

Fisheries Dependent Information (FDI) data call

Reference metadata

JRC – Data Collection Team

1. Contact

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2. Metadata

Metadata release date: 31 January 2020

3. Statistical presentation

Data description

The data published on this webpage are the result of the 2019 DCF Fisheries Dependent Information (FDI) data call.

FDI variables are provided under the following datasets:

- **Capacity data** at country level of aggregation
- **Landings data** at EU level of aggregation
- **Catches data** at country level of aggregation
- **Effort data** at EU level of aggregation
- **Effort data** at country level of aggregation
- **Spatial landings data** at EU level of aggregation
- **Spatial effort data** at EU level of aggregation

Statistical concepts, definitions and classification system

Fleet segment: a group of vessels with the same length class (using the Length Overall measurement - LOA) and predominant fishing gear during the year, according to the Appendix III of Com Dec. 2010/93/EU.

Length class: vessel length class used for fleet segmentation; length classes are defined according to the Appendix III of Com Dec. 2010/93/EU and Table 5B of Com Dec. 2016/1251/EU.

Gear: fishing gear used for fleet segmentation according to the classification set out in Appendix III of Com Dec. 2010/93/EU.

Sub-region: identifies the fishing area according to FAO areas.

Supra-region: higher aggregation level of FAO fishing areas, classification according to Appendix II of Com Dec. 2010/93/EU and Table 5C of Com Dec. 2016/1251/EU.

Species: species or group of species identified by its common (English) name as defined by FAO *ASFIS nomenclature*.

Dominance Criteria: used to allocate each vessel to a segment based on the number of fishing days used with each gear. If one fishing gear is used by more than the sum of all the other gears used, i.e. a vessel spends more than 50% of its fishing time using that gear the vessel shall be allocated to that segment. In cases where a vessel operates in more than one supra region, Member States shall decide to which supra region the vessel is allocated and report their option in their national programme.

Coverage

Full coverage of Member State fishing activity, either by census or by sampling approach

Statistical unit
<p>Capacity: Fishing vessel in the Community Fishing Fleet Register.</p> <p>Effort: Fishing operation deployed by EU fishing vessels.</p> <p>Landings: Landing operation, at port or sea, including transshipments.</p> <p>Discards: Scientific discards estimates based on National sampling programmes.</p>
Statistical population
<p>Capacity: All fishing vessels registered in the Community Fishing Fleet Register as defined in Commission Regulation 26/2004/EC of 30 December 2003.</p> <p>Effort: Fishing effort exerted by EU fishing vessels.</p> <p>Landings: Total live weight of fish products landed by EU fishing fleet regardless of the nationality of the landing port.</p>
Reference area
The datasets cover the 23 coastal EU Member States
Time coverage
FDI data sets cover the years 2015 to 2018

4. Unit of measure
<p>Capacity: number of vessels, number of trips, metre, age, days at sea, kW, Gross Tonnage (GT)</p> <p>Effort: days at sea, kW days at sea, GT days at sea, fishing days, kW fishing days, GT fishing days, kW hours at sea, GT hours at sea, number of vessels</p> <p>Landings: tonnes and euro</p> <p>Discards: tonnes</p>

5. Reference period
Quarter and year

6. Institutional mandate
Legal acts and other agreements
<p>Legal frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU-MAP (current) Council Regulation (EC) No 2017/1004 of 17 May 2017 on the establishment of a Union framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 (Recast). • DCF (2008-2016) Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 concerning the establishment of a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the common fisheries policy. <p>JRC Mandate Data are submitted by national authorities after an official call is launched by the European Commission requesting Member States to provide aggregated scientific data from their National Data Collection</p>

programmes, as detailed in Commission Decision (EU) 2016/1251 of 12 July (applies until 31 December 2019) and Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2019/910 of 13 March (applies from 1 January 2020) to support scientific advice in EU fisheries.

<http://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/legislation/current/obligations>

7. Confidentiality

Some of the data provided by the Member States are marked as confidential. When the datasets are published at country level of aggregation, the values of the data marked as confidential are replaced by the character 'C'.

8. Release policy

8.1 Release calendar

Due to nature of the data sets, there is no release calendar. Release date depends on the calendar of the relevant STECF working groups. For further information please consult the STECF Calendar at STECF website: <http://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/meetings>

9. Dissemination format

Excel files and spatial files

10. Accessibility of documentation

Documentation on methodology

The methodological framework is described under each MS national programme. Methodological coherence amongst MS is addressed by Regional Coordination Meetings and guidance is provided under its annual reports.

11. Quality management

Quality assurance

Several procedures are in place to assure quality of data transmitted. Checks carried out during the uploading procedure (syntactic checks) and checks carried out by JRC after the uploading procedure. An important part of the quality assurance was carried out by fisheries experts during the STECF Expert Working Group 19-11. Details can be found in the STECF EWG 19-11 report.

Quality assessment

The reliability of the data is highly dependent on the quality of the submissions by the national authorities.

12. Statistical processing

Source data: Member States have disparate approaches towards data collection. Census, either complete or incomplete, and sampling approaches are identified.

Frequency of data collection: trip based collection.

Data collection: the data are collected by the national authorities from the fishing vessels.

Data validation: several cross-checks are performed after data is provided by Member States. The main goal is to identify if data submitted conforms to rational limits and boundaries.