2 and 11.3 give an update on the achieved sampling on other biological parameters in 2008. 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 out 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). Greenland halibut 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 sampling and response rates.

The fleet segmentation corresponds to those listed in Appendix III (MP) of the DCR (Reg. 1581/2004).

In contrast to table 10.1 in the 2008 NP (which contains only the pre-estimated active vessels), the entire population is reflected. Non-active vessels are assigned to a segment using the gear type specified in the vessel register.

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 Regulations 1639/2001 and 1581/2004 and the Paris workshop document (Anon. 2004), the income is defined as total proceeds from fish sales. The basis for the calculation is the sales slips. All first-hand sales have to be reported to the German authorities, including volume, value and species. For the very small amount of fish for private consumption which has to be reported as well, prices are not available. For this small fraction of non monetary income, the reported volume of fish was multiplied by the average price for the species, fleet segment and season concerned. 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 provided on geographical disaggregation level 2 according to Reg. 1581/2004 Appendix I, quarterly and per species. The Appendix III segmentation is being used.

Production Costs

The source of data of the parameters mentioned below is the company accounting (taxable bookkeeping). This accounting system is based on the FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica/index_en.cfm) of the EU and modified for fisheries' circumstances. Within this system, the report contains data (sheets) to the following topics:

- General data on 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 on the employed people onboard including gender, age and FTE

- Additional data on the technical equipment onboard, particularly active and inactive time (for repairs and maintenance or for seasonal reasons (weather, closed season))

164 vessels of the coastal and small high seas fisheries take part in this monitoring system. The participation in this FADN based system for the coastal fishery is not mandatory. For details of the entries of the (taxable) accounting system, see Annex 12.1.

Furthermore, the vessels of the long distance water fishery under the German flag are in a separate monitoring system. For these fisheries, a survey is performed annually, based upon a standard questionnaire which covers all parameters that are relevant in the DCR. The response rate varies every year, as participation is voluntary.

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)

Hereunder:

- 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 onboard is available (see Annex 12.1, entries of the FADN system, code 2799). Depending on the type of business ownership (natural person, legal entity; partnerships), a typical managing salary is applied, if no concrete numbers are available. The sampling rate is identical with other cost parameters and given in the standard table 12.2.

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

The fuel consumption is estimated by a specific data collection procedure, based on the data from the framework of the FADN adopted accounting data network (code 8107 and 2773). For a vessel group of about 164 vessels, the fuel consumption was gathered on a voluntary basis. The fuel consumption per fleet segment was computed using the fuel consumption per effort day of the vessels for which data are available. These data were then extrapolated to the fleet segment with respect to its total effort days. Costs (value) are estimated multiplying the volume by the average fuel price for 2007. Because of the voluntary character of the participation, the precision level is not relevant from the statistical scientific point of view.

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 12.1, list of entries, profit and loss of the FADN, code 2829). The sampling rate is identical with other cost parameters and given in standard table 12.2. Because of the voluntary character of the participation, the precision level is from the statistical scientific point of view not relevant.

Other operational costs (Appendix XVII, Module J)

Based on the FADN adopted accounting data network, detailed data of different disaggregated cost items are available (see Annex 12.1, list of entries, profit and loss, of the FADN). All costs except for 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 parameters and given in standard table 12.2. Because

of the voluntary character of the participation, the precision level is from the statistical scientific point of view not relevant.

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 1 and 5 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 parameters and given in the tables. 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 on 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 Regulation 1639/2001, the asset accounts of the balance sheet of the FADN are taken to calculate the assets (code 3019 + 3079, column 2 and 7). The sample size as well as the sample rate is the same as for other cost items mentioned above (FADN Testbetriebsnetz, voluntary participation). The voluntary participation offers no possibility to calculate an unbiased variability measure.

Prices per species (Appendix XVII, Module J)

The prices of all fish species sold are computed at the same level as the landings (volume) and income (value, quarterly and the segmentation according to Reg. 1581/2004 Appendix III, see above). Based on a 100% sampling rate, the precision level is not relevant.

Employment (Appendix XVII, Module J)

Information on employed persons onboard all registered vessels is available from the official fleet register. The distinction between full / part time and FTE causes shortfalls for parts of the population. Information in such detail (full / part time and full time equivalent) is only available for the small 'Testbetriebsnetz' vessels group (about 164 vessels, FADN, code 7001 - 7099). Some information can be obtained by extrapolation from survey results of previous years. For vessels with more than 12m LOA, part time employment is uncommon (high fixed vessel costs). In the rare case where working hours per year are available, 1760 hrs are regarded as 1 FTE (8hrs/day×225 working days). Otherwise, any part time employment is counted as 0.5 FTE. The computation of the precision level is redundant (non random sampling, voluntary participation).

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 registered all-season. Therefore, this method of computation might result in a slightly higher number of vessels compared to official German statistics, which refer only to a certain date. 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 basis for computation as the above-mentioned one for the number of vessels calculation. All fleet-registered vessels are included (exhaustively). 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). 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 are being used. Hence no precision levels were computed. The average age of the German fishing fleet is close 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)

The gear used is the basis for segmentation. Gear types are specified as provided in Regulation 1581/2004 (Appendix III). The sources of information on gear used are the logbook entries for active vessels and the fleet register for inactive vessels.

Fishing effort (Appendix XVII, Module D and J)

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

The fishing effort for vessels smaller than 8 m (no logbooks are available) is not available.

- 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 the 2007 fleet economic data is based on logbook data, sales notes and two more sources: (i) an accountancy network which consists of 164 vessels providing the requested economic data annually and (ii) a mail questionnaire for the segments passive gear 0-12m, demersal trawl 24-40m and > 40 m and pelagic trawl > 40 m (5

of 7 vessels). All surveys are carried out on a voluntary basis. Hence, response rates can differ between years.

General remarks on coverage, data quality and accessibility

Detailed information on the fleet characteristics and catches is collected for all segments, with certain constraints for vessels < 8m, which are exempt from the obligation to file logbook and submit catch data integrated over several trips. The achieved sampling rates on cost items are satisfactory for important fleet segments, in particular for beam trawlers and demersal trawlers and seiners. However, serious problems have been experienced when sampling the pelagic trawlers and seiners segment, which accounts for roughly half of the total catch weight of the German fleet. The vessel owners have profound information available, as experienced in former years, but do not necessarily provide them for the data collection under Regulation 1639/2001. Another segment with low coverage of cost items is the segment of vessels < 12m using passive gear. These are important in terms of total numbers, but many fishermen in this segment are fishing on a sideline basis and file business data only in a fragmentary manner. But since the cost numbers are comparatively small for these vessels, and the total amounts for the entire segment is small, too, when compared to the entire fleet, the quality of the data received is regarded as satisfactory for the vast majority of potential uses of the data.

Yet there is no common practice to describe representativeness of the data. Some segments are sampled through a self-selective procedure. The coverage rates are 37% or higher in almost all cases. An analysis by evidence on the frequency distribution of the variables “catch time” and “total catch” has been performed in the NP09-10 for the self-selective “Testbetriebsnetz” data. This analysis refers to 2007 data and is therefore relevant also in the context of the TR 2008. It shows a good similarity between the sample and the total population (see Fig. III.B.2 in the NP 09-10). Since the values are not (log-)normally distributed, a significance or error level cannot be provided with standard statistical procedures. As long as no standard procedure has been agreed upon on an international level, this kind of visual analysis is regarded as best approach. The outcome of the SGECA workshop 02/09 on quality issues will be implemented in future reports.

The survey on vessels < 10m using passive gears was performed with a 24% sampling rate, which is regarded as sufficient. The achieved response rate of about 25% can be regarded as quite satisfactory, considering the characteristics of the related businesses as described above. Some further pressure on companies to provide data might be obtained from the fact that provision of data has recently been made a prerequisite for application for EFF payments in Germany.

12.2 MP - Deviation from the aim

No deviations.

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

No action taken.

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) The Federal Statistical Office applies a general employment threshold of 20 employees at collecting data on cost-structure, gross-investment etc. Until 2006 this threshold was 10 for some indicators until 2006.

To fulfil the requirements of the DCR and to get additional data on enterprise level for statistical and economic analysis, additional surveys were carried out in the last years. Due to the experience with this mail-questionnaires Germany decided to ask the companies only every two years for data concerning two following years. This has been done in 2008 and so data for 2006 and 2007 from this additional survey are available now for both years. The response rate was roughly 10 %, but differed a lot between the different segments. In the segment of up to 9 employees a response rate of about 5 % was reached, in the segment of 10 to 49 the response rate was 15 %, in the segment of 50 to 249 employees the response rate was only 8,5 % and in the segment of 250 and more employees, which represents 66 % of the entire sectors sales and roughly 50 % of the sectors employment. The segmentation of this data can be chosen by free, since the original data are available at the Institute for Sea Fisheries. In total the questionnaires response cover 35 % of the entire sectors employment and 40 % of the sectors sales.

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 in 2007 as well as in 2006. 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 covers only the bigger companies, so that the gap in the sector of the companies with 1-19 employees cannot be filled.

