

**Documentation of statistics for
Landings of fish 2017**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistic is to reveal the turnover of fish catches for the Danish fishing vessels and total 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 Fisheries Agency based on reports for trade in fish, crustaceans and molluscs at vessel level, enriched with data from vessels' logs. For reports from Danish 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 Fisheries 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 Fisheries 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 Nissum fjord. Kattegat includes Isefjorden. For further description of the waters division, see Danish Fisheries Agency website: <http://fiskeristyrelsen.dk/english/>

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 "Financial Statistics for fishing."

Catches and quotas: Catches and quotas are always calculated in fish (live weight). However the amounts 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 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 Danish fishing vessels' landings.

2.7 Reference area

Landing is divided on the Danish regions, EU member states and third countries.

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

01-01-2015 - 31-12-2015

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 topic since the [Fisheries and aquaculture structures and production](#).

3 Statistical processing

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

3.1 Source data

The catch register by The Danish Fisheries Agency.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Collecting of data on catches are a running process. Data are compiled to a annual statistics.

3.3 Data collection

Statistics on landings are based on first hand information on trade with fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

3.4 Data validation

Data from buyers of fish are matched and validated towards logbooks of the fishing vessels. Testing is done regarding prices etc.

3.5 Data compilation

Data are reported from first hand buyers of fish. Inconsistencies are investigated. If errors are found, then a new report need to be send in.

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, the Danish Foreign Ministry - Danish Fisheries Agency and other administrative authorities, the European Commission, the fishing industry organizations, research institutions and the public.

4.2 User Satisfaction

Not relevant to this statistic.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The statistics cover the commercial fishing

5 Accuracy and reliability

Overall precision and reliability is high, as reporting to the register is mandatory.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The register shows all legally traded fish.

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

There is a large control on trade with fish. As a consequence the register of landings is assumed to be correct.

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 Bank and Danish Fisheries Agency's website. Statistics Denmark's figures are based on a frozen version per April 1st the following year, while Danish Fisheries Agency's figures are settled on today's administrative data.

6.2 Punctuality

No fixed date for release.

7 Comparability

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

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Not relevant to this statistic.

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.

8.3 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.

8.2 Release calendar access

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

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.Statbank.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 contact person is Jeppe Strandgaard Herring, tel.: + 45 2444 4306, and e-mail: JHR@dst.dk.