

# GUIDELINES FOR REVIEW OF FISHERIES STATISTICS

## 2001-2003

### **Introduction**

This file contains the guidelines used for the collection and dissemination of statistics for the *Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries: Country Statistics 2001-2003*. It will be noted that some countries do not report some of the statistics.

### **Table 1 - TAC's and Allocations**

This table is self-explanatory. Information deals with stock units of particular species of interest to the national fisheries situation. For European Union countries the data are presented as "net units" (*i.e.* after quota transfers).

### **Table 2 – Government financial transfers**

This table is self-explanatory. However as far as classification is concerned please note that:

#### **Revenue Enhancing Transfers (from Consumers):**

*Market Price Support* — Market price support (MPS) is normally measured as the difference between the border price for a particular product and the domestic price for that product. In the absence of a suitable reference price, the applied tariff rate may be used in estimating MPS.

#### **Revenue Enhancing Transfers (from Government budgets): Direct Payments:**

*Payments based on the level of production or sales.* Examples include withdrawals, payments for the purchase of fishing quotas, payments to compensate for a reduction in TACs.

*Per-vessel payments.* Examples include direct payments per vessel, and payments for the temporary or permanent withdrawal of vessels or vessel licenses.

*Income-based direct payments.* Examples include deferred taxation on fishing income, income tax averaging, income supplement schemes, and payments (including tax concessions) based on income.

*Other direct payments.* Direct payments that do not fall into the above categories

#### **Cost Reducing Transfers**

*Transfers related to productive capital.* Examples include capital grants, interest concessions and subsidies, loan guarantees, and special tax treatment for capital used in fisheries.

*Transfers related to intermediate inputs.* Examples include fuel tax exemptions and rebates; wage subsidies for hired help; bait, ice or water provided at below cost-price; harbor services; insurance subsidies; and interest concessions for operating credit.

*Other cost reducing transfers.* Cost reducing transfers that do not fall into the above categories.

#### **General Services**

Fisheries Infrastructure expenditure.

Fisheries management costs paid by central, regional or local governments. Fisheries research costs paid by central, regional or local governments.

Other general services. Services not covered in the above categories.

### **Tables 3 to 5 - Statistics on landings**

These tables are self-explanatory. The data reported exclude aquaculture.

### **Table 6 - Aquaculture**

This table is self-explanatory. The FAO defines aquaculture as the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance

production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploited by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licences, are the harvest of fisheries.

The data recorded exclude capture fisheries.

### **Table 7 – Fishing fleet**

To maintain consistency with the FAO approach information is presented in length classes, rather than tonnage classes. For each length class capacity in Gross Tonnage (GT) is given.

### **Table 8 - Employment**

In fisheries there are three main categories of employment status (according to FAO<sup>1</sup>):

- *Full-time*: fishers who derive 90% or more of their (earned) livelihood from fishing, or spend at least 90% of their working time in that occupation.
- *Part-time*: fishers who derive between 30% and 89% of their livelihood from fishing, or spend between 30% and 89% of their working time in that occupation.
- *Occasional*: fishers who derive less than 30% of their livelihood from fishing, or spend less than 30% of their working time in that occupation.

### **Table 9 - Recreational Fisheries**

Data are given on number of recreational fishers and their take by main species.

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<sup>1</sup> *Number of Fishers - 1970-1995*, FAO Fisheries Circular No. 929, FAO, Rome 1997.