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 the surveys of the Federal Statistical Office and the additional survey of the Institute of Sea Fisheries. 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):

Raw material use (total) is the volume of fish and other raw material used.

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 is interpolated for the annual statistics.

Fixed cost is interpreted as annual additional gross investment in tangible goods (including land). This is done to reach comparability to former years and due to the circumstance, that no data are available from official sources. Data on depreciation volume are also available.

With the new DCF Germany will adopt its definition.

Financial position is defined according the DCR as the share of own capital to total capital. Additionally data on the share of interest payments as share of gross production volume can be provided.

Investment is defined on a net basis as the difference between assets bought or activated in the respective year and the sale of assets in the respective year.

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 (available for enterprises ≥ 20 employees) as well as FTE.

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

- 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 target population of the Federal Statistical Office are fish processing enterprises with 20 and more employees (62 enterprises in 2006, new data are available in August 2009 for the year 2007).

To collect additional/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 Institute of Sea Fisheries in 2006 and in 2008. The Business Register is located at the Federal Statistical Office and protected by the data protection clause of the Federal Statistics Law. Hence, FAL and Institute of Sea Fisheries do 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: The Methods used by the Federal Statistical Office are described in more detail in standard tables 13.1 and 13.2. The methods vary in a range from stratified random sampling (Survey Type A) to complete population surveys for enterprises with 20 and more employees (Survey Type B) or 50 and more enterprises (Type C). Strata are defined according to the employment classes (20-99, sometimes 20-49 and 50-99; 100-249; 250-499; 500-999; ≥ 1000 , in some cases only 500 and more, sometimes some indicators are only available for the entire sector). Where sampling is applied, the sample size per stratum is iteratively optimised using the known turnover of the last 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 %.

Since total number of working hours data are only available for companies with 50 and more employees, it has been asked for FTE numbers in the additional survey of the Institute for Sea Fisheries (Type D).

For enterprises with less than 20 employees, additional surveys (Type D) have been carried out by FAL in 2004 and 2005 and by Institute of Sea Fisheries in 2006 and 2008. 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 enterprises could be further specified in the last years. 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.

13.2. MP - Deviations from aim'

Shortfalls:

- (i) Raw material is collected only by volume, since the new DCF will not content the by species segmentation anymore and results from former questionnaires have been quit poor concerning this issue.
- (ii) Data for the small scale enterprises (segment 1-19 employees) are not available on a representative level from the Federal Statistical Office and so they are collected by questionnaire from the Institute for Sea Fisheries as well as for FTE numbers for enterprises with less than 50 employees.

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 2008, the mail questionnaire procedure was repeated. The aims of the DCR are going to be further illustrated to the branch including the new DCF. Public agencies which handle the EFF subsidies will be involved in the information procedure to underline the importance of the DCR/DCF. 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 when starting with the new DCF. However, this might require changes of national regulations, which are not easy to be obtained.

14 Databases

14.1 Database development and data management

In 2008, the ZADI/BLE maintained and managed a central Oracle database with German data relevant to the DCR. The central DCR database is a repository of raw and analysed data from which the data exports for the EU's data requests are produced. A number of activities regarding database development and management were carried out during 2008.

1) Data import

The central DCR database is fed with data:

- BLE: Logbook and catch data as well as the fishing vessel register, Data on landings and discards;
- vTI: aggregated economic data.

Data import methodology:

- Agreement on data structure for data transfer (csv format) with the data providers;
- csv data are 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

Data requests 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;
- Translation of codes used in the original data to codes expected by the EC;
- Checking and testing the result tables;
- Creating xls export files;
- Uploading the resulting xls files using the upload website provided by JRC.
- Transforming Data into the structure requested by the EC.

3) Improvement of data

An effort was made in 2008 for improving the data quality of the central DCR database:

- Performing plausibility checks at data imports.

4) Database maintenance and administration

Regular database maintenance and administration tasks are necessary in order to keep the Oracle database running and to guarantee a level of data integrity and security. In 2008, the following regular tasks were performed:

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

5) Documentation

Documentation regarding the central DCR database was performed in 2008:

- Report of the data import into the Oracle database;
- Documenting the SQL transformations performed for the data requests.

14.2 Other relevant issues

Several meetings on national expense were held in 2008 regarding the DCR database and DCR data export issues.

15 National and International Co-ordination

15.1 National Co-ordination

A national Co-ordination meeting took place on December, 18th 2008 in Hamburg. The meeting was attended by staff members of vTI (SF Hamburg, OSF Rostock) and BLE (Hamburg; Bonn). Topics were:

1. The new DCF regulation: Important changes on the future enforcement
2. Accomplishment of the DCR-Programme 2008: Successes & Problems
 - a. Sampling
 - b. Data calls
 - i. Discards (May 2008)
 - ii. Fleet economics (Dec 2007, Nov 2008)
 - c. Communication with the fishery and onboard sampling possibilities
3. Regional Coordinating meetings (RCMs), Changes in the National programme 2009-2010
 - a. North Sea & Eastern Arctic (Aberdeen, 17.-21.11.2008)
 - b. Baltic (Hamburg, 1.-5.12.2008)
 - c. North Atlantic (York, 8.-12.12.2008)
4. Databases: Status quo and future
 - a. Fleet segmentation (Preparation of the meeting in January 2009)
 - b. OSF-BLE developement
5. Internet portal dcr-germany.de
6. Allocations of DCR meetings and workshops
 - a. ICES Expert groups (PGCCDBS, Workshops)
 - b. STECF Subgroups meetings
 - i. SGRN (Evaluation of the national programmes and the technical reports)
 - ii. SGECA (Economy)

c. RCMs

7. Data quality: Sampling manual
8. Pilot projects (Studies)
9. Publications
10. Special catch permit 2009
11. Administration (Working time recording, travel applications, travel expenses)

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 2008.

15.2 International Co-ordination

Please refer to table 15.1 for a list of ICES and other expert groups coordinating surveys, databases and other issues of the DCR. During the ICES PGCCDBS in February/March 2006 and 2007, 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 2007 and 2008 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. The RCMs held in November to December 2008, however, referred to the new Framework Regulation 199/2008 and were not regarded here as this technical report refers to regulation 1543/2000.

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	ICES 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 (gross 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 Fishery Research
DMV	Deutsche Meeresangler Vereinigung e.V. (German Marine Anglers 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	ICES Herring Assessment Working Group
HERSUR	Herring Survey
JRC	Joint Research Centre
IBTS	International Bottom Trawl Survey
IBTSWG	ICES 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	ICES North-Western Working Group
OSF	Institut für Ostseefischerei, Rostock (Institute of Baltic Sea Fisheries) [new abbreviation]
OTB	Otter trawl bottom
OTM	Otter trawl midwater
PGCCDBS	ICES Planning Group on Commercial Catch, Discards and Biological Sampling
PGHERS	ICES 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 Sebastes) in the Irminger Sea and adjacent waters
Reg.	Regulation
RIVO	Netherlands Institute for Fishery Research
SC	Scientific Council
SF	Institut für Seefischerei, Hamburg (Institute of Sea Fisheries) [new abbreviation]
SGABC	ICES Study Group on Ageing Issues in Baltic Cod
SGBYSAL	ICES Study Group on the Bycatch of Salmon in Pelagic Trawl Fisheries
SGRN	STECF Subgroup on research need and data collection
SGRS	ICES 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
TTB	Twin trawl (Special gear which is used by the demersal fishery)
UK	United Kingdom
vTI	Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institute, Federal Research Institute for Rural Areas, Forestry and Fisheries
WG	Working Group
WGBEAM	ICES Working Group on Beam Trawl Surveys
WGBFAS	ICES Baltic Fisheries Assessment Working Group
WGECO	Working Group on Ecosystem Effects of Fishing Activities
WGFAST	ICES Working Group on Fisheries Acoustic Science & Technology
WGMEGS	ICES Working Group on Mackerel and Horse Mackerel Egg Survey
WGMHSA	ICES Working Group on the Assessment of Mackerel, Horse Mackerel, Sardine, and Anchovy
WGNPBW	ICES Northern Pelagic and Blue Whiting Fisheries Working Group
WGNSSK	ICES Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak
WGWIDE	ICES Working Group on the Assessment of Wide Distributed Species
WKSDDA	ICES Workshop on Survey Design and Data Analysis
WKSDFD	ICES Workshop on Sampling Design for Fisheries Data
WKSCMFD	ICES 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 section 3.1).

- the German version of Reg. 1639/2001 is incorrectly translated in 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

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- ICES 2006a. Report of the Workshop on Age Determination of Redfish (WKADR). ICES CM 2006/RMC:09.
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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

Precisions were calculated on basis of fleet segments and quarterly.

