

**Documentation of statistics for  
Landings in Denmark by region, harbour, unit and type of fish  
2015**

## **1 Introduction**

The purpose of the statistic is to reveal the turnover of fish catches landed in Denmark.

## **2 Statistical presentation**

Landings statistics include all Danish fishing vessels landings. Statistics on landings of fish are prepared by The Danish Agrifish Agency based on reports for trade in fish, crustaceans and molluscs at vessel level, enriched with data from vessels' logs. For reports from vessels, who sell their catch in other EU Member States, reports are received electronically from the Member State. More than 95 pct. of the total value of the landing is received in the form of on-line reports today.

### **2.1 Data description**

It is not allowed for non-commercial fishermen in Denmark to sell their catch. Anyone who is the first to buy (FØRSTE LED I OMSÆTNINGEN), receive or fish, crustaceans and molluscs directly from fishermen to domestic sales, exports including transit, or for processing sales, is obliged to report this to The Danish Agrifish Agency. The same applies to fishermen who sell their own catch directly to consumers, process or export their own catch. All Danish and foreign fishermen's landings in Danish ports and landings from Danish vessels in foreign ports, are recorded as such in The Danish Agrifish Agency's database. The catchregister contains information about species, market categories (state, quality, sorting size, processing mode and use), vessel and fishing waters and landing and buyer, etc. for each batch of fish. This information is the basis for the official fishing statistics.

### **2.2 Classification system**

Divided in: codfish, flatfish, atlantic herring, atlantic mackerel, fish for reduction, crustaceans and molluscs and other fish. Cod Fish include: Alaskan pollock, Tusk, Blue ling, Firtrådet Rockling, Forkbeards, poor cod, whiting, hake, haddock, Lange, Pollack, Saithe, Arctic cod, pout, Silver Cod and Cod. Flatfish include: megrim, Greenland halibut, Atlantic halibut, American plaice, dab, turbot, plaice, lemon sole, witch, Flounder, Brill, tongue and TUNGHVARRE. Industrial species include: Blue whiting, sprat, Havgalt, mackerel, Soldering, grenadier, Sperling and Tobis. Groupings by harbour are divided on the Danish regions, EU member states and third countries Maritime Grouping waters are located in the 4 main waters and other waters. North Sea include Limfjorden, Ringkøbing fjord and Nisum fjord. Kattegat includes Isefjorden. For further description of the waters division, see Danish AgriFish Agency website: <http://agrifish.dk/>

### **2.3 Sector coverage**

The statistics cover the commercial fishing.

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

Groups: The groupings have been made, so they to the greatest extent are comparable to Statistics Denmark's publication "Accounts Statistics for Fisheries".

Catches and quotas: Catches and quotas are always calculated in fish (live weight). However the amount of information in the reports are always measured in the landed weight. The difference between the two concepts is the reduction that occurs when consumption fish are gutted, filleted or otherwise treated and iced on board the vessel before landing. The landed weight is therefore less than the caught (live) weight.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

The landed weight is in kg., live-weight in kg. and value in DKK.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

The landings statistics include all fishing vessel's landings in Denmark

## **2.7 Reference area**

Landing is divided on the Danish regions.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

1996-

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant to this statistic.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Catches and quotas are always calculated in whole fish (live weight). However, the amount of information on the reports are always measured in the landed weight. The difference between the two concepts is the reduction that occurs when the fish is gutted, filleted or otherwise treated and iced on board the vessel before landing. The landed weight is less than the caught weight. From 2009 there are adopted common conversion factors throughout the EU. Previously they could diverge from country to country within the EU.

## **2.11 Reference period**

Calendar year.

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Annual.

### **2.13 Legal acts and other agreements**

Order no. 1175 of December 17th 1999 on the registration and control of information on fish landed and fish imported.

### **2.14 Cost and burden**

Not relevant to this statistic.

### **2.15 Comment**

See topics in the Fisheries and aquaculture structures and production

## **3 Statistical processing**

The database for landing statistics is Danish AgriFish Agency's settlement register.

