

Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards



COORDINATING WORKING PARTY ON FISHERY STATISTICS

**Handbook
of
Fishery Statistical Standards**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME, 2004**

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PREFACE

The eleventh Session of the Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics (CWP), conscious of the fact that source and reference documents related to the concepts and definitions used in fishery statistics are widely dispersed and not always readily available, proposed in 1982 that a "**Handbook of Fishery Statistics**" should be brought together.

The first edition (in English) in 1990, based on a draft prepared by L.P.D.Gertenbach, shortly before he retired after many years as FAO's Senior Fishery Statistician, and as Secretary of the CWP, was extensively developed, edited, restructured and completed by M.A.Robinson (Senior Fishery Statistician, FAO) and David G. Cross (Administrator, Fishery Statistics, Eurostat). In finalising the first edition, additional material was submitted by the secretariats of the CWP Member Agencies (CCAMLR, EUROSTAT, FAO, ICCAT, ICSEAF, ICES, NAFO and OECD). Spanish and French editions of the **Handbook** followed in 1993 and 1994 respectively.

The content of the present publication, renamed "**CWP Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards**", is largely based on the 1990 edition but in addition to extensive revisions concerning CWP memberships, and relevant modifications to commissions' statistical work, has been expanded to cover descriptions of the existing major fishing areas in the Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Antarctic Oceans, and presents also eight new Sections on fishery related subjects. The **CWP Handbook** now covers all the intended range of fishery statistical concepts, definitions and classifications.

The work involved in the expansion, revision and updating of the present edition was carried out by Fiorenza de Luca (formerly Fishery Statistician, FAO) under the guidance of Adele Crispoldi (Senior Fishery Statistician, FAO).

Denis Berthier (Consultant, FAO) was responsible for the elaboration and presentation of maps.

An html version, developed by Aureliano Gentile (Consultant, FAO), is available at:

http://www.fao.org/figis/servlet/static?dom=root&xml=ontology/cwp/index.xml&xp_banner=fi

The "**CWP Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards**" is considered up-to-date as of its publication date of 30 November 2004. At this date the content of the html version (June 2004) is not entirely parallel to that of this publication.

NOTE TO USERS

In conceiving the **Handbook of Fishery Statistics** the CWP intended that it should cover the concepts, definitions and related matters as applied to fishery statistics of the Atlantic Ocean by the CWP Member Agencies. Presently this **Handbook** has been extended to cover all fishery matters related to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Antarctic and all adjacent waters, therefore, covering global information related and used by other fishery agencies and CWP Member Agencies in the Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Antarctic Oceans. Many of these principles are applied in a wider context but the user is advised to check the validity of such applications.

The **Handbook** was developed to indicate the principles applied by the international agencies. There has been no attempt to include details of national systems, many of which, having been developed for specific national purposes, differ from those used internationally. Authorities considering introducing or revising national statistical systems are requested to ensure that the system developed incorporates a high degree of compatibility with the international standards here described.

In its efforts to develop useful and practical systems, the CWP is consistently keeping these standards under review and welcomes the comments of the national authorities on the application of these international standards at the national level. Comments should be addressed to:

Senior Fishery Statistician
Fishery Information Data and Statistics Unit
FAO Fisheries Department
00153 Rome - Italy
Fax : +39 06 5705 2476
http://www.fao.org/fi/default_all.asp

FAO. Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics.
Handbook of fishery statistical standards.
Rome, FAO. 2004. 260p.

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A. THE CWP - COORDINATING WORKING PARTY ON FISHERY STATISTICS

History

An Expert Meeting on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area was organised by FAO and co-sponsored by ICES and ICNAF in Edinburgh (Scotland) on 22-29 September 1959 and was attended by 71 participants from 14 countries and 6 inter-governmental agencies. The Expert Group undertook reviews of the requirements of users of fishery statistics and of existing discrepancies in the standards used by FAO, ICES and ICNAF. More importantly it initiated the joint task of these agencies by proposing and encouraging, for a large variety of sectors within the overall fields of national, regional and global fishery statistics, harmonisation in the following important sectors of work in fishery statistics:

- concepts and their definitions,
- classification of craft, gear, species, areas, etc.,
- methods (including harmonised questionnaires),
- simplification of reporting procedures.

The Expert Meeting concluded its report (published in 1962 as *FAO Fisheries Report* no 3) as follows:

(i) The Meeting invites the Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland and the United Kingdom; and ICES, ICNAF and FAO to appoint one expert each to form a continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area with the power to co-opt additional members to help them in their task.

(ii) The Working Party should keep under continuous review the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Meetings; consult with the officers of governments and of international organisations with respect to difficulties encountered and, keeping in mind the actual state of fishery statistical services in the different countries, make suggestions for further national and international action in its field to governments and international organisations as appropriate.

(iii) The Meeting requests the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to arrange for its Fisheries Division to function as Secretariat for the meetings of this Working Party.

The Tenth Session of the FAO Conference (Rome, 31 October - 20 November 1959) approved this recommendation and established the Working Party by Resolution 23/59 under Article VI-2 of the Organization's Constitution. Subsequently ICES and ICNAF agreed to participate and support the CWP, as the Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area came to be known. The Governments of

Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland and the United Kingdom also agreed to provide experts to participate in the CWP.

Since that time the CWP has performed its appointed tasks, and in 1969, underwent an expansion to include a number of other international agencies and to cover the whole of the Atlantic Ocean. While maintaining the acronym "CWP" it changed its name to the "Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics". In 1995 the CWP further changed its title to "Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics" due to the extension of the CWP work to a global scale.

The Statutes of the CWP were amended and approved by the FAO Council at its Hundred and Eighth Session in June 1995.

The new statutes for the CWP were designed to provide a sound basis for the Working Party to meet the challenges resulting from the enhanced role of regional fishery organizations in relation to statistics following the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and to facilitate the participation of other agencies with a remit for fisheries statistics outside the Atlantic.

Sessions

Currently the CWP holds formal sessions at two years intervals, these sessions being attended by the representatives of the secretariats of the member agencies and of the statistical reporting offices of member countries of these agencies. This national representation is co-ordinated by the agencies to give as broad as possible a spectrum of national statistical systems and experiences. The sessions of the CWP and references to the reports of these sessions are shown at the end of this section.

The CWP member agencies now cooperate closely and, in recent years, have organised intersessional meetings, known as Ad hoc Inter-Agency Consultations of representatives of the secretariats. These meetings have had the function of reviewing progress since the last full CWP session and to identify topics for consideration by the CWP at its next full session. A list of CWP Sessions is presented on page 8.

Objectives

The CWP supported by the participating organizations has served since 1960 as the premier international and inter-organization forum for agreeing common definitions, classifications and standards for the collection of fishery statistics. It has developed common procedures for statistics collation which have streamlined the collation process and reduced the burden on national fisheries statistical offices. It has provided technical advice on fishery statistical matters to participating organizations and has facilitated the publication of methodological and reference documents. In the process it has shaped the statistical programmes of all participating organizations to some

extent, and those of FAO in particular, while leaving organizations with complete autonomy in their area of responsibility.