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 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 statement 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) 2008 Hamburg, vTI SF, 18.12.2008

Teilnehmer:

Cornelia Albrecht (OSF), Dr. Jörg Berkenhagen (SF), Ulrich Berth (OSF), Andreas Gebel (OSF), Steffen Hagemann (OSF), Solveig Helmert (SF), Herr Holst, (BLE), Thomas Groß (SF), Sakis Kroupis (SF), Kay Panten (SF), Herr Rüssmann (BLE), Jürgen Schlickeisen (SF), Philipp Schweizer (SF), Dr. Daniel Stepputis (OSF), Dr. Christoph Stransky (SF, Vorsitz), Jens Ulleweit (SF), Dr. Andrés Velasco (OSF), Wolfgang Wern (BLE), Thilo Weddehagen (SF), Gunnar Wolff (BLE), Dr. Christopher Zimmermann (OSF)

Ablauf und wichtigste Ergebnisse:

Herr Dr. Stransky eröffnete die Sitzung um 9:55 Uhr, die Teilnehmer stellten sich vor, und die Tagesordnung (s. Anhang I) wurde mit folgenden Ergänzungen zu Tagesordnungspunkt 4 angenommen: ökonomische Datenerhebung, Datenschutz, Verwendung von VMS Daten, Artenlisten der BLE.

Tagesordnungspunkt 1:

- Dr. Stransky gab einen Überblick zur Einführung der neuen DCR: Die Verordnung ist noch nicht offiziell veröffentlicht, es steht bis jetzt nur die Rohfassung vom Juli (Stand Jan09: veröffentlicht als KOM-Entscheidung 2008/949/EC). Die neue VO ist insgesamt regionaler organisiert und teilt die europäischen Fischereiregionen in einzelne Unterregionen auf. Einzelne außereuropäische Fischereiregionen werden entweder wie die NAFO-Regionen in der Koordinierungsgruppe für den Nordostatlantik behandelt oder in der Koordinierungsgruppe für „andere Regionen“. Hier werden auch die Aktivitäten der deutschen pelagischen Hochseeflotte im Südpazifik behandelt werden. Insgesamt ist eine Verbesserung der Datenqualität angestrebt. Auch wird die EU das Instrument der „data calls“ mehr einsetzen und für die gemeinsame Fischereipolitik nutzen. Hiermit wurde in diesem Jahr bereits mit Datenabfragen zu Discards und ökonomische Fragestellungen begonnen. Insgesamt sollen die aufgrund der DCR gesammelten Daten die Basis für politische Entscheidungen sein. Neben den rein biologischen Daten werden in der neuen DCR auch ökonomische Daten und sogenannte Transferdaten (Daten, die gleichermaßen biologische und ökonomische Sachverhalte berühren) behandelt. Als neuer Gesichtspunkt ist die Aquakultur hinzugekommen. In Deutschland gibt es allerdings im Vergleich zu Resteuropa nur wenige Betriebe, zum Beispiel ein Austernzuchtbetrieb auf Sylt sowie verschiedene Züchter von Miesmuscheln. Neu ist auch der Metieransatz (= detaillierte Beschreibung von Fischereien nach Zielarten, Fanggeräten und Fischereigeieten). Die Einteilung erfolgt dabei nach den Daten der letzten drei Jahre. Dieser Ansatz führte dazu, dass auch für Deutschland einige Fischereien zu beproben sind, die vorher aufgrund ihrer geringen Bedeutung nicht bedacht worden waren. Hier ist internationale Koordinierung wichtig, um im Austausch gegen andere Beprobungsaufgaben diese Fischereien nicht beproben zu müssen. Bei den Beständen sind sogenannte „Memory of Understanding“-Arten neu aufgenommen worden. Diese Nichtzielarten der Fischerei sollen erfasst werden, um zukünftig auch für das Ökosystem wichtige Arten abschätzen und managen zu können. Eine neue Erfahrung für uns ist, dass einige Bestände herausgefallen sind, d.h. wir haben keine Beprobungsaufgaben mehr. Um weiterhin sinnvoll in den ICES-Arbeitsgruppen mitarbeiten zu können, ist aber eine deutsche Beprobung weiterhin vorgesehen. Insgesamt gibt es international eine Diskussion über die zukünftige Koordinierung der Alterslesungen. Kontrovers diskutiert wird dabei die Zentralisierung, d.h. die Bündelung der Alterslesungen in einem europäischen Zentralinstitut. Sinnvoll ist sicher die Abgabe von Altersleseaufgaben an andere Institute, wenn nur wenige Individuen einer Fischart im nationalen Institut gelesen werden müssen. - Zu den neuen Verwaltungsverordnungen: Es gibt neue Regeln zur Finanzierung bei der Form der Abrechnungen und Änderungen der Kostenkategorien. Insgesamt gibt es viel mehr Finanzbögen als vorher. Hier wird eine Übergangszeit erforderlich, um den einzelnen Ländern Zeit zu geben, diesen Detailreichtum bereitzustellen. Erforderlich ist die Neuregelung aufgrund Auflagen der EU, die ihrerseits aufgrund der Prüfung durch den europäischen Rechnungshof diese Details bereitstellen müssen. Für uns bedeutet dies zum Beispiel, dass alle Reiseunterlagen (zumindest zu den neu abrechenbaren ICES-Assessment-Arbeitsgruppen) kopiert und

beglaubigt eingereicht werden müssen. Weitere Neuerungen: Mobiltelefone sind absetzbar, wenn dienstlicher Gebrauch gewährleistet ist. Dagegen ist Schiffsgrundausrüstung nicht absetzbar, d.h. Verbrauchsmittel können abgesetzt werden, Großgeräte soweit beantragt, aber beispielsweise keine neuen Schiffswinden.

- Herr Berth: Wie wird Reiseabrechnung zukünftig praktisch umgesetzt? Dr. Stransky: Originale sind einzureichen, d.h. von Bordkarten, Hotelrechnungen. Anzustreben ist der Erhalt von beglaubigten Kopien von der Verwaltung. Dies betrifft nur Reisen innerhalb der nationalen Datensammlung, ICES Assessment- und Planungsgruppen sowie regionalen Koordinierungsgruppen.

- Herr Rüssmann, Herr Wern: Wie verhält es sich bei Reisen der BLE und BLE Arbeitsstunden? Dr. Stransky: Stundenabrechnung ist generell auch für Datenabwicklung und -eingabe möglich, wenn relevant für nationale Datensammlung. Dies ist auch mit der Verwaltung der BLE abzustimmen, ähnlich wie bei der Stundenabrechnung von Stammpersonal am SF und OSF.

Tagesordnungspunkt 2

2a - Berichte aus den Instituten:

- **OSF/Bericht von Herrn Berth:** Generell ist die Stimmung gut. Beprobungen wurden wie für 2008 geplant abgeschlossen. Es gibt eine Beprobungslücke im August und September aufgrund der geringen Fischerei in diesen Monaten. In Hinblick auf die neue DCR gibt es Probleme mit der neuen Metiereinteilung. Im Ostseeraum gibt es viele kleine Metiers, von denen wir wenig wissen. Diese Metiers passen sich schnell verändernden Fischereisituationen an, hier ist es schwierig mit der Fischerei Schritt zu halten. Die Metierdefinitionen sind gerade bei kleinen Fischereien unklar. Hier ist der Effort hoch, d.h. diese Metiers sind nach dem Ranking zu beproben, auf der anderen Seite sind sie aber aufgrund der geringen Schiffsgröße nicht logbuchpflichtig, darum fehlen Daten.

Frage an Herrn Berth von Herrn Wern, Herrn Wolf: Wie wird der Aufwand bei Fahrzeugen kleiner 8m berechnet? Benutzt ein Fahrzeug mehrere Fanggeräte an einem Tag, zählt die Benutzung jedes Gerätes als ein Fangtag. Dies kann zu Folge haben, dass ein Schiff über 365 Fangtage in einem Jahr haben kann. Die BLE stellte dazu fest, dass die Logbuchscheine nicht für die Stellnetzfisherei konzipiert sei. Laut Herrn Berth sind die Geräte aber aufgeführt, darum berechnet er pro Gerät einen Fang oder Aktivitätstag. Bei Fahrzeuge kleiner 8m werden nur „days at sea“ aufgeführt. Hier wird der Aufwand aus den reinen Reisedaten ermittelt, was ein nicht unbedingt realistisches Bild ergibt.

- **SF/Bericht von Herrn Panten:** Am Institut für Seefischerei wurden 2008 34 Reisen durchgeführt, mitgezählt allerdings die Reisen mit dem „Stopp Discard Projekt“. Aufgrund dieses Projektes war relativ viel Personal gebunden. Insgesamt sind die Schiffe der Fischereiflotte weniger gefahren, insbesondere die großen mit Baumkurren ausgerüsteten Kutter hatten weniger Aufwand aufgrund der hohen Treibstoffkosten. In diesem Segment gab es auch Missverständnisse, so nahm ein Reeder an, dass ihm aufgrund der Anbordnahme eines Beprobers 3 Fangtage mehr zuständen. Ohne die Zuweisung von zusätzlichen Fangtagen nahm er keine Beprober an Bord. Bei den Schwarmfischfängern nahm die Beprobungsfrequenz aufgrund der Verlagerung der Flotte in den Südpazifik ab. Für 2009 ist die Planung ähnlich wie 2008 mit der gleichen Reiseanzahl. Eine internationale Koordinierung der Beprobungen wird beispielsweise bei der Nephropsfischerei mit Dänemark angestrebt.