### **3.1 Source data**

The database for landing statistics is Danish AgriFish Agency's settlement register.

### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Data collection is a running process but is gathered to an annual statistic.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Statistics for landings of fish are elaborated by the Agri- Fish Agency based on sales notes on trade with fish, crustaceans and molluscs in the first hand level of trade.

### **3.4 Data validation**

Data from buyers are matched and validated against the fishermens logbooks. Some tests are made related to prices etc.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

Data are collected from first-hand salesmen. Irregularities are investigated. If errors are found then data has to be resubmitted.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

Not relevant to this statistic.

## **4 Relevance**

Landing data is used to manage fishing and quota reporting of Danish fishing etc.

### **4.1 User Needs**

The Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark, other administrative authorities, the European Commission, the fishing industry organizations, research institutions and the public.

### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

Data are mainly collect for control purposes.

### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

The statistics cover the commercial fishing

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

This statistics covers all landings from Danish fishery vessels. Reporting is mandatory and thus the statistics covers all legally reported first-hand trade with fish. Recreative fishery is not included. There is a close cooperation with fishermen and first-hand buyers in relation to validation of data. Annually campaigns are made regarding applying of rules and reporting valid data.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

This statistics covers all landings from Danish fishery vessels. Reporting is mandatory and thus the statistics covers all legally reported first-hand trade with fish. Recreative fishery is not included. There is a close cooperation with fishermen and first-hand buyers in relation to validation of data. Annually campaigns are made regarding applying of rules and reporting valid data.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant to this statistic.

### **5.3 Non-sampling error**

Not relevant to this statistic.

### **5.4 Quality management**

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

## **5.5 Quality assurance**

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

## **5.6 Quality assessment**

Not relevant to this statistic.

## **5.7 Data revision - policy**

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

## **5.8 Data revision practice**

Not relevant to this statistic.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The statistics are published annually.

### **6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results**

Statistics Denmark's figures are based on a frozen version per April 1st the following year.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

Data are published 1st of April the following year.

## **7 Comparability**

On the calculated level of aggregation, there is no significant data breach.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

Data are used for reporting to Eurostat. International conventions are used where relevant. For example common converting factors are used for the European Union when data on quantities are measured in whole fish.

## **7.2 Comparability over time**

On the calculated level of aggregation, there is no significant data breach.

## **7.3 Coherence - cross domain**

The statistics are based on an inventory per April 1st of the following year.

## **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Not relevant to this statistic.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

Subject pages, Statbank and NYT

### **8.1 Release calendar**

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

### **8.2 Release calendar access**

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

### **8.3 User access**

Statistics are always published at 9:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published. Theme publications etc. may be published at other times of the day. The National Statistician can decide that such publications may be released before their official publication time, e.g. to the media and other stakeholders.

### **8.4 News release**

News from Statistics Denmark (<http://www.dst.dk/en>)

### **8.5 Publications**

A NYT is published each year.

### **8.6 On-line database**

[www.statistikbanken.dk](http://www.statistikbanken.dk) - Business sectors - fisheries and aquaculture - Fishing etc., structure and production

### **8.7 Micro-data access**

Not relevant to this statistic.

### **8.8 Other**

Not relevant to this statistic.

### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

Not relevant to this statistic. Landings statistics include all Danish vessel's landings.

### **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

Not relevant to this statistic.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

Further evidence can be found in Fisheries Statistics Yearbook, which can be downloaded for free at AgriFish Agency's website.

### **8.12 Quality documentation**

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

## **9 Contact**

Administratively The Danish AgriFish Agency is responsible for these statistics.

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

### **9.2 Contact organisation unit**

The Danish Agrifish Agency

### **9.3 Contact name**

Rasmus Anders Nielsen

### **9.4 Contact person function**

Responsible for the statistics



**9.5 Contact mail address**

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

**9.6 Contact email address**

rasnie@naturerhverv.dk

**9.7 Contact phone number**

72 18 59 17

**9.8 Contact fax number**

+45 39 17 39 99