

**Documentation of statistics for
Danish Vessels by Regions, Harbour, Unit and Type of Fish
2016**

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 8:00 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 (<https://www.dst.dk/en>)

8.5 Publications

A NYT is published each year.

8.6 On-line database

<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

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Food Industries. The person responsible is Jeppe Strandgaard Herring, tel.: + 45 3917 3325, e-mail: jhr@dst.dk.

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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