The objectives of the CWP are to: (a) keep under continuous review the requirements for fishery statistics (including aquaculture) for the purposes of research, policy-making and management, taking into account *inter alia* their purpose, usefulness, cost, burden in collection and collation, timeliness, quality, confidentiality needs and regional differences; (b) agree standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies for the collection and collation of fishery statistics; and (c) make proposals and recommendations for action in relation to the collection, collation and dissemination of fishery statistics, recognizing the need to coordinate activities so as to avoid duplication.

Area of competence

Since 1995 the CWP Area of competence has no geographical limitations and covers the requirements for fishery statistics of all fisheries including aquaculture.

A list of CWP member agencies is provided on page 4.

Publication

FAO Fisheries Circular No. 903: "The Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics: Its Origin, Role and Structure". Rome, December 1995.

CWP MEMBER AGENCIES

CCAMLR

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

P.O. Box 213
Hobart, Tasmania 7002
Australia

Tel: +613 6231 0366
Fax: +613 6234 9965
E-mail: david@ccamlr.org
<http://www.ccamlr.org/>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: David Agnew (Data Manager)

CCSBT

Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

P.O. Box 37
Deakin West, ACT 2600
Australia

Tel: +612 6282 8396
Fax: +612 6282 8407
E-mail: kennedy@ccsbt.org.au
<http://www.ccsbt.org>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Robert Kennedy (Database Manager)

CPPS

Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur

Av. Coruña No. 31-83 y Whympers
P.O. Box 17-21-720, Quito
Ecuador

Tel: +5932 234331/5/6
Fax: +593 2234374
E-mail: cpps@ecuanex.net.ec
<http://www.cpps-int.org>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: (Secretario Científico)

EUROSTAT

Directorate for Agriculture, Environment & Energy Statistics

Bâtiment Jean Monnet
BP 1907, Luxembourg
Grand-Duchy

Tel: +352 4301 37249
Fax: +352 4301 37318
E-mail: estat_fisheries@cec.eu.int
<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: David G. Cross (Deputy Secretary of the CWP)

IATTC

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

8604 La Jolla Shores Drive
La Jolla, CA 92037-1508
USA

Tel: +1 858 546 7033
Fax: +1 858 546 7133
E-mail: mhinton@iattc.org
<http://www.iattc.org/>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Dr. M. G. Hinton (Senior Scientist)

ICCAT

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

Corazón de María n.8, 6th Fl.
Madrid, 28002
Spain

Tel: +34 91 4165600
Fax: 34 91 4152612
E-mail: papa.kebe@iccat.es
<http://www.iccat.es/>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Papa Kebe (System Analyst)

ICES

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

H.C. Andersens Boulevard 44-46
Copenhagen V
Denmark

Tel: +45 3338 6700
Fax: +45 33934215
E-mail: hans@ices.dk
<http://www.ices.dk/>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Hans Lassen (Head of Advisory Programme)

IOTC

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

Fishing Port Victoria
PO Box 1101, Mahé
Seychelles

Tel: +248 225494
Fax: +248224364
E-mail: iotcsecr@seychelles.net
<http://www.iotc.org>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Alejandro Anganuzzi (Secretary)

IWC

International Whaling Commission

The Red House, Station Road
Histon, Cambridge, CB4 4NP
UK

Tel: +441223 233971
Fax: +441223 323876
E-mail: 106174.3303@compuserve.com
<http://www.iwcoffice.org/>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Allison Cherry

NAFO

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization

2 Morris Drive P.O. Box 638
Dartmouth, N.S., B2Y 3Y9
Canada

Tel: +1 902 468 5590
Fax: +1 902 468 5538
E-mail: info@nafo.ca
<http://www.nafo.ca>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Tissa Amaratunga (Assistant Executive Secretary)

NASCO

North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization

11, Rutland Square
Edinburgh, EH1 2AS
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 131 228 2551
Fax: +44 131 228 4384
E-mail: hq@nasco.int
<http://www.nasco.int>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Malcolm Windsor (Secretary)

OECD

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

2 André Pascal
Paris, 75775, Cedex 16
France

Tel: +33 1 4524 9560
Fax: +33 1 4430 6121
E-mail: Carl-Christian.SCHMIDT@oecd.org
<http://www.oecd.org/>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Carl-Christian Schmidt (Head, Fisheries Division)

SEAFDEC

Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre

PO Box 1046
Kasetsart Post Office
Bangkok, 10903
Thailand

Tel: +662 940 6326 to 29
Fax: +662 940 6336
E-mail: pouch@seafdec.org
<http://www.seafdec.org>

Officer responsible for Fishery Statistics: Wongsanga Pouchamarn (Policy and Programme Coordinator)

SPC

Secretariat of the Pacific Community

P.O. Box D5
Noumea Cedex, 98848
New Caledonia

Tel: +687 262000
Fax: +687 263818
E-mail: timl@spc.org.nc
<http://www.spc.int>

Officer responsible for fishery statistics: Tim Lawson (Ocean Fisheries Programme)

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, 100
Italy

Tel: +39 06 57051
Fax: +39 06 5705 2476
E-mail: FIDI-Inquiries@fao.org
<http://www.fao.org/>

Officer responsible for Fishery Statistics: Senior Fishery Statistician

SESSIONS OF THE CWP

CWP Sessions: Dates, Places & Reports

*CWP - Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics
in the North Atlantic Area*

Session	Date	Place	FAO Fisheries Report No.
1	25-26 May 1960	Bergen, Norway	a/
2	6-8 June 1961	Washington DC, USA	b/
3	18-21 March 1963	Rome, Italy	7
4	9-12 March 1965	Rome, Italy	21
5	10-14 April 1967	Aberdeen, Scotland	45

a/ Annex J of FAO Fisheries Report No.3

b/ Annex K of FAO Fisheries Report No.3

CWP - Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics

Session	Date	Place	FAO Fisheries Report No.
6	3-7 February 1969	Copenhagen, Denmark	70
7	10-16 November 1971	Rome, Italy	121
8	12-20 September 1974	Paris, France	156
9	17-23 August 1977	Dartmouth, Canada	197
10	22-29 July 1980	Madrid, Spain	242
11	21-28 July 1982	Luxembourg, Grand Duchy	274
12	25 July – 1 August 1984	Copenhagen, Denmark	316
13	11-18 February 1987	Rome, Italy	379
14	5-9 February 1990	Paris, France	429
15	8-14 July 1992	Dartmouth, Canada	473
16	20-25 March 1995	Madrid, Spain	521

CWP – Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics

Session	Date	Place	FAO Fisheries Report No.
17	3-7 March 1997	Hobart, Tasmania	555
18	6-9 July 1999	Luxembourg, Grand Duchy	608
19	10-13 July 2001	Nouméa, New Caledonia	656
20	21-24 February 2003	Victoria, Seychelles	709
21	1-4 March 2005	Copenhagen, Denmark	

B. CATCH AND LANDINGS

The concept "NOMINAL CATCHES" refers to the landings converted to a live weight basis. In fact it is often referred to as the "Live weight equivalent of the landings" or shortened to the "Live weight". In national publications the same concept is also given the name "Landings on a round, fresh basis", "Landings on a round, whole basis" or "Landings on an ex-water basis".