- Zum Stopp Discard Projekt: Insgesamt lief Projekt nicht optimal. Die einzelnen Beprobungen verliefen zwar gut und es wurden viele Proben gesammelt, das Projektziel des Einsatzes selektiver Fanggeräte wurde aber nicht erreicht. Auch konnten nur geringe ökonomische Auswirkungen bei den behandelten Fischereien festgestellt werden. Eine Verlängerung wird es nur bei der Beteiligung von Fischereien geben, die Netze mit geringeren Maschenweiten verwenden.

- Zum Flottenkapazitätsbericht: Dieser Bericht soll die Fischbestandssituation in Hinblick auf die Veränderung der Flottenkapazität der deutschen Fischerei behandeln. Hier zeigen sich starke Veränderungen gerade bei den Schwarmfischfängern. Frage von BLE zum Abgabetermin des Berichtes. Herr Wolf/Dr. Stransky: Am 8. Januar 2009 soll es mit Ministeriumsvertretern ein Treffen zur Vorbereitung eines Meetings in Brüssel am 15.1 geben. Insgesamt benötigt der Bericht mehr Aufwand als in den Vorjahren, weil auch ökonomische Indikatoren abgefragt werden. Das OSF warf ein, dass die Einberufung für den 8.1 zu knapp sei, Dr. Zimmermann kann nicht teilnehmen.

- Bericht zum Schweinswalbeifang in der Ostsee steht im Frühjahr/Sommer 2009 an.

- Diskussion zur Rolle der Beprober. Laut Herrn Kroupis denken die Fischer, Beprober seien von der BLE. Er fragt sich, wie sich die Beprober bei illegalen Aktivitäten und Kontrollen verhalten sollen. Herr Berth hält eine klare Weisung in Papierform für nötig. Dr. Stransky stellte fest, dass bei Vernehmungen die Aussage zu verweigern ist oder die Aussage wird als Privatperson gegeben. Auf jeden Fall ist die Leitung des SF zu informieren. Dr. Stepputis erinnerte daran, dass das Schreiben der Seeberufsgenossenschaft zum Status der Beprober an Bord mit den VTI-Adressen aktualisiert werden müsste. Insgesamt schreibt die neue Verordnung ausdrücklich vor, dass Beprober mitzunehmen sind, Ausnahmen gibt es nur aus Platzgründen bzw. aufgrund von Sicherheitsbedenken. Bei Diskussion mit Fischern/Reedern ist deutlicher Hinweis auf Mitnahmepflicht nach

europäischem Recht zu geben. Bei Nichtmitnahme droht in Zukunft Verschärfung und Vollüberwachung der Fischerei. Häufung von Nichtmitnahmen sind beteiligten Wissenschaftlern zu melden.

- Dr. Stransky gab einen Kurzbericht zu dem Treffen mit Vertretern der Hochseefischerei Anfang Dezember, auf dem er die wichtigsten Eckpunkte der neuen DCR vorstellte.

- Herr Gebel / Bericht zur Beprobung der Sportfischerei: Die Mitnahme auf Angelkuttern stellt ein Problem dar, die Privatangler sind nicht sehr willig bei Messungen. Es gibt keine Mitnahmepflicht auf Angelkuttern, da dies keine Fischereifahrzeuge sind. Hier fehlt zurzeit eine bindende Verordnung. Die Beprobungen liefen insgesamt erfolgreich. Messblätter zur Selbstbeprobung wurden verteilt und werden auch benutzt. Befragungen der Sportangler finden in Zusammenarbeit mit Fischereiamtern und Angelvereinen statt. Laut Dr. Stransky werden zukünftig auch Gewichtsdaten abgefragt. Laut OSF sind Gewichtsbestimmungen aufwändig, Längenmessungen weit einfacher durchzuführen.

- Diskussion zur Angelstudie des OSF: Die BLE fürchtet einen hohen Verwaltungsaufwand für die Kontrolle der Angelfischerei. Sie hinterfragt die Interpretation der Daten der Angelstudie, da andere Länder andere Ergebnisse haben. Laut OSF ist aber die Studie eine seriöse wissenschaftliche Untersuchung, die keine Fehlinterpretation zulässt. Die Kommission strebt aufgrund der Studie zukünftig an, 5000t der Dorschquote abzuziehen. Zunächst sollten aber die Studien international harmonisiert werden und mit allen Staaten durchgeführt werden. Kontrolle der Angelfischerei noch völlig unklar.

- Bericht zur Ökonomie von Dr. Berkenhagen: Daten werden von der BLE erhoben sowie durch Testbetriebsnetz bereitgestellt und über Befragungen gewonnen. Im Testbetriebsnetz wird die Kostenseite nicht berücksichtigt. Die Befragungen sind für das Segment der Hochseefischerei abgeschlossen.

- Die BLE wurde 2008 umstrukturiert und es gibt zukünftig einen zentralen Datenabruf. Umstrukturierung ist insgesamt ein zäher Prozess. Problematisch ist, dass nach der Umstrukturierung gelieferte Daten nicht deckungsgleich zu vorher gelieferten Daten sind. Es gibt eine 10%ige Abweichung zu den alten Daten, die auch an Klienten geliefert worden sind. Laut Herrn Wolf gibt es keine schlüssige Erklärung für die Abweichungen. Der Verlauf der Datenabgabe wurde im Grunde nicht geändert im Vergleich zu den Vorjahren. Dr. Stepputis: Der Datenfluss ist unklar, es gibt ein grundlegendes Problem im Datenaustausch. Dr. Berkenhagen sieht den Datenaustausch gewährleistet, es gibt aber Schwierigkeiten in der Umsetzung bei der Gruppe 12. Grundsätzlich gibt es die Probleme aufgrund der Verwendung unterschiedlicher Datenquellen. Laut Herrn Rüssmann ist die Entwicklung eines Verfahrens für Datenabrufe in Entwicklung.

- Dr. Stransky: Aufgrund von Personalwechsel sind neue Absprachen nötig, insbesondere wegen Segmentierung der Flotte sowie der Logbuchdateien für ICES-Assessmentgruppen. Vorschlag zur Terminierung eines Treffens am 13.1 als erste Vorbereitung sowie Folgetreffen Anfang Februar (Woche vom 2. bis 6.). Das FOE ist zukünftig wegen Aquakultur im nationalen Datensammelungsprogramm involviert, kommerzielle Aalfänge in Binnengewässern müssen zukünftig beprobt werden. Es wird dafür jemand eingestellt, der alle Aalbeprobungsaufgaben übernimmt.

- Dr. Berkenhagen: Zukünftig zu sammelnde Aquakulturdaten werden über Betriebsbefragungen und Behördenrecherchen durch Michael Ebeling abgefragt.

Tagesordnungspunkt 2b:

- Dr. Berkenhagen: Anfang November gab es einen Call zu ökonomischen Daten, der für die Anfertigung des „annual economic report“ verwendet werden soll. Die verfügbaren Datengrundlagen erwiesen sich als fehlerhaft, weil jeweils falsche Populationen zugrunde gelegt waren: die Anlandedateien enthielten auch Anlandungen ausländischer Fahrzeuge in Deutschland, die Fahrzeugkartei-Dateien enthielten entweder auch längst verschrottete Fahrzeuge oder nur Fahrzeuge zu eine Stichtag, nicht aber alle Fahrzeuge eines betreffenden Jahres. Dies führte zu erheblichem Mehraufwand für Fehlersuche und Korrektur.

- Dr. Stransky gab einen kurzen Bericht zum Discard-Daten-Call. Deutsche Beteiligung über Lieferung von Daten zur Baumkurrenfischerei. EU strebt eine Reform des Fischereigesetzes an, stufenweise soll angestrebt werden, Discards zu reduzieren. Auf Nachfrage von Herrn Wern wurde ausgeführt, dass es keine deutsche Beteiligung an der Entwicklung neuartiger Fanggeräte zur Discardvermeidung („elektrische Baumkurre“) gibt.

Tagesordnungspunkt 2c

Die Kommunikation mit Fischereivertretern wurde schon in TOP 2a behandelt. Es gibt keine grundlegenden Probleme, die Beprobung ist bis jetzt sichergestellt. Die neue Verordnung stellt klar, dass das vTI als beprobendes Institut in der Pflicht ist aber auch die Fischerei. Nach der neuen Verordnung sind die Mitgliedsstaaten auch verpflichtet, Daten zur Ökonomie zu stellen. Problematisch ist hierbei, dass die Behörden des BMELV keine oder wenig Handhabe gegenüber Behörden haben, die anderen Ministerien unterstellt sind.

