



GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR THE AQUACULTURE

Living document

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VARIABLE GROUP	Variable	Definition	PGECON advice	Methodology
INCOME	Gross sales per species	Value of output from aquaculture sold during the year = DCF Turnover	MS should avoid duplication of data collection. What does this mean exactly? If “juveniles” (i.e., fish from hatcheries) are sold to another company they should be accounted. So, if the buying company then sales them at a later stage, the fish shall be counted twice.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtained directly from survey (from enterprise, or producer organisation). 2. Derived from other surveyed variables. Production data collected for EUROSTAT should be used. Calculated as weight of sales multiplied by unit price and summed to observation unit.
	Other income	Other operating income included in company accounts which are excluded from turnover; income coming from other activities than aquaculture, e.g. the licensing of ponds for recreational fishery purposes. Other income, not shown under other headings. Exclude extraordinary and financial incomes. = DCF Other income	More clarification needed on what Commission wants us to collect. Main activity companies/should we exclude other things than aquaculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtained directly from survey “Other income” refers to other operating income included in company accounts which are excluded from turnover; income coming from other activities than aquaculture, e.g. the licensing of ponds for recreational fishery purposes Other income, not shown under other headings. Extraordinary and financial income should be excluded.
PERSONNEL COSTS LABOUR COST	Personnel costs	Personnel costs are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (regular and temporary employees as well as home-workers) in return for work done by the latter during the reference period.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtained directly from survey

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		Personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions. = DCF Wages and Salaries		
	Value of unpaid labour	Unpaid labour = Work that produces goods or services but is unremunerated. = DCF Imputed value of unpaid labour	<p>Still there is a broad range of options to determine the average wage.</p> <p>If the number of unpaid labour is collected, then the imputed wage per FTE would be sufficient to calculate the value of unpaid labour</p>	<p>1. Derived from other surveyed variables</p> <p>FTE method (WS, Naples, 2009), that includes the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimation of paid and unpaid FTE; • definition of an average remuneration per paid FTE (e.g. average wage by fleet segment/company, national average wage, minimum national wage, etc...); • calculation of imputed value of unpaid labour = unpaid FTE * (average remuneration per paid FTE).
ENERGY COSTS	Energy costs	Purchases of all energy products during the reference period should be included in this variable only if they are purchased to be used as fuel. Energy products purchased as a raw material or for resale without transformation should be excluded	The livestock costs should correspond to the variable livestock volume. In the Structural Business Statistics it is included inside 13 11 0 "Total purchases of goods and services".	1. Obtained directly from survey

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REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	Repair and maintenance	The regular maintenance and repair of fixed assets used in production (items not treated as gross capital formation)		1. Obtained directly from survey
OTHER OPERATING COSTS	Other operating costs	Other operating costs should comprise outsourcing costs, property or equipment rental charges, the cost of raw materials and supplies that cannot be held in the inventory and have not been already specified (i.e. water, small items of equipment, administrative supplies, etc.), insurance premiums, studies and research costs, external personnel charges, fees payable to intermediaries and professional expenses, advertising costs, transportation charges, travel expenses, the costs of meetings and receptions, postal charges, bank charges (but not interest on bank loans) and other items of expenditure. On the Structural Business Statistics is included inside 13 11 0 "Total purchases of goods and services".		1. Obtained directly from survey
RAW MATERIAL COSTS	Livestock costs	Costs of livestock during the year.		1. Obtained directly from survey 2. Derived from other surveyed variables Could be derived from number of stock and unit price of seed/juveniles, etc.

