The EU fisheries Data Collection Framework and Economic data

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Annual Economic Report (AER)

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Access to DCF data
DCF: Commission Regulation (EC) 199/2008: Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector, supporting scientific advice in the CFP

JRC collects and maintains fisheries data from EU Member States on behalf of DG MARE

In-house expertise used for data validation process before supplying to STECF working groups and DG MARE

Datasets and working group outputs inform EU fisheries management, CFP decision making process

JRC fisheries data collection website: https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
The economic data we request from MS


**Data types:** Capacity, Employment, Effort, Landings, Prices, Income, Expenditure, Investments, Borrowing

**Gear types:** Drift / fixed netters, Dredgers, Demersal trawlers / seiners, Pots and traps, Vessels using hooks, Purse seiners Pelagic trawlers, Beam trawlers, Polyvalent vessels, Other active and passive gears

**Length classes:** 0-6m, 0-10m, 6-12m, 10-12m, 0-12m, 12-18m, 12-24m, 18-24m, 24-40m, over 40m

**Area dissagregation:** FAO area level 3 (transversal) and supra region (economic)
Coordinated by the Commission

Produced annually by SGECA and JRC economists for DG MARE

Using data collected under DCF

Evaluated and endorsed by STECF

Contains:
• Economic performance assessments
• Economic performance projections
• Fish price trend analyses
• Data supplied for the data call

AER available on our website: https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents
Fleet economic & social performance indicators

**Income** = Total income including value of landings, subsidies, tourism etc

**Operating cash flow** = Income minus all operational costs, excluding capital costs

**Profit or loss** = Income minus all costs, including capital costs

**Return on Investment** = measures investment profitability and can identify under or over capitalisation in the medium to long term

**Gross Value Added** = Contribution to gross national product (GNP), sum of remuneration of crew and owner. Income minus all expenses except crew costs

**Average wage per FTE** = assessment of the remuneration of labour
EU* fleet key performance indicators

*Only including MS where data for all years were available (Spain, Greece and Ireland missing)
EU* fleet profits 2002-2008

* No data available for Spain, Greece, Ireland, Latvia and Portugal
Average wage per FTE in EU Member States, 2008

Source: DCF data call
Other uses of DCF economic data

SGMOS - Sub-group on management objectives and strategies
• Multi annual management plan evaluations and socio-economic impact assessments: Western channel sole, North sea sole and plaice, Northern hake, Southern hake and nephrops, Baltic cod, Celtic sea herring, Rockall haddock

SGBRE – Subgroup on balance between resources and exploitation
• Member States requested to calculate economic and social ‘balance’ indicators

DG MARE
• Uses economic data for a variety of purposes

Other potential uses
• Input output modeling - socio economic impact analyses – bio-economic modeling
• Compliance with the data calls
• Data validation process
• Harmonizing data collection methods
• Harmonizing estimation methods
• Reducing time lags
• Improve forecasting of economic and social impacts
Article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 199/2008:

Member States shall make detailed and aggregated data available to end users to support scientific analyses in three different cases:

a) as a basis for advice to fisheries management, including Regional Advisory councils

b) In the interest of public debate and stakeholder participation in policy development

c) For scientific publication

The first set of data for which these provisions apply are data collected in 2009.

All requests must go to the Member State in first instance.
Summary

• DCF legislation requires systematic collection of economic data on every sector of Member States fishing fleets

• Latest data call has resulted in EU wide dataset of economic data for the years 2002-2008

• AER contains vast majority of economic data collected

• Missing and in some cases poor quality data prevents an overall EU picture

• DCF economic data can and is being used for evaluation and impact analyses

• Legislation enables RAC access to the data