Tagesordnungspunkt 3 – Regionale Koordinierungstreffen

- Dr. Stransky gab einen Bericht zu den regionalen Koordinierungstreffen und führte dabei aus, dass die Einteilung der in den verschiedenen Regionalgruppen behandelten Fischereien in Metiers sowie die Definition von Fischereigründen die Schwerpunkte der Treffen bildete. Weiterhin wurden Daten zu geplanten Beprobungsaktivitäten gesichtet und Absprachen zur regionalen Koordinierung getroffen. Kontrovers wurde diskutiert, ob es europäische Zentralinstitute zur Alterslesungen geben sollte oder die vorhandene Expertise der

Nationalinstitute erhalten bleiben soll.

- Ein kurzer Bericht aus der RCM Baltic zeigte die Besonderheiten dieser Region: So gibt es bei den Stellnetzbeprobungen Schwierigkeiten bei der Absprache von Beprobungsaktivitäten. Die Datenlage bei nichtlogbuchpflichtigen kleineren Fahrzeugen ist schlecht, da sie nicht von der BLE erfasst werden.
- Die anschließende Diskussion zeigte Schwierigkeiten auf, die allgemein die Erfassung der Daten von Fahrzeugen unter 8m Länge betrafen. So gab Dr. Stransky zu bedenken, dass Logbuchdaten und VMS-Daten nicht für die wissenschaftliche Auswertung gesammelt werden sondern zur Kontrolle. Hier fehlt eine Verzahnung der entsprechenden Verordnungen. Dr. Berkenhagen machte darauf aufmerksam, dass in der neuen Verordnung Transferdaten gerade zu kleineren Fahrzeugen abgefragt werden, die aus dem vorhandenen Datenmaterial nicht gewonnen werden können.
- Herr Ulleweit gab einen kurzen Bericht zur regionalen Koordinierungsgruppe „Nordostatlantik“. Hier lagen die besonderen Schwierigkeiten in dem großen inhomogenen Seegebiet mit sehr vielen Arten und Fischbeständen, die alle in dieser Gruppe behandelt werden.

Tagesordnungspunkt 4 - Datenbanken

- Am 14. Januar wird es ein Treffen zur Segmentierung der Fischereiflotte geben.
- Für einige Arten gibt es unklare oder falsche Bezeichnungen in den Logbuchdateien. Dies betrifft Knurrhähne, die in der Logbuchdatei alle unter SRA = *Prionotus* spp. = amerikanische Knurrhahnart zusammengefasst sind. SAA anstatt SAR ist die korrekte Bezeichnung für die mauretanische Sardinellaart *Sardinella aurita*, MAC bezeichnet nur die atlantische Makrele *Scomber scombrus*, wird aber auch für südpazifischen Makrelenarten verwendet.
- Am 6. Januar wird es ein internes Gespräch zur Weiterentwicklung der Datenbank am OSF geben.
- Zum Stand der Logbuchdateien/deren Liefertermin an SF und OSF sowie zur Flottensegmentierung und zur Datenbankentwicklung am OSF wurde ein Gesamttreffen vom 13.1 mittags bis zum 15.1 vereinbart.
- Zum Datenschutz: Diskutiert wurde, welche Daten vom vTI zukünftig genutzt werden können, zum Beispiel Rohdaten, anonymisierte Rohdaten oder aggregierte Daten. Es existiert ein internes BLE Gutachten, indem Herr Friedrich zusichert, dass das vTI keinen Zugriff auf Primär-/Rohdaten erhält. Selbst das Lesen der Rohdaten soll nicht mehr möglich sein, der Zugriff nur auf aggregierte Daten gestattet sein. Hierzu gab es erhebliche Einwände von Seiten des vTI, da dann die Vorgaben aus der Rahmenverordnung der EU nicht einzuhalten sind. Dazu sind Auswertungen von personenbezogenen Daten (Schiffsdaten) nötig. Hier besteht Diskussionsbedarf mit dem Datenschutzbeauftragten. Dr. Berkenhagen schlug vor, eine Prüfungsinstanz einzurichten, die vor einer Veröffentlichung die Daten sichtet. Herr Rüssmann wies darauf hin, dass es unterschiedliche Auslegungen von in verschiedenen Behörden tätigen Datenschutzbeauftragten gibt. Dr. Stransky wies auf das geltende Informationsfreiheitsgesetz hin und darauf, dass nicht nur Fangdaten sondern auch – besonders sensible - VMS-Daten gefordert seien, wobei VMS nur für Kontrollzwecke eingerichtet worden ist.

Tagesordnungspunkt 5: Entwicklung des Internetportals „dcr-germany.de“

Das Portal ist eingerichtet aber noch mit Inhalten zu füllen. Vorschläge dazu: Planungstabelle für Sitzungen, Dokumente, Einrichtung eines Diskussionsordners, relevante Veröffentlichungen. Es wurde darauf hingewiesen, dass nationale Portale auch in VO verankert sind.

Tagesordnungspunkt 6: Sitzungen

Dr. Stransky gab einen Überblick über die 2009 anstehenden Sitzungen (durch EU geförderte ICES und STECF-Sitzungen) mit den vorgesehenen personellen Besetzungen

- Herr Schweizer schlug vor, einen Altersleseworkshop für den blauen Wittling anzuregen
- Dr. Berkenhagen machte darauf aufmerksam, dass die RCM Baltic empfiehlt, einen ökonomischen Workshop zur Kapitalwertermittlung einzurichten
- Herr Kroupis schlug vor, einen internationaler Austausch zur Beprobungsmethodik anzuregen. Er sieht besonderen Bedarf bei der Beprobung der Krabbenfischerei. Hier könnte es einen Austausch mit NL, DK und BEL geben.

Tagesordnungspunkt 7: Datenqualität/Beprobungsanleitung

Herr Ulleweit wies darauf hin, dass die bestehende Beprobungsanleitung noch mit einigen Angaben zu Beprobungsmethoden in der Ostsee ergänzt werden muss. Für die Krabbenbeprobung wurde zur Berechnung der Fänge eine Excelauswertungstabelle entwickelt und bereitgestellt. Dr. Stransky machte deutlich, dass die Darstellung der angewandten Methodik als Qualitätssicherung aber auch bei Veröffentlichungen wichtig sei.

Tagesordnungspunkt 8: Pilotprojekte

- An der BLE gibt es ein Pilotprojekt zur Entwicklung von Internetdatenbanken. Dies könnte zur Archivierung von Otolithen- und Reifebildern genutzt werden
- Der Stand zum „Added value-Projekt ist nicht klar, einen Call sollte es schon im Herbst letzten Jahres gegeben

haben.

- Das OSF ist an Lot 8 mit einer Machbarkeitsstudie zur Zusammenarbeit zwischen Wissenschaft und Fischerei beteiligt, Ziel ist mehr Daten von der Fischerei zu erhalten und allgemeine eine bessere Zusammenarbeit zu erreichen. OSF-Ansatz: Aufbau einer Referenzflotte mit detaillierten Fangangaben zum Dorsch, Unsicherheiten im Assessment betreffs Rekrutierung sollen gemindert werden. Ursache ist, dass Rekrutierung nicht von Fischerei und Survey erfasst werden. Eine Studie zu Rekrutierungsdaten von Dorschen in Zusammenarbeit mit zwei Fischern (Bundgarn), die alle Fänge von Jungdorschen erfassten, lief 1,5 Jahre. Ein Report ist in Vorbereitung.

- OSF-Discardstudie: Ansatz ist, alles wird mitgebracht, alles wird auf die Quote angerechnet. Die Genehmigung durch EU ist erfolgt. Am 19.12 gibt es dazu eine Sitzung mit Fischern und beteiligten Wissenschaftlern. Schwierigkeit: mit dem Anlanden des Beifanges von Vögeln und Schweinswalen gibt es ein zollrechtliches Problem. Insgesamt will man aus den Fehlern der Nordseestudie lernen und Missverständnissen vorbeugen. Für die Studie ist wichtig, dass sie schon im 1. Quartal 2009 beginnt, da dieses Quartal die Hauptfangzeit darstellt. Eine befristete Technikerstelle soll für dieses Projekt bereitgestellt werden.

In Zusammenarbeit mit der Heiligenhafener Genossenschaft sind 4-5 Fahrzeuge (Stellnetzfisher und Tuckpartien) beteiligt, die alles, was sie fangen, anlanden und der Fang wird auf die Quote angerechnet. Das Ziel ist die Umkehr der Beweislast, der Fischer soll beweisen, dass er sich an Regeln hält. Zur Überwachung sind eine 25%ige Beobachterabdeckung der Fischereiaktivitäten sowie Hafenkontrollen durchzuführen.

Tagesordnungspunkt 9: Sonderfangerlaubnis 2009

- OSF: Am OSF wird Fisch bestehend aus Marktfang und Discard zum Marktpreis gekauft. Dieser Fang wird nicht auf Quote angerechnet. Das OSF würde es aus Gründen der wissenschaftlichen Unabhängigkeit begrüßen, wenn der Fang auf die Quote angerechnet wird und dann zum Marktpreis aufgekauft wird oder ohne Quotenanrechnung nur eine Aufwandsentschädigung geleistet wird. Beide Methode wären für Fischerei in Ordnung. Laut BLE ist dies aus rechtlichen Gründen nicht möglich, der Fang kann aufgrund Vorgaben der TAC-Verordnung nicht auf Quote angerechnet werden.