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	Feed costs	Costs of feed used for aquaculture production during the year.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtained directly from survey 2. Derived from other surveyed variables <p>Could be derived from feed consumption per unit of production and feed price.</p>
SUBSIDIES	Operating subsidies	<p>Direct payments which general government or the institutions of the European Union make to resident producers. Excluding investment subsidies.</p> <p>= DCF Subsidies</p>	Administrative sources, if available, are more precise and therefore are preferable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtained directly from survey 2. Obtained from administrative sources (e.g. paying Agency, Local authority, grants, etc.) <p>The compilation of data on subsidies is based on the official lists provided by national and regional administrations.</p> <p>These lists should be further elaborate to consider only payments that can be classified as operating subsidies (see definition).</p> <p>Each payment has to be associated with aquaculture enterprise. This link allows to report operating subsidies aquaculture.</p>
	Subsidies on investments New	<p>Direct payments which general government or the institutions of the European Union make to resident producers to finance all or part of the costs of their acquiring assets.</p>	Administrative sources, if available, are more precise and therefore are preferable.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtained directly from survey. 2. Obtained from administrative sources (e.g. paying Agency, Local authority, grants, etc.) <p>Investment subsidies refer to modernization of existing and construction of new facilities (see more in definitions).</p> <p>The compilation of data on subsidies is based on the official lists provided by national and regional administrations.</p> <p>These lists should be further elaborate to consider only payments that can be classified as subsidies on investments (see definition).</p>

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				Each payment has to associated with aquaculture enterprise. This link allows to report operating subsidies by aquaculture segment.
CAPITAL COSTS	Consumption of fixed capital	Decline in value of fixed assets, as a result of normal wear and tear and obsolescence. The estimate of decline in value includes a provision for losses of fixed assets as a result of accidental damage which can be insured against. = DCF Depreciation of capital	It is not clear which is the benefit of switching from "depreciation" to "consumption of fixed capital" - the concepts are somewhat different (see 3.141)	1. Obtained directly from survey Represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage (EC study No. FISH/2005/03).
CAPITAL VALUE	Total value of assets	An economic asset is a store of value representing the benefits accruing to the economic owner by holding or using the entity over a period of time. It is a means of carrying forward value from one accounting period to another. = DCF Total value of assets	Moved under FINANCIAL POSITION	1. Obtained directly from survey
FINANCIAL RESULTS	Financial income	Income from investments and loans forming part of the fixed assets, and other interest receivable. Financial costs, net = Financial expenditures – Financial income		1. Obtained directly from survey Should consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income from participating interests, with a separate indication of that derived from affiliated undertakings. Income from other investments and loans forming part of the fixed assets,

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				<p>with a separate indication of that derived from affiliated undertakings.</p> <p>Other interest receivable and similar income, with a separate indication of that derived from affiliated undertakings.</p>
	Financial expenditures	<p>Interest payable and similar charges.</p> <p>Financial costs, net = Financial expenditures – Financial income</p>		<p>1. Obtained directly from survey</p> <p>Considers the Interest payable and similar charges, with a separate indication of those concerning affiliated undertakings.</p>
INVESTMENTS	<p>Net</p> <p>Investments in tangible assets</p>	<p>Net Investments</p> <p>"Purchase and sale of assets during the year"</p> <p>Gross investment in tangible and intangible goods minus sales of tangible and intangible investment goods.</p>	<p>Gross investments = Purchases minus sales</p> <p>Net should be removed from the variable name to avoid confusion with financial accounting net investments, which refers to investments minus depreciation.</p> <p>Investments here should not include depreciation</p> <p>Tangible goods defined in SBS 15 11 0 and intangible goods defined in SBS 15 42 0 and SBS 15 44 1, tangible investment goods defined in 15 210.</p>	<p>1. Obtained directly from survey</p> <p>"Purchase and sale of assets during the year"</p> <p>Investment during the reference period in all tangible goods. Included are new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties, acquired under a financial lease contract (i.e. the right to use a durable good in exchange for rental payments over a predetermined and protracted term) or produced for own use (i.e. Capitalised production of tangible capital goods), having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land. The threshold for the useful life of a good that can be capitalised may be increased according to company accounting practices where these practices require a greater expected useful life than the 1 year threshold indicated above.</p>