The concept "LANDED WEIGHT" refers to the mass (weight) of a product at the time of landing, regardless of the state in which is landed, e.g. the fish may be whole, or gutted or filleted. Consequently this unit is of limited use for further analysis except where it is known that the product is very homogenous in nature. Where more detailed analysis of the data is required the landed weight is generally converted to a more meaningful measure, the most frequently used being the "Nominal catch" (see Section I. "Conversion factors from landed to nominal weight").

The concept "PRODUCT WEIGHT" suffers from similar disadvantages being simply the weight of a product at the time of weighing. Thus it does not describe the presentation of the product and, unless it is known that the product is homogenous in form, further analysis has to proceed with caution.

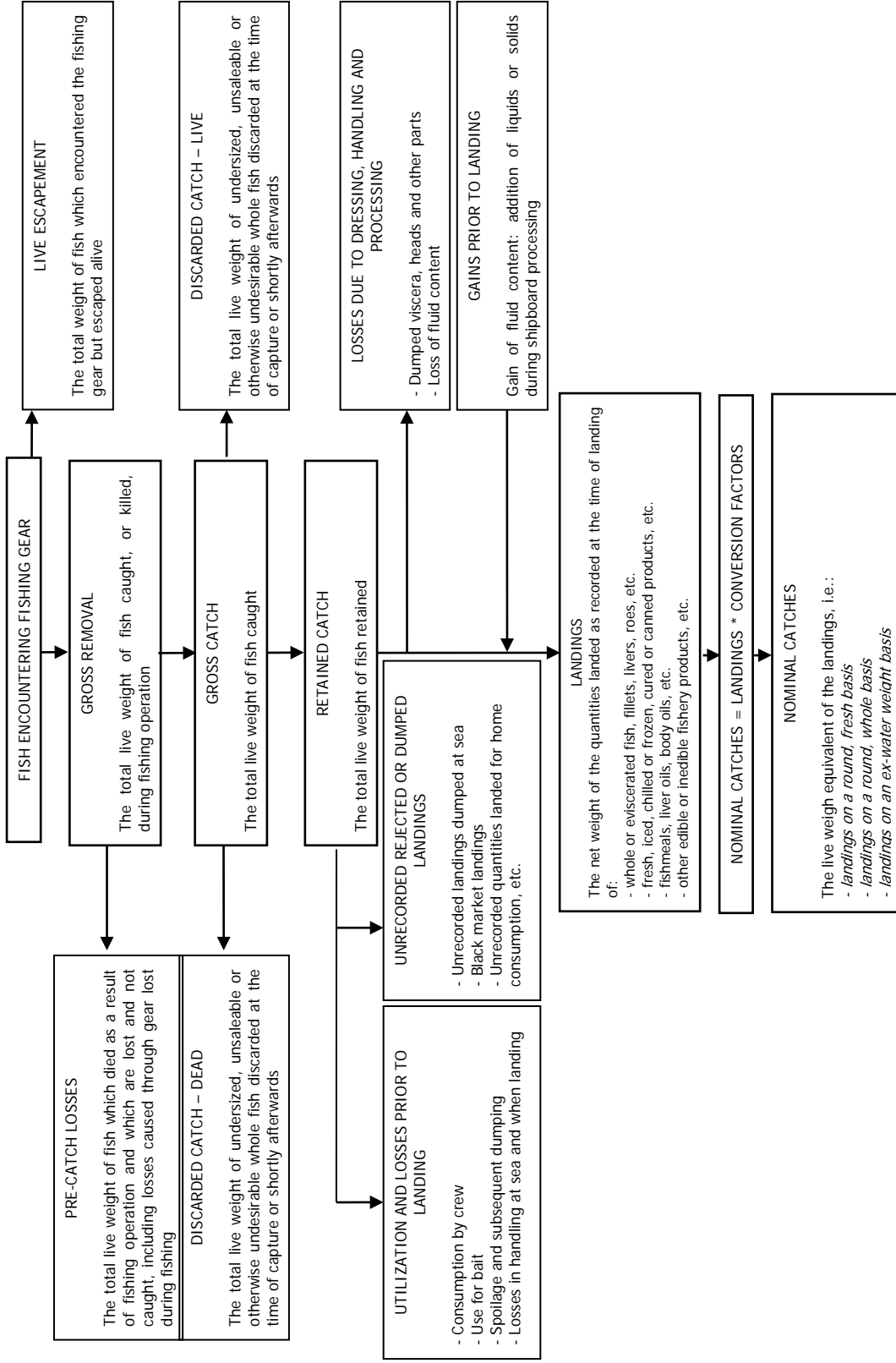
Although the NOMINAL CATCH is, at first sight, the preferred unit it does suffer from one disadvantage, namely, that it is seldom obtained as a direct measure. This is because it would usually have to be made on board a fishing vessel where the practical difficulties associated with the working conditions render it impossible. Thus it has to be derived and this is usually done by applying a conversion factor (see Section I) to the landed weight.

Care should be taken when referring to the NOMINAL CATCH (the live weight equivalent of the landings) as the CATCH, since in many situations the initial catch (the GROSS CATCH) has been reduced by a number of factors. These factors are best illustrated by reference to the following diagrammatic presentation.

Note:

Many national statistical publications do not use the terms "catch" and "landings" with the precise meanings described in this section. In such publications "catches" may refer to the "landings" and be expressed on a landed weight basis. However, only when the primary production (used in the economic and not the biological sense) is landed whole it is correct to refer to such quantities as "catches".

CATCH CONCEPTS: DIAGRAMMATIC PRESENTATION



C. NATIONALITY

In 1954 the United Nations Statistical Commission decided that fish catches should be assigned to the country of the flag flown by the fishing vessel. This concept was adopted by CWP (and hence its member agencies) and, as a result, any change in this concept would have serious adverse effects on the continuity of catch data. It should be noted that "flag country" generally refers to the country in which the vessel (which may be small and not physically flying a flag) is registered.

However, in recent years national authorities and international agencies have been experiencing difficulties in certain circumstances in assigning a nationality to catches. At each of its sessions since the Ninth (Dartmouth, Canada, August 1977), the CWP has reviewed the concept of the "flag state" and has identified a number of situations (not exclusive) in which difficulties in assigning a nationality might exist:

- (a) when a fishing vessel of the flag country transfers, either at sea or in port, the catch, or part of it, to another vessel of a different flag;
- (b) when a fishing vessel unloads its catch, or part of it, in a foreign port;
- (c) when a vessel flies a flag of convenience, i.e. the country in which the vessel is registered is not the country of the nationality of its owner, or that of the enterprise operating the vessel;
- (d) when there is a joint venture, that is, the vessel fishes under a formal contract or agreement between two countries or people, or enterprises of two or more nationalities. Such a situation may also involve cases (a) and/or (b) above.