- SF: Sonderfangerlaubnis ist wie im Vorjahr beantragt.

Tagesordnungspunkt 11: Verwaltung

Dr. Stransky gab einen Überblick über verwaltungsrelevante Änderungen aufgrund der neuen DCR:

- Für alle Reiseunterlagen sind beglaubigte Kopien zu fertigen und dem Finanzbericht beizulegen. VTI verwaltungsintern wurden die Papierreiseanträge wieder eingeführt, um seine Arbeitsabwesenheit anzuzeigen ist aber die elektronische Anzeige einer Dienstreise weiterhin nötig.

- Zeiterfassung: Ab 2009 soll die Arbeitszeiterfassung für die DCR über Exceltabellen wegfallen und nur noch elektronisch erfolgen.

- Eine Ersatzbeschaffung für den Ford Ranger kann im 3. Quartal 2010 erfolgen, evtl. auch früher. Die Beschaffung kann nicht direkt über die DCR abgerechnet werden, evtl. kann sie über Haushalt erfolgen.

- In 2009 wird eine Otolithensäge für das SF gekauft. Diese soll vollautomatisch große Blöcke sägen. Dazu sind 40.000 Euro aus dem Haushaltsjahr 2008 vorhanden. Das OSF hat die Beschaffung einer Säge für 2010 beantragt. Evtl. kann sie auch schon 2009 aus Überhandmitteln/DCR-Mitteln finanziert werden. An dieser Stelle gab es eine ausführliche technische Diskussion zu Vor- und Nachteilen verschiedener Sägetypen.

Abschluss

Die nächste nationale Koordinierungssitzung wird Ende nächsten Jahres stattfinden.

Ende der Sitzung: 16.16 Uhr.

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 NS & EA 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 NS & EA 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 NS & EA 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 NS & EA 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.	Cod data for 2004-2006 had been uploaded. 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	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.

	agreed by the working group.	
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.

RCM Baltic 2007	The RCM Baltic recommends that all MS submit data in the agreed format when requested. The compiled regional data should be distributed to the members of RCM Baltic well before the meeting.	The request for national data on landings & effort came relatively late, but were submitted by Germany in time before the meeting.
RCM NS&EA 2007	The RCM NS&EA recommends that all MS submit data in the agreed format when requested. The regional data should be compiled well before the meeting and be distributed to the RCM participants	The request for national data on landings & effort came relatively late, but were submitted by Germany in time before the meeting.
RCM NS&EA 2007	RCM recommends that processing the data should be made in advance of the meeting so that no processing of data should be made during the RCM. The template done this year should be used (see annex of RCM NEA 2007)	Germany will ensure data delivery in time before the next meeting, in order to allow in-depth analysis before the RCM.
RCM Baltic 2007	<p>The RCM is aware of FISH/2007/03 Lot 5: Development of tools for logbook data analysis, but will draw the attention to that some temporary solutions are needed until more permanent solutions are established based on the results of the outcome of this study.</p> <p>Until robust international guidelines for analysis of logbook data is available RCM Baltic recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ at a trip level, or at a fishing operation level when possible, the retained part of the catch should be classified by target assemblage (demersal, freshwater, anadromous) and sorted by weight. The target assemblage that comes up at the first position should be considered as the target assemblage to report in the matrix. □ when logbook data is incomplete regarding the number of rigs for demersal trawls the fishing trips/fishing operations should be allocated to OTB. □ the selectivity devices Bacoma and T90 should be treated as one strata until 	Germany will follow these recommendations in future data handling and data deliveries.

	<p>it is possible to distinguish between them in the logbooks.</p> <p>□ midwater otter trawls (OTM) are allocated to the OTM fishing activity even if they sometimes are operated very close to the bottom</p>	
RCM NS&EA 2007	<p>The RCM NS&EA recommends that, at a trip level, or at a fishing operation level when possible, the retained part of the catch should be classified by target assemblage (crustaceans, cephalopods, demersal,...) and sorted by weight (by total value in the case of valuable crustacean species, e.g. Nephrops). The target assemblage that comes up at the first position should be considered as the target assemblage to report in the matrix. The RCM NS&EA understands that this way of doing does not allocate any information to the métiers targeting mixed target assemblages.</p>	<p>Germany will follow these recommendations in future data handling and data deliveries.</p>
RCM Baltic 2007	<p>The Baltic RCM recommends to further investigate the amount and variability of recreational fisher's catch of Baltic cod, with the aim to include these catches as soon as possible in the assessment and management advice.</p>	<p>Germany continued sampling the recreational cod fisheries in the Baltic Sea, using the methods outlined in the report on the pilot study (Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei, 2007).</p>
RCM NS&EA 2007	<p>The RCM NS&EA recommends that in general 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.</p>	<p>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. Several trips of the high-seas fisheries are conducted over 8-10 weeks, and one trip each covers all fishing activities within a season.</p>
RCM Baltic 2007	<p>The RCM Baltic recommends that all MS upload data (effort, landings-all species, sea-sampling, sampling of landings) for the trawl fisheries targeting cod in the Baltic in order to allow analysis of the fisheries facilitating future task sharing of discard sampling</p>	<p>Data will be uploaded by Germany.</p>
RCM NS&EA 2007	<p>The RCM recommends that Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany will act together in compiling the mentioned working document for the demersal beam trawl métier targeting flatfish in the North Sea.</p>	<p>Germany will prepare a joint working document together with B, NL and UK for the next RCM NS&EA, as recommended.</p>
RCM NS&EA 2007	<p>The RCM NS&EA recommends that all MS take part in the case study on spatial aspects on growth patterns for North Sea cod by submitting data to France using the template in Annex 6.</p>	<p>Germany will send those data to France well in advance of the next meeting.</p>
RCM NEA 2007	<p>RCM NEA recommends that all fishing operations sampled on-board research vessels be flagged when the sorting process does not operate on the complete catch (sub-sampling from total catch for species distinction).</p>	<p>Germany generally records this information when storing the data.</p>

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 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.	Before sampling programmes are directed in order to reach certain precision levels, 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 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 ensures that the finally accepted version of the NP are 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	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.

	confidential way (Article 9, 1639/2001).	
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.

SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (August 2007)	DEADLINES AND TRANSLATION PROBLEMS For the completeness and equitability of its work, SGRN insist that, in future, MS scrupulously respect the deadline and recommends the Commision to make sure that all TR are available at least two weeks before the SGRN meeting.	Germany respects the deadline set by SGRN.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	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. 2006 (July 2007)	ON THE DANGER AND IMPLICATION OF USING DCR DATA FOR CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES SGRN stated that the use of DCR data for enforcement purposes had the potential to negatively impact on the ability of MS's to fulfil their DCR obligations for at sea and market sampling, ...	DCR data are not used for enforcement purposes in Germany. Furthermore, 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 Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON PRECISION LEVEL AS A DCR TARGET SGRN has repeatedly recommend every MS to estimate the precision o the data obtained by sampling in order to assess the quality of the associated estimates.	Germany is still trying to find an appropriate statistical method to calculate precision levels not only for discards but also for other parameters. Following these attempts Germany has calculated precisions levels based on two methods. Nevertheless, Germany is in favour of the development of a common tool to estimate precision that guarantees the international comparability of precision levels. Germany is looking forward to the outcome of the COST project.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON DATA COLLECTION OBLIGATIONS Specific data requests...such as ICCAT, ICES, IOTC, GFCM, CECAF, etc., and addressing data collection issues that are within the scope of the DCR but that go further than the requirements laid down in the DCR, should become an integral part of the National Programmes. The NPs of	Germany is generally aiming at adjusting the NP according to the requirements of Regional Fisheries Science Organisations such as ICES and NAFO.