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				<p>All investments are valued prior to (i.e. gross of) value adjustments, and before the deduction of income from disposals.</p> <p>Purchased goods are valued at purchase price, i.e. transport and installation charges, fees, taxes and other costs of ownership transfer are included. The value of goods acquired via financial lease corresponds to the market value of the good if it had been purchased in the year of acquisition only. This value is in principle known in the contract or can be estimated by summing-up the part of the instalments that cover the capital reimbursement. The part of instalments corresponding to the interest payments are to be excluded. Own produced tangible goods are valued at production cost. Goods acquired through restructuration (such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, split-off) are excluded. Purchases of small tools which are not capitalised are included under current expenditure.</p> <p>Sales of tangible goods includes the value of existing tangible capital goods, sold to third parties. Sales of tangible capital goods are valued at the price actually received (excluding VAT), and not at book value, after deducting any costs of ownership transfer incurred by the seller. Value adjustments and disposals other than by sale are excluded</p>

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DEBT FINANCIAL POSITION	Gross Debt	Amount of money borrowed to be used to finance activities of the aquaculture enterprise.		Obtained directly from survey
	Total assets	An economic asset is a store of value representing the benefits accruing to the economic owner by holding or using the entity over a period of time. It is a means of carrying forward value from one accounting period to another. = DCF Total value of assets		Obtained directly from survey
RAW MATERIAL WEIGHT	Livestock used	Weight of purchased livestock that is meant for production, includes purchase of breeding stocks. Livestock refers to all fish and aquatic species kept or reared in captivity mainly for aqua cultural purposes. = DCF Raw material volume: Livestock	Unclear whether this variable should include only the livestock purchased during the year. Suggestion to amend variable name to: Livestock purchased	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obtained directly from survey Derived from other surveyed variables Could be derived from total production weight/numbers and estimates of mortalities.
	Fish Feed used	Quantities of feed used for fish and other aquatic species for aquaculture production. = DCF Raw material volume: Feed		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obtained directly from survey Derived from other surveyed variables Could be derived from technical guides and total livestock number.
Weight of sales per species		Volume of output from aquaculture sold during the year, including production from hatcheries and nurseries offered for sale = DCF Total sales volume		

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EMPLOYMENT	Number of persons employed Paid labour	Total number of persons who have worked in the enterprise, irrespective of the total number of hours. Total employees = Persons employed + unpaid labour	Propose to rename to Paid persons employed or Paid labour (as in Fleet)	1. Obtained directly from survey
	Unpaid labour (Number)	Number of persons who have worked for the enterprise that have not received compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. Total employees = Persons employed + unpaid labour		1. Obtained directly from survey 2. Derived from other surveyed variables
	Persons employed (FTE)	Unit expressing the number of employees into full-time workers (usually defined in the national law) (definti Fleet) Total FTE = Persons employed (FTE) + unpaid labour (FTE)		1. Derived from other surveyed variables FTE national should be calculated using a threshold defined according to the features of the sector in each MSs (i.e., FTE national) If the annual working hours per employee exceed the reference level, the FTE equals 1 per employee. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if annual working hours > national threshold, then FTE national = 1 If not, the FTE equals the ratio between the hours worked and the reference level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if annual working hours < national threshold, then FTE national = $\frac{\text{annual working hou}}{\text{national threshold}}$

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	Unpaid labour (FTE)	Number of persons who have worked for the enterprise that have not received compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind.		<p>1. Obtained directly from survey</p> <p>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</p> <p>FTE = Persons employed (FTE) + unpaid labour (FTE)</p>
	Number of hours worked by employees and unpaid workers New	The aggregate number of hours worked (by total employees) during the reference period.		<p>1. Obtained directly from survey</p> <p>2. Derived from other surveyed variables</p> <p>Could be estimated from days/weeks/months worked, or other variables</p>
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES	Number of enterprises (by category on the number of persons employed)	<p>Number of aquaculture enterprises in each size category (in terms of number of persons employed).</p> <p>Number of enterprises (by category on the number of persons employed)</p>	<p>Variables should be renamed: "Number of enterprises by size category"</p> <p>Suggested categories: ≤5; 6-10 and >10 FTE</p>	<p>1. Obtained directly from Business Register or</p> <p>2. Derived from other Administrative sources (license list if exists)</p>