The CWP is of the opinion that, although there are some difficulties, the flag of the fishing vessel is the best available criterion for the assignment of nationality to catch and landings data and it should continue to be so in the foreseeable future, in order to avoid disruption of data continuity.

As a result of its deliberations, the CWP has revised the wording of its recommendations on nationality, maintaining the principle of the flag country, but elaborating on the recommended procedures to cover the situations arising from cases (a) to (d) above. The concept now reads:

- that the flag of the vessel performing the essential part of the fishing operation catching the fish, should be considered the paramount indication of the nationality assigned to the catch data, and that indication over-ridden only when one of the following arrangements between a foreign flag vessel and the host country exists:
 - a) the vessel is chartered by the host country to augment its fishing fleet; or

- b) the vessel fishes for the country by joint venture contracts or similar agreements (as opposed to the *ad-hoc* practice of a vessel selling catches to a foreign vessel or landing catches at a foreign port) and the operation of such vessel is an integral part of the economy of the host country;
- that when governments negotiate joint ventures or other contracts in which vessels of one country land their catches at ports of another country, and one of the above-mentioned criteria is applicable, the assignment of nationality to such catches and landings data should be specified in the agreement.

Publication

Edeson, W.R. Legal aspects of the collection of fisheries data.
FAO Fisheries Circular No.953. Rome, December 1999.

D. COUNTRIES OR AREAS

All countries or areas have official and formal designations. These are often very long and not suitable for use in statistical databases and publications, and particularly in tabulations and graphs. These designations are therefore often simplified.

For example:

United Kingdom (or *UK*) refers to The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Comoros refers to The Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in publications are used simply for practical reasons, and are usually accompanied by a note that they do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the publishing agency concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Certain other terms used in statistical publications (for example, "developed" and "developing" economies) are based on standard UN definitions in this respect, and frequently bear relationship to the stage of economic development, and no relationship to the level of catch of the country concerned. The same applies to the now widely-used term "low-income food-deficit country" - LIFDC. The LIFDC classification is established by the World Bank as low-income in terms of Gross National Product (GNP) *per caput*, and by FAO as having a trade deficit for food in terms of calorie content.

Alpha and Digital Codes

In many tables, country or area entities are identified by alpha (or alphabetic) codes and this practice is frequently used in multilingual tables where the use of formal names, or even their common abbreviations is impossible because of space considerations. Such alpha and numeric codes have been developed by the UN Statistical Office, FAO, ILO, EU, ISO, etc. In the two annexes to this section the codes more commonly used in fishery statistics are presented. These Annexes include:

- a) FAO multilingual country or area code (maximum 12 characters) used for fishery statistical purposes.
- b) ISO 3-alpha country or area code (International Organization for Standardization).

- c) ISO 2-alpha country or area code (International Organization for Standardization). ISO codes relate to geographical entities (See reference below).
- d) UN 3-digit country or area code. (See reference below).
- e) Country or area names in English (maximum 24 characters)
- f) Country or area names in French (maximum 24 characters)
- g) Country or area names in Spanish (maximum 24 characters)

Some countries or areas are further presented under territorial or other components, for example:

- 1) Continents
- 2) Economic class
- 3) Regions and subregions

Publications

ISO. "Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions". International Standards ISO 3166-1; 1997 (E/F); International Organization for Standardization. Geneva, 1997.

UN. "Standard country or area codes for statistical use." Statistical Papers, Series M, No.49/Rev.4; United Nations, New York, 1999.

ANNEX D.I
LIST OF COUNTRIES OR AREAS BY MULTILINGUAL NAME

Multilingual Name	ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
Afghanistan	AF	004	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afganistán
Albania	AL	008	Albania	Albanie	Albania
Algeria	DZ	012	Algeria	Algérie	Argelia
Amer Samoa	AS	016	American Samoa	Samoa américaines	Samoa Americana
Andorra	AD	020	Andorra	Andorre	Andorra
Angola	AO	024	Angola	Angola	Angola
Anguilla	AI	660	Anguilla	Anguilla	Anguila
Antigua Barb	AG	028	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua-et-Barbuda	Antigua y Barbuda
Argentina	AR	032	Argentina	Argentine	Argentina
Armenia	AM	051	Armenia	Arménie	Armenia
Aruba	AW	533	Aruba	Aruba	Aruba
Australia	AU	036	Australia	Australie	Australia
Austria	AT	040	Austria	Autriche	Austria
Azerbaijan	AZ	031	Azerbaijan	Azerbaïdjan	Azerbaiyán
Bahamas	BS	044	Bahamas	Bahamas	Bahamas
Bahrain	BH	048	Bahrain	Bahreïn	Bahreïn
Bangladesh	BD	050	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh
Barbados	BB	052	Barbados	Barbade	Barbados
Belarus	BY	112	Belarus	Bélarus	Belarús
Belgium	BE	056	Belgium	Belgique	Bélgica
Belize	BZ	084	Belize	Belize	Belice
Benin	BJ	204	Benin	Bénin	Benin
Bermuda	BM	060	Bermuda	Bermudes	Bermudas
Bhutan	BT	064	Bhutan	Bhoutan	Bhután
Bolivia	BO	068	Bolivia	Bolivie	Bolivia
Bosnia Herzg	BA	070	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnie-Herzégovine	Bosnia y Herzegovina
Botswana	BW	072	Botswana	Botswana	Botswana
Bouvet Is	BV	074	Bouvet Island	Ile Bouvet	Isla Bouvet
Brazil	BR	076	Brazil	Brésil	Brasil
Br Ind Oc Tr	IO	086	British Indian Ocean Ter	Terr. brit. océan Indien	Ter. brit. océano Indico
Br Virgin Is	VG	092	British Virgin Islands	Iles Vierges britanniq.	Islas Vírgenes Britán.
Brunei Darsm	BN	096	Brunei Darussalam	Brunéi Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria	BG	100	Bulgaria	Bulgarie	Bulgaria
Burkina Faso	BF	854	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Burundi	BI	108	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi
Cambodia	KH	116	Cambodia	Cambodge	Camboya
Cameroon	CM	120	Cameroon	Cameroun	Camerún
Canada	CA	124	Canada	Canada	Canadá
Cape Verde	CV	132	Cape Verde	Cap-Vert	Cabo Verde
Cayman Is	KY	136	Cayman Islands	Iles Caïmanes	Islas Caimán
Cent Afr Rep	CF	140	Central African Republic	Rép. Centrafricaine	República Centroafricana
Chad	TD	148	Chad	Tchad	Chad
Channel Is		830	Channel Islands	Iles Anglo-Normandes	Islas Anglonormandas
Chile	CL	152	Chile	Chili	Chile
China	CN	156	China	Chine	China
China,H.Kong	HK	344	China, Hong Kong SAR	Chine, RAS de Hong-Kong	China, RAE de Hong Kong
China, Macao	MO	446	China, Macao SAR	Chine, RAS de Macao	China, RAE de Macao