	the MS's concerned should be adjusted accordingly and without delay, even in cases where such new rules are established after the submission deadline of the NPs proposals.	
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON THE RESULTS OF TUNA TAGGING SGRN is concerned about the effectiveness of the bluefin tuna pop-up tagging programmes carried out by several MS.	Germany has no tuna tagging program as there is no tuna fishery.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON THE LEVEL OF SAMPLE RETURN AND/OR RESPONSE RATE (Mod J and K) SGRN recognises in some segments/parameters a low sample and/or response rate. In that case SGRN advises the MS to modify the sampling strategy and increase their effort to improve the return rate in order to enhance the quality and reliability of the data.	In Germany, fishermen are not legally obliged to provide data, and therefore there is no tool to overcome the reluctance in data provision. However, it has recently been made mandatory for all applicants for EFF fisheries subsidies to provide required economic data. It is mandatory for enterprises to give the requested data to the Federal Statistical Office. But not all indicators mentioned in Appendix XIX of EC No 1639/2001 are collected by the Federal Statistical Office. For the segment with less than 10 employees no data are collected by the Federal Statistical Office. For the segment 10-19 only a few indicators are collected. To improve the information on the missing indicators as well as the data on the segment of small scale enterprises, a questionnaire was sent out by the FAL. The response rate was much too low, while the response rate to the questionnaire of the Federal Research Institute for Fisheries was much better in 2006. So the questionnaire strategy of 2006 will be prolonged in the following years. Every two years a questionnaire will be sent out asking for the relevant data. This strategy is assisted by attendance at processor meetings, trade fairs, publications and visits of single enterprises to enhance compliance. But since answering the questionnaire is voluntarily, the response rate will not reach the high level the questionnaires of the Federal Statistical Office reach.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON DEFINITION OF EMPLOYMENT (Mod J and K) SGRN advises MS to provide both employment and FTE indicators, giving the methodology used to calculate FTE.	All data have been provided. For FTE in the Fish Processing Industry sector (Module K) no segmentation is available by now. For the whole sector the number

		of working hours in enterprises with 10 and more employees is known, so simple mathematical operations deliver FTE.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON THE PROBLEM OF EXCLUDING SMALL/LOW TURNOVER VESSELS (Mod J and K) On several occasions, SGRN has insisted that MSs closely follow the provisions of the DCR with regards to the coverage of the vessel population for economic data collection (Mod J) and that they do not exclude vessels from the sampling population.	Germany does not exclude any vessels. (Not relevant for K)
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON LEVEL OF DETAIL IN PARAMETER DEFINITION IN THE NP/TR (Mod J and K) SGRN noticed that many MS failed to give full and meaningful details either in their NP proposal or in the TR on parameter definition and methods of calculation. SGRN insists that full details be given on these issues preferable in the NP proposal submission in future terms. Additionally SGRN insists the MS to provide this information of parameter definition, methodology and sampling strategy in one document (as a stand-alone document) without referring to workshops, studies or other documents (e.g. CA documents). SGRN also recommends that copies of the questionnaires used in the fleet surveys be given, preferably in an appendix to the NP proposal.	Germany has fulfilled the requirements.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON COVERAGE OF PARAMETERS (Mod J and K) SGRN noticed that many MS failed to give the full set of parameter listed in the Appendix XVIII. SGRN insists that the MS provides all parameters of the Appendix XVII parameter of the DCR in Table 12.1 (MP) and 12.2 (EP, if they applied for).	All parameters have been provided. For module K all parameters are listed in table 13.2, but not for all parameters Germany has data for (see above).
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON THE RANGE OF SAMPLE RATE AND RESPONSE RATE (Mod J and K) SGRN advises MS to provide the range of value in case of differences in the rates (sample and/or response) observed for collected Appendix XVII parameters as recommended in the footnote of Table 12.1.	All data have been provided.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON SEGMENTATION (Mod J and K) SGRN is aware that some MS still failed to provide the segmentation in line with the Appendix III demands in Table 12.1. sqq. SGRN insists that the MS takes the necessary steps to remedy this omission and to make sure that the DCR is correctly implemented.	All data have been provided.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006	ON SEGMENTS WITH LESS THAN 10 VESSELS (Mod J and K)	All data have been provided, not applicable for Module K.

(July 2007)	SGRN insists that MS avoids doing aggregation with neighbouring gear type groups, which is not in accordance with the DCR rules.	
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2006 (July 2007)	ON WORDING OF THE SEGMENTS (Mod J and K) SGRN notes that some MS used wordings for the description of the segments in Table 12.1 sqq. as well as in the texts sections that does not fit with the wordings as written in Appendix III and IV of the DCR, e.g. MS used data transmission codification abbreviations. In addition, in some cases different names are used in the text and table parts of the Technical Reports. SGRN insists that the MS is in line with the DCR on this issue in order to avoid confusion and improve clarity. Supplementary information on the segment – if needed – should be enclosed in brackets.	Germany is in line with the requirements of the DCR.

SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2007 (July 2008)	GENERAL COMMENTS MS should use the naming convention used in the DCR and in the guidelines.	In future, Germany will use the naming convention according to the DCR and the guidelines.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2007 (July 2008)	ON FISHING OUTSIDE COMMUNITY WATERS MS are responsible for collecting the data on landings and discards for all the vessels flying their flag, wherever they fish, and provide data to the organisation responsible for advice and/or management. To SGRN opinion, all necessary information should be included in MS National Programme and gathered following the provisions of the DCR and the relevant RFMO (when the provisions of the RFMO is more specific or more precise than the provisions of the DCR). In case the landings occur in a EU country, then the Member State on whose territory the first sale take place, shall be responsible for ensuring that biological sampling occurs according to the standards defined in this Community Programme (section B1-3.1 (a)). In case the landings occur in a non-EU country, MS shall do all necessary effort to organise the sampling, with its own staff or together with the local state, and ensure that the data is provided to the relevant RFMO. The information on landings, effort and sampling intensity, the description of methodology used and data transmission should be included in MS DCR National Programme.	See comment on SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (February 2009)
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2007 (July 2008)	FISHING EFFORT SGRN understands that vessels not submitted to log-books are implicitly the vessels <10m but this should be clearly specified in future NP proposals and TR	This is correct for all areas except the Baltic Sea, where vessels <8m LOA are not obliged to fill in log-books. This was clearly specified in the NP proposals 2007 and

SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2007 (July 2008)	CATCHES AND LANDINGS Sampling areas in table 7.1. are not consistent with 10.1. Thus, it is difficult to evaluate if MS achieved what was planned in the NP. Moreover, name of the species should be consistent with DCR. MS should avoid the use of acronyms and local names for species name. Modification of the tables is requested.	2008, and will be in future TR. Table 7.1 shows the achieved discard sampling (No. of observer trips by métier and by area), while Table 10.1 shows the achieved length and age sampling of landings/retained catches by fish stocks. Table 10.1 is an overview table not related to métiers. Thus, these tables are not comparable and cannot be consistent. Tables 7.1 and 10.3, however, are comparable, as all numbers are related to fishing métiers. These tables are consistent. Germany provided updated tables with the latin names.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2007 (July 2008)	LENGTH AND AGE SAMPLING In case of lack of space on board of small fishing vessel, MS should explore the possibility of self-sampling.	As the majority of the German small vessels is operating in the Baltic Sea, self-sampling schemes are already utilised in that area.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2007 (July 2008)	ECONOMIC DATA BY GROUP OF VESSELS The survey for static gear vessels < 12m has not been carried out. SGRN insists that the survey is implemented in NP proposal 2009-2010 / 2008 TR.	Germany will provide this information as requested.
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2007 (July 2008)	ECONOMIC DATA BY GROUP OF VESSELS No information on the representativeness of the non-random sampling survey and the census on vessels >40m is provided. SGRN requests a clear analysis on representativeness in NP proposal 2009-2010 / 2008 TR	The information will be provided as requested. However, Germany is stating that it would be helpful to have a uniform tool which can be applied by each MS and delivers comparable results
SGRN Evaluation of Tech.Rep. 2007 (July 2008)	PROCESSING INDUSTRY It is not clear whether all collected data are representative for the sector. To be clarified by MS.	The DCR does not provide MS with guidelines how to calculate representativeness. In the German case, the different surveys mentioned in Table 13.1 of the TR 2007 represent about 95% of the entire sector in terms of employees and turnover (survey type b), and more than 80% in above terms for surveys type a and c. For this sample, the mentioned precision level in Table 13.2 is valid, this means for this (most important) group, representativeness is given. Since enterprises with less than 10 employees (survey type b) and less than 20 employees (survey type a and c) are presently not covered by the German data, Germany cannot provide representative data for this group of enterprises. At first view, one should assume these small enterprises to be at least partly different in terms of the collected

		<p>parameters under the DCR from the bigger enterprise group. At the current level of knowledge, this cannot be proven. Nevertheless, the reported data show the results of more than 80 % (for some parameters 95%) of the entire sector.</p> <p>Therefore, Germany provides representative data for the enterprises with more than 10 respective 20 employees for most parameters and assumes this to be a good representation of the sector. Germany still aims at collecting representative data especially for the small enterprises. Since the response rate is not very high, calculation of representativeness does not appear meaningful at the moment. Since Germany still tries to obtain data for this group, a clear guideline to estimate representative levels would be very helpful.</p>
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>ECONOMIC AND TRANSVERSAL VARIABLES</p> <p>It seems that not all the population is covered by NP in the Standard tables. Germany is reminded that some economic parameters have to be collected for inactive fleets.</p>	<p>By the time of the preparation of the NP proposal, the German fleet consisted of 2054 vessels. This is the status upon which the sampling scheme has been developed. All 2054 vessels are included in the German sampling scheme in Table III.B.1 of the NP, i.e. no vessels are in principal excluded from sampling. Table III.B.3, which provides details for the sampling of specific variables, contains all required variables. Moreover, all segments are included, which is indicated by the words "all other segments" in column G of that table.</p>
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>ECONOMIC AND TRANSVERSAL VARIABLES</p> <p>Different data sources will be used to collect economic variables, but no text is provided to check their consistency.</p>	<p>The consistency check procedure is described in III.B.2 of the NP proposal. The consistency of accountancy network data and questionnaire responses is checked for compliance with official landings statistics: catches and earnings are to be very similar, barring differences from accruals and deferrals. Other checking procedures are based upon general plausibility, e.g. variable costs and fuel consumption have to be in line with effort and catch data.</p>
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes.	<p>METIER-RELATED VARIABLES</p> <p>A number of metiers will be sampled at one or a few trips only. It is unlikely that</p>	<p>In the case of high seas fisheries, which are only sampled on a few trips, it is impossible and also not</p>

2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>this will achieve required precision levels. A general observation is that the obligation of dispersing sampling over too many qualifying metiers leads to a lowering of the quality rather than to an improvement.</p>	<p>necessary to sample these fisheries every quarter, as only a few vessels (depending on the metier between 1 and 5 vessels per metier) conduct these fisheries on few long fishing trips (usually >1 month). Depending on the target species, these fisheries are carried out seasonally and take only place in one or two quarters of the year. Furthermore, in some years, one sampled fishing trip covers up to 50% of the fishing effort of the whole metier. In the case of short trips, quarterly (or even more frequent) sampling is planned, but it is not possible to sample monthly because of insufficient staff size. Germany would have to employ several additional onboard observers, while the possible gain in information would be minor or even negligible. Germany will seek coordination with other MS for sampling these metiers.</p>
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>METIER-RELATED VARIABLES A general derogation is asked for sampling most fleets below the minimum required. Further to the advice of SGRN, the proposed low sampling is not expected to yield in useful information, except giving an indication on the level of discards. Germany shall seek for coordination with other MS in the same area fishing with similar metiers. Such coordination has to be agreed within the RCM.</p>	<p>In future, Germany will seek coordination with other MS in the same region regarding the discard sampling of fisheries below the minimum required according to the ranking system within the next RCMs. On the most recent RCMs (autumn 2008), time was lacking to conclude bi-/multilateral agreements for each of the 'shared' metiers. Nevertheless, Germany would like to stress that the sampling obligation of fisheries below the minimum required might lead to a substantial bigger workload as well as financial burden to the MS and the EU.</p>
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>METIER-RELATED VARIABLES Sampling of the shrimp fishery was made conditional to agreements and coordination with other MS. However, the resubmitted programme, does not mention these. This shall be clarified by Germany.</p>	<p>The German (brown) shrimp fishery takes place in the North Sea. Bi-/multilateral coordination and agreements were not dealt with on the last RCM NS&EA due to lack of time. It was agreed that MS will sample their fisheries according to their original programmes. Agreements and coordination will be on the agenda of the next RCM. Therefore, there was no mentioning of coordination in the resubmitted programme.</p>
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>METIER-RELATED VARIABLES AND STOCK-RELATED VARIABLES: The derogation is required for sampling in the CECAF area and in the Pacific.</p>	<p>Germany has recently agreed with the Netherlands to hold a bilateral co-ordination meeting on task-sharing for DCR sampling</p>

	<p>Germany is reminded that sampling in distant waters is a precise requirement. Germany is encouraged to establish bilateral agreement but, at the same time, shall submit anyway a sampling plan for these areas.</p>	<p>obligations for shared stocks/fisheries, with a major agenda item on the Long Distance Fleets off Mauritania and in the South Pacific. Nevertheless, Germany would like to stress the urgent need for holding an RCM on Long Distance Fisheries already in 2009, to be set up by the Commission (cf. recommendations of the Liaison Meeting 2009), in order to involve all MS concerned.</p> <p>Considering legal requirements for observer coverage and existing sampling schemes with the Third Country authorities, at least for the CECAF area, Germany does not see an immediate need to establish a sampling programme for 2009. Moreover, in the South Pacific, the EU landings of Chilean jack mackerel in 2007 were only 8% of the international landings, according to South Pacific Fisheries Management Organisation, and the German landings were less than 3% (43588 t). Off Mauritania, the German landings of Sardinella in 2007 (12098 t) were less than 5% of the total landings (245000 t), cf. Report of the FAO Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic "Assessment of Small Pelagic Fish off Northwest Africa" (Saly, Senegal, 6-15 May 2008). Germany will, however, come up with concrete plans for 2010 after the bi-lateral coordination meeting.</p> <p>Furthermore, Germany took active part in the South Pacific RFMO's "Jack Mackerel Stock Structure and Assessment Workshop" in Chile in 2008 regarding the fishery in the Pacific area. This workshop conducted to the establishment of a management system for this fishery which is currently not in place. Germany is therefore in line with the Common Fisheries Policy regarding activities in non-EU waters. Germany is also actively involved in the management process of fisheries resources in the CECAF area.</p>
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>RECREATIONAL FISHERIES</p> <p>Germany is invited to take into consideration the provisions of the DCR and consider the outcomes of the</p>	<p>The DCR provisions regarding the recreational fisheries are taken into consideration for planning and conducting the NP. Germany will</p>

	Workshop on Recreational fisheries (WKSMRF) that will be held in Nantes, France in May 2009.	join the WKSMRF.
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	STOCK-RELATED VARIABLES Concerning the requested derogation to sample <i>Pollachius virens</i> in the Skagerrak, Germany is recommend to seek coordination with other MS in the same area, fishing with similar gear. Such coordination has to be agreed within the RCM.	Germany will try to coordinate its sampling obligations in this metier in the next RCM NS&EA. However, as stated in the NP proposal, there is a rationale for the decision to sample the stock mainly in the North Sea: Saithe (<i>Pollachius virens</i>) catches in the Skagerrak are belonging to the same saithe stock as in the northern North Sea targeted by the same fishing metier. Fishing activities in the Skagerrak occur only irregularly.
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	AQUACULTURE SECTOR Germanys asks for a pilot study in the aquaculture sector. Germany is informed that a study contract to define data collection needs in aquaculture was launched by the Commission in 2007. The final report for this study will be adopted within the first half of 2009. Germany is recommended to take into consideration the final outputs of this study via the German participant (COFAD).	Germany will take into account the outputs of the EU funded aquaculture study.
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	PROCESSING INDUSTRY There is no explanation of the methods use to raised the final estimations from the population.	Germany never raises final estimations from the population nor claims to do so. If no census is mentioned, Germany will simply project the respective data from the sample by (weighted) averages based on turnover and employment data to raise the final estimation of the respective parameter of the population from the sample by taking into consideration the coverage rate of the sample. Cross-checking will be applied wherever it is needed to ensure plausibility. The application of other (more sophisticated) methods depends on sample size and non-response rates, respectively, and the resulting coverage rate. The problem of representativeness in economic surveys with samples including non-responses is still a challenging issue in economics, and Germany anticipates that the upcoming STECF-SGECA workshop on data quality will deal with this issue. Until there is no agreement on a common method, Germany will only refer to rates of sectors representation in terms of employment and turn-over.
SGRN Evaluation of	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	In cases where random sampling

National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>It is acknowledge that there are different</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >sampling intensities for the different segments of the population. >However from your responses is still not clear how the information >obtained by random sampling for some segments is treated to be extended >to the whole segment. 	<p>is being planned, the figures will be extended from the sample to the population using the ratio of numbers: in other words, the figures to be projected are first added, then divided by the number of samples and then multiplied by the total number in the population. The total number is derived from the veterinary register, which contains all enterprises approved for fish processing.</p>
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>ECONOMIC AND TRANSVERSAL VARIABLES</p> <p>It seems that not all the population is covered by NP in the Standard tables. Germany is reminded that some economic parameters have to be collected for inactive fleets.</p>	<p>By the time of the preparation of the NP proposal, the German fleet consisted of 2054 vessels. This is the status upon which the sampling scheme has been developed. All 2054 vessels are included in the German sampling scheme in Table III.B.1 of the NP, i.e. no vessels are in principal excluded from sampling. Table III.B.3, which provides details for the sampling of specific variables, contains all required variables. Moreover, all segments are included, which is indicated by the words "all other segments" in column G of that table.</p>
SGRN Evaluation of National Programmes. 2009/10 (Feb 2009)	<p>ECONOMIC AND TRANSVERSAL VARIABLES</p> <p>Different data sources will be used to collect economic variables, but no text is provided to check their consistency.</p>	<p>The consistency check procedure is described in III.B.2 of the NP proposal. The consistency of accountancy network data and questionnaire responses is checked for compliance with official landings statistics: catches and earnings are to be very similar, barring differences from accruals and deferrals. Other checking procedures are based upon general plausibility, e.g. variable costs and fuel consumption have to be in line with effort and catch data.</p>
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		<p>the fishing effort of the whole metier. In the case of short trips, quarterly (or even more frequent) sampling is planned, but it is not possible to sample monthly because of insufficient staff size. Germany would have to employ several additional onboard observers, while the possible gain in information would be minor or even negligible. Germany will seek coordination with other MS for sampling these metiers.</p>
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