Multilingual Name	ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
China,Taiwan	TW	158	Taiwan Province of China	Prov. chinoise de Taiwan	Prov. china de Taiwán
Christmas Is	CX	162	Christmas Island	Ile Christmas	Isla Christmas
Cocos Is	CC	166	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Iles des Cocos (Keeling)	Islas Cocos (Keeling)
Colombia	CO	170	Colombia	Colombie	Colombia
Comoros	KM	174	Comoros	Comores	Comoras
Congo Dem R	CD	180	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Rép. dém. du Congo	Rep. Dem. del Congo
Congo Rep	CG	178	Congo, Republic of	République du Congo	República del Congo
Cook Is	CK	184	Cook Islands	Iles Cook	Islas Cook
Costa Rica	CR	188	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire	CI	384	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia	HR	191	Croatia	Croatie	Croacia
Cuba	CU	192	Cuba	Cuba	Cuba
Cyprus	CY	196	Cyprus	Chypre	Chipre
Czech Rep	CZ	203	Czech Republic	République tchèque	República Checa
Denmark	DK	208	Denmark	Danemark	Dinamarca
Djibouti	DJ	262	Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti
Dominica	DM	212	Dominica	Dominique	Dominica
Dominican Rp	DO	214	Dominican Republic	République dominicaine	República Dominicana
Ecuador	EC	218	Ecuador	Equateur	Ecuador
Egypt	EG	818	Egypt	Egypte	Egipto
El Salvador	SV	222	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
Eq Guinea	GQ	226	Equatorial Guinea	Guinée équatoriale	Guinea Ecuatorial
Eritrea	ER	232	Eritrea	Erythrée	Eritrea
Estonia	EE	233	Estonia	Estonie	Estonia
Ethiopia	ET	231	Ethiopia	Ethiopie	Etiopia
Faeroe Is	FO	234	Faeroe Islands	Iles Féroé	Islas Feroe
Falkland Is	FK	238	Falkland Is.(Malvinas)	Iles Falkland(Malvinas)	Islas Malvinas(Falkland)
Fiji Islands	FJ	242	Fiji Islands	Iles Fidji	Islas Fiji
Finland	FI	246	Finland	Finlande	Finlandia
France	FR	250	France	France	Francia
Fr Guiana	GF	254	French Guiana	Guyane française	Guayana Francesa
Fr Polynesia	PF	258	French Polynesia	Polynésie française	Polinesia Francesa
Fr South Tr	TF	260	French Southern Terr	Terres australes fr.	Tierras Australes Fr.
Gabon	GA	266	Gabon	Gabon	Gabón
Gambia	GM	270	Gambia	Gambie	Gambia
Georgia	GE	268	Georgia	Géorgie	Georgia
Germany	DE	276	Germany	Allemagne	Alemania
Ghana	GH	288	Ghana	Ghana	Ghana
Gibraltar	GI	292	Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Greece	GR	300	Greece	Grèce	Grecia
Greenland	GL	304	Greenland	Groenland	Groenlandia
Grenada	GD	308	Grenada	Grenade	Granada
Guadeloupe	GP	312	Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe	Guadalupe
Guam	GU	316	Guam	Guam	Guam
Guatemala	GT	320	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala
Guinea	GN	324	Guinea	Guinée	Guinea
GuineaBissau	GW	624	Guinea-Bissau	Guinée-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
Guyana	GY	328	Guyana	Guyana	Guyana
Haiti	HT	332	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti
Heard Is	HM	334	Heard and McDonald Is.	Iles Heard et McDonald	Islas Heard y McDonald
Holy See	VA	336	Holy See	Saint-Siège	Santa Sede

Multilingual Name	ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
Honduras	HN	340	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras
Hungary	HU	348	Hungary	Hongrie	Hungría
Iceland	IS	352	Iceland	Islande	Islandia
India	IN	356	India	Inde	India
Indonesia	ID	360	Indonesia	Indonésie	Indonesia
Iran	IR	364	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	Iran (Rép. islamique d')	Irán (Rep. Islámica del)
Iraq	IQ	368	Iraq	Iraq	Iraq
Ireland	IE	372	Ireland	Irlande	Irlanda
Isle of Man	IM	833	Isle of Man	Ile de Man	Isla de Man
Israel	IL	376	Israel	Israël	Israel
Italy	IT	380	Italy	Italie	Italia
Jamaica	JM	388	Jamaica	Jamaïque	Jamaica
Japan	JP	392	Japan	Japon	Japón
Jordan	JO	400	Jordan	Jordanie	Jordania
Kazakhstan	KZ	398	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Kazajstán
Kenya	KE	404	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya
Kiribati	KI	296	Kiribati	Kiribati	Kiribati
Korea D P Rp	KP	408	Korea, Dem. People's Rep	Rép. pop. dém. de Corée	Rep. Pop. Dem. de Corea
Korea Rep	KR	410	Korea, Republic of	République de Corée	República de Corea
Kuwait	KW	414	Kuwait	Koweït	Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan	KG	417	Kyrgyzstan	Kirghizistan	Kirguistán
Laos	LA	418	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Rép. dém. pop. lao	Rep. Dem. Pop. Lao
Latvia	LV	428	Latvia	Lettonie	Letonia
Lebanon	LB	422	Lebanon	Liban	Libano
Lesotho	LS	426	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho
Liberia	LR	430	Liberia	Libéria	Liberia
Libya	LY	434	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Jamahiriya arabe libyen.	Jamahiriya Arabe Libia
Liechtensten	LI	438	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein
Lithuania	LT	440	Lithuania	Lituanie	Lituania
Luxembourg	LU	442	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxemburgo
Macedonia	MK	807	Macedonia, Fmr Yug Rp of	Ex-Rép.youg.de Macédoine	Ex Rep.Yug. de Macedonia
Madagascar	MG	450	Madagascar	Madagascar	Madagascar
Malawi	MW	454	Malawi	Malawi	Malawi
Malaysia	MY	458	Malaysia	Malaisie	Malasia
Maldives	MV	462	Maldives	Maldives	Maldivas
Mali	ML	466	Mali	Mali	Malí
Malta	MT	470	Malta	Malte	Malta
Marshall Is	MH	584	Marshall Islands	Iles Marshall	Islas Marshall
Martinique	MQ	474	Martinique	Martinique	Martinica
Mauritania	MR	478	Mauritania	Mauritanie	Mauritania
Mauritius	MU	480	Mauritius	Maurice	Mauricio
Mayotte	YT	175	Mayotte	Mayotte	Mayotte
Mexico	MX	484	Mexico	Mexique	México
Micronesia	FM	583	Micronesia, Fed.States of	Micronésie(Etats féd.de)	Micronesia(Estados Fed.)
Moldova Rep	MD	498	Moldova, Republic of	République de Moldova	República de Moldova
Monaco	MC	492	Monaco	Monaco	Mónaco
Mongolia	MN	496	Mongolia	Mongolie	Mongolia
Montserrat	MS	500	Montserrat	Montserrat	Montserrat
Morocco	MA	504	Morocco	Maroc	Marruecos
Mozambique	MZ	508	Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique
Myanmar	MM	104	Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar

Multilingual Name	ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
Namibia	NA	516	Namibia	Namibie	Namibia
Nauru	NR	520	Nauru	Nauru	Nauru
Nepal	NP	524	Nepal	Népal	Nepal
Netherlands	NL	528	Netherlands	Pays-Bas	Países Bajos
NethAntilles	AN	530	Netherlands Antilles	Antilles néerlandaises	Antillas Neerlandesas
NewCaledonia	NC	540	New Caledonia	Nouvelle-Calédonie	Nueva Caledonia
New Zealand	NZ	554	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande	Nueva Zelanda
Nicaragua	NI	558	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
Niger	NE	562	Niger	Niger	Níger
Nigeria	NG	566	Nigeria	Nigéria	Nigeria
Niue	NU	570	Niue	Nioué	Niue
Norfolk Is	NF	574	Norfolk Island	Ile Norfolk	Isla Norfolk
N Marianas	MP	580	Northern Mariana Is.	Iles Mariannes septentr.	Islas Marianas Septentr.
Norway	NO	578	Norway	Norvège	Noruega
Oman	OM	512	Oman	Oman	Omán
Pakistan	PK	586	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistán
Palau	PW	585	Palau	Palaos	Palau
Palest, O.T.	PS	275	Palestine, Occupied Tr.	Palestine, terr.occupés	Palestina, Terri.Ocupado
Panama	PA	591	Panama	Panama	Panamá
Papua N Guin	PG	598	Papua New Guinea	Papouasie-Nlle-Guinée	Papua Nueva Guinea
Paraguay	PY	600	Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay
Peru	PE	604	Peru	Pérou	Perú
Philippines	PH	608	Philippines	Philippines	Filipinas
Pitcairn Is	PN	612	Pitcairn Islands	Iles Pitcairn	Islas Pitcairn
Poland	PL	616	Poland	Pologne	Polonia
Portugal	PT	620	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
Puerto Rico	PR	630	Puerto Rico	Porto Rico	Puerto Rico
Qatar	QA	634	Qatar	Qatar	Qatar
Réunion	RE	638	Réunion	Réunion	Reunión
Romania	RO	642	Romania	Roumanie	Rumania
Russian Fed	RU	643	Russian Federation	Fédération de Russie	Federación de Rusia
Rwanda	RW	646	Rwanda	Rwanda	Rwanda
St Helena	SH	654	Saint Helena	Sainte-Hélène	Santa Elena
St Kitts Nev	KN	659	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	Saint Kitts y Nevis
St Lucia	LC	662	Saint Lucia	Sainte-Lucie	Santa Lucía
St Pier Mq	PM	666	St. Pierre and Miquelon	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	San Pedro y Miquelón
St Vincent	VC	670	Saint Vincent/Grenadines	Saint-Vincent/Grenadines	San Vicente/Grenadinas
Samoa	WS	882	Samoa	Samoa	Samoa
San Marino	SM	674	San Marino	Saint-Marin	San Marino
Sao Tome Prn	ST	678	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Santo Tomé y Príncipe
Saudi Arabia	SA	682	Saudi Arabia	Arabie saoudite	Arabia Saudita
Senegal	SN	686	Senegal	Sénégal	Senegal
Serbia-Monte	CS	891	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbie-et-Monténégro	Serbia y Montenegro
Seychelles	SC	690	Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles
Sierra Leone	SL	694	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leona
Singapore	SG	702	Singapore	Singapour	Singapur
Slovakia	SK	703	Slovakia	Slovaquie	Eslovaquia
Slovenia	SI	705	Slovenia	Slovénie	Eslovenia
Solomon Is	SB	090	Solomon Islands	Iles Salomon	Islas Salomón
Somalia	SO	706	Somalia	Somalie	Somalia
South Africa	ZA	710	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Sudáfrica

Multilingual Name	ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
SouthGeorgia	GS	239	SouthGeorgia/Sandwich Is	Georgie sud-Iles Sand.s.	Georgia S.-Is.Sandw.Sur
Spain	ES	724	Spain	Espagne	España
Sri Lanka	LK	144	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Sudan	SD	736	Sudan	Soudan	Sudán
Suriname	SR	740	Suriname	Suriname	Suriname
Svalbard Is	SJ	744	Svalbard and Jan Mayen	Iles Svalbard/Jan Mayen	Islas Svalbard/Jan Mayen
Swaziland	SZ	748	Swaziland	Swaziland	Swazilandia
Sweden	SE	752	Sweden	Suède	Suecia
Switzerland	CH	756	Switzerland	Suisse	Suiza
Syria	SY	760	Syrian Arab Republic	Rép. arabe syrienne	República Árabe Siria
Tajikistan	TJ	762	Tajikistan	Tadjikistan	Tayikistán
Tanzania	TZ	834	Tanzania, United Rep. of	Rép.-Unie de Tanzanie	Rep. Unida de Tanzania
Thailand	TH	764	Thailand	Thaïlande	Tailandia
Timor-Leste	TL	626	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
Togo	TG	768	Togo	Togo	Togo
Tokelau	TK	772	Tokelau	Tokélaou	Tokelau
Tonga	TO	776	Tonga	Tonga	Tonga
Trinidad Tob	TT	780	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinité-et-Tobago	Trinidad y Tabago
Tunisia	TN	788	Tunisia	Tunisie	Túnez
Turkey	TR	792	Turkey	Turquie	Turquía
Turkmenistan	TM	795	Turkmenistan	Turkménistan	Turkmenistán
Turks Caicos	TC	796	Turks and Caicos Is.	Iles Turques et Caiques	Islas Turcas y Caicos
Tuvalu	TV	798	Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Uganda	UG	800	Uganda	Ouganda	Uganda
Ukraine	UA	804	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ucrania
Untd Arab Em	AE	784	United Arab Emirates	Emirats arabes unis	Emiratos Arabes Unidos
UK	GB	826	United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	Reino Unido
USA	US	840	United States of America	Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Estados Unidos de América
US Minor Is	UM	581	US Minor Outlying Is.	Iles Mineures EloignésEU	Is Menores PeriféricasEU
US Virgin Is	VI	850	US Virgin Islands	Iles Vierges américaines	Islas Vírgenes de los EU
Uruguay	UY	858	Uruguay	Uruguay	Uruguay
Uzbekistan	UZ	860	Uzbekistan	Ouzbékistan	Uzbekistán
Vanuatu	VU	548	Vanuatu	Vanuatu	Vanuatu
Venezuela	VE	862	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela
Viet Nam	VN	704	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam
Wallis Fut I	WF	876	Wallis and Futuna Is.	Iles Wallis-et-Futuna	Islas Wallis y Futuna
Westn Sahara	EH	732	Western Sahara	Sahara occidental	Sahara Occidental
Yemen	YE	887	Yemen	Yémen	Yemen
Zambia	ZM	894	Zambia	Zambie	Zambia
Zimbabwe	ZW	716	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe

ANNEX D.II
LIST OF COUNTRIES OR AREA BY ISO 2-ALPHA CODE

ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	Multilingual Name	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
AD	020	Andorra	Andorra	Andorre	Andorra
AE	784	Untd Arab Em	United Arab Emirates	Emirats arabes unis	Emiratos Arabes Unidos
AF	004	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afganistán
AG	028	Antigua Barb	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua-et-Barbuda	Antigua y Barbuda
AI	660	Anguilla	Anguilla	Anguilla	Anguila
AL	008	Albania	Albania	Albanie	Albania
AM	051	Armenia	Armenia	Arménie	Armenia
AN	530	NethAntilles	Netherlands Antilles	Antilles néerlandaises	Antillas Neerlandesas
AO	024	Angola	Angola	Angola	Angola
AR	032	Argentina	Argentina	Argentine	Argentina
AS	016	Amer Samoa	American Samoa	Samoa américaines	Samoa Americana
AT	040	Austria	Austria	Autriche	Austria
AU	036	Australia	Australia	Australie	Australia
AW	533	Aruba	Aruba	Aruba	Aruba
AZ	031	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	Azerbaïdjan	Azerbaiyán
BA	070	Bosnia Herzg	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnie-Herzégovine	Bosnia y Herzegovina
BB	052	Barbados	Barbados	Barbade	Barbados
BD	050	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh
BE	056	Belgium	Belgium	Belgique	Bélgica
BF	854	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
BG	100	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgarie	Bulgaria
BH	048	Bahrain	Bahrain	Bahreïn	Bahrein
BI	108	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi
BJ	204	Benin	Benin	Bénin	Benin
BM	060	Bermuda	Bermuda	Bermudes	Bermudas
BN	096	Brunei Darism	Brunei Darussalam	Brunéi Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam
BO	068	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivie	Bolivia
BR	076	Brazil	Brazil	Brésil	Brasil
BS	044	Bahamas	Bahamas	Bahamas	Bahamas
BT	064	Bhutan	Bhutan	Bhoutan	Bhután
BV	074	Bouvet Is	Bouvet Island	Ile Bouvet	Isla Bouvet
BW	072	Botswana	Botswana	Botswana	Botswana
BY	112	Belarus	Belarus	Bélarus	Belarús
BZ	084	Belize	Belize	Belize	Belice
CA	124	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canadá
CC	166	Cocos Is	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Iles des Cocos (Keeling)	Islas Cocos (Keeling)
CD	180	Congo Dem R	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Rép. dém. du Congo	Rep. Dem. del Congo
CF	140	Cent Afr Rep	Central African Republic	Rép. centrafricaine	República Centroafricana
CG	178	Congo Rep	Congo, Republic of	République du Congo	República del Congo
CH	756	Switzerland	Switzerland	Suisse	Suiza
CI	384	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
CK	184	Cook Is	Cook Islands	Iles Cook	Islas Cook
CL	152	Chile	Chile	Chili	Chile
CM	120	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroun	Camerún
CN	156	China	China	Chine	China
CO	170	Colombia	Colombia	Colombie	Colombia

ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	Multilingual Name	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
CR	188	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica
CS	891	Serbia-Monte	Serbia and Montenegro	Serbie-et-Monténégro	Serbia y Montenegro
CU	192	Cuba	Cuba	Cuba	Cuba
CV	132	Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Cap-Vert	Cabo Verde
CX	162	Christmas Is	Christmas Island	Ile Christmas	Isla Christmas
CY	196	Cyprus	Cyprus	Chypre	Chipre
CZ	203	Czech Rep	Czech Republic	République tchèque	República Checa
DE	276	Germany	Germany	Allemagne	Alemania
DJ	262	Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti
DK	208	Denmark	Denmark	Danemark	Dinamarca
DM	212	Dominica	Dominica	Dominique	Dominica
DO	214	Dominican Rp	Dominican Republic	République dominicaine	República Dominicana
DZ	012	Algeria	Algeria	Algérie	Argelia
EC	218	Ecuador	Ecuador	Equateur	Ecuador
EE	233	Estonia	Estonia	Estonie	Estonia
EG	818	Egypt	Egypt	Egypte	Egipto
EH	732	Westn Sahara	Western Sahara	Sahara occidental	Sahara Occidental
ER	232	Eritrea	Eritrea	Erythrée	Eritrea
ES	724	Spain	Spain	Espagne	España
ET	231	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopie	Etiopia
FI	246	Finland	Finland	Finlande	Finlandia
FJ	242	Fiji Islands	Fiji Islands	Iles Fidji	Islas Fiji
FK	238	Falkland Is	Falkland Is.(Malvinas)	Iles Falkland(Malvinas)	Islas Malvinas(Falkland)
FM	583	Micronesia	Micronesia,Fed.States of	Micronésie(Etats féd.de)	Micronesia(Estados Fed.)
FO	234	Faeroe Is	Faeroe Islands	Iles Féroé	Islas Feroe
FR	250	France	France	France	Francia
GA	266	Gabon	Gabon	Gabon	Gabón
GB	826	UK	United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	Reino Unido
GD	308	Grenada	Grenada	Grenade	Granada
GE	268	Georgia	Georgia	Géorgie	Georgia
GF	254	Fr Guiana	French Guiana	Guyane française	Guayana Francesa
GH	288	Ghana	Ghana	Ghana	Ghana
GI	292	Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar
GL	304	Greenland	Greenland	Groenland	Groenlandia
GM	270	Gambia	Gambia	Gambie	Gambia
GN	324	Guinea	Guinea	Guinée	Guinea
GP	312	Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe	Guadalupe
GQ	226	Eq Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	Guinée équatoriale	Guinea Ecuatorial
GR	300	Greece	Greece	Grèce	Grecia
GS	239	SouthGeorgia	SouthGeorgia/Sandwich Is	Georgie sud-Iles Sand.s.	Georgia S.-Is.Sandw.Sur
GT	320	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala
GU	316	Guam	Guam	Guam	Guam
GW	624	GuineaBissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinée-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
GY	328	Guyana	Guyana	Guyana	Guyana
HK	344	China,H.Kong	China, Hong Kong SAR	Chine, RAS de Hong-Kong	China, RAE de Hong Kong
HM	334	Heard Is	Heard and McDonald Is.	Iles Heard et McDonald	Islas Heard y McDonald
HN	340	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras
HR	191	Croatia	Croatia	Croatie	Croacia
HT	332	Haiti	Haiti	Haïti	Haití
HU	348	Hungary	Hungary	Hongrie	Hungría

ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	Multilingual Name	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
ID	360	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonésie	Indonesia
IE	372	Ireland	Ireland	Irlande	Irlanda
IL	376	Israel	Israel	Israël	Israel
IM	833	Isle of Man	Isle of Man	Ile de Man	Isla de Man
IN	356	India	India	Inde	India
IO	086	Br Ind Oc Tr	British Indian Ocean Ter	Terr. brit. océan Indien	Ter. brit. océano Indico
IQ	368	Iraq	Iraq	Iraq	Iraq
IR	364	Iran	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	Iran (Rép. islamique d')	Irán (Rep. Islámica del)
IS	352	Iceland	Iceland	Islande	Islandia
IT	380	Italy	Italy	Italie	Italia
JM	388	Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaïque	Jamaica
JO	400	Jordan	Jordan	Jordanie	Jordania
JP	392	Japan	Japan	Japon	Japón
KE	404	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya
KG	417	Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan	Kirghizistan	Kirguistán
KH	116	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodge	Camboya
KI	296	Kiribati	Kiribati	Kiribati	Kiribati
KM	174	Comoros	Comoros	Comores	Comoras
KN	659	St Kitts Nev	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	Saint Kitts y Nevis
KP	408	Korea D P Rp	Korea, Dem. People's Rep	Rép. pop. dém. de Corée	Rep. Pop. Dem. De Corea
KR	410	Korea Rep	Korea, Republic of	République de Corée	República de Corea
KW	414	Kuwait	Kuwait	Koweït	Kuwait
KY	136	Cayman Is	Cayman Islands	Iles Caïmanes	Islas Caimán
KZ	398	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Kazajstán
LA	418	Laos	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Rép. dém. pop. lao	Rep. Dem. Pop. Lao
LB	422	Lebanon	Lebanon	Liban	Líbano
LC	662	St Lucia	Saint Lucia	Sainte-Lucie	Santa Lucía
LI	438	Liechtensten	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein
LK	144	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
LR	430	Liberia	Liberia	Libéria	Liberia
LS	426	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho
LT	440	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lituanie	Lituania
LU	442	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxemburgo
LV	428	Latvia	Latvia	Lettonie	Letonia
LY	434	Libya	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Jamahiriya arabe libyen.	Jamahiriya Arabe Libia
MA	504	Morocco	Morocco	Maroc	Marruecos
MC	492	Monaco	Monaco	Monaco	Mónaco
MD	498	Moldova Rep	Moldova, Republic of	République de Moldova	República de Moldova
MG	450	Madagascar	Madagascar	Madagascar	Madagascar
MH	584	Marshall Is	Marshall Islands	Iles Marshall	Islas Marshall
MK	807	Macedonia	Macedonia, Fmr Yug Rp of	Ex-Rép.youg.de Macédoine	Ex Rep.Yug. de Macedonia
ML	466	Mali	Mali	Mali	Malí
MM	104	Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar	Myanmar
MN	496	Mongolia	Mongolia	Mongolie	Mongolia
MO	446	China, Macao	China, Macao SAR	Chine, RAS de Macao	China, RAE de Macao
MP	580	N Marianas	Northern Mariana Is.	Iles Mariannes septentr.	Islas Marianas Septent.
MQ	474	Martinique	Martinique	Martinique	Martinica
MR	478	Mauritania	Mauritania	Mauritanie	Mauritania
MS	500	Montserrat	Montserrat	Montserrat	Montserrat
MT	470	Malta	Malta	Malte	Malta

ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	Multilingual Name	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
MU	480	Mauritius	Mauritius	Maurice	Mauricio
MV	462	Maldives	Maldives	Maldives	Maldivas
MW	454	Malawi	Malawi	Malawi	Malawi
MX	484	Mexico	Mexico	Mexique	México
MY	458	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaisie	Malasia
MZ	508	Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique
NA	516	Namibia	Namibia	Namibie	Namibia
NC	540	NewCaledonia	New Caledonia	Nouvelle-Calédonie	Nueva Caledonia
NE	562	Niger	Niger	Niger	Niger
NF	574	Norfolk Is	Norfolk Island	Ile Norfolk	Isla Norfolk
NG	566	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigéria	Nigeria
NI	558	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
NL	528	Netherlands	Netherlands	Pays-Bas	Países Bajos
NO	578	Norway	Norway	Norvège	Noruega
NP	524	Nepal	Nepal	Népal	Nepal
NR	520	Nauru	Nauru	Nauru	Nauru
NU	570	Niue	Niue	Nioué	Niue
NZ	554	New Zealand	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande	Nueva Zelandia
OM	512	Oman	Oman	Oman	Omán
PA	591	Panama	Panama	Panama	Panamá
PE	604	Peru	Peru	Pérou	Perú
PF	258	Fr Polynesia	French Polynesia	Polynésie française	Polinesia Francesa
PG	598	Papua N Guin	Papua New Guinea	Papouasie-Nlle-Guinée	Papua Nueva Guinea
PH	608	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	Filipinas
PK	586	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistán
PL	616	Poland	Poland	Pologne	Polonia
PM	666	St Pier Mq	St. Pierre and Miquelon	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	San Pedro y Miquelón
PN	612	Pitcairn Is	Pitcairn Islands	Iles Pitcairn	Islas Pitcairn
PR	630	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	Porto Rico	Puerto Rico
PS	275	Palest, O.T.	Palestine, Occupied Tr.	Palestine, terr.occupés	Palestina, Terri.Ocupado
PT	620	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
PW	585	Palau	Palau	Palaos	Palau
PY	600	Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay
QA	634	Qatar	Qatar	Qatar	Qatar
RE	638	Réunion	Réunion	Réunion	Reunión
RO	642	Romania	Romania	Roumanie	Rumania
RU	643	Russian Fed	Russian Federation	Fédération de Russie	Federación de Rusia
RW	646	Rwanda	Rwanda	Rwanda	Rwanda
SA	682	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Arabie saoudite	Arabia Saudita
SB	090	Solomon Is	Solomon Islands	Iles Salomon	Islas Salomón
SC	690	Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles
SD	736	Sudan	Sudan	Soudan	Sudán
SE	752	Sweden	Sweden	Suède	Suecia
SG	702	Singapore	Singapore	Singapour	Singapur
SH	654	St Helena	Saint Helena	Sainte-Hélène	Santa Elena
SI	705	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovénie	Eslovenia
SJ	744	Svalbard Is	Svalbard and Jan Mayen	Iles Svalbard/Jan Mayen	Islas Svalbard/Jan Mayen
SK	703	Slovakia	Slovakia	Slovaquie	Eslovaquia
SL	694	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leona
SM	674	San Marino	San Marino	Saint-Marin	San Marino

ISO 2-alpha code	3-digit UN code	Multilingual Name	English Name	French Name	Spanish Name
SN	686	Senegal	Senegal	Sénégal	Senegal
SO	706	Somalia	Somalia	Somalie	Somalia
SR	740	Suriname	Suriname	Suriname	Suriname
ST	678	Sao Tome Prn	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Santo Tomé y Principe
SV	222	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
SY	760	Syria	Syrian Arab Republic	Rép. arabe syrienne	República Árabe Siria
SZ	748	Swaziland	Swaziland	Swaziland	Swazilandia
TC	796	Turks Caicos	Turks and Caicos Is.	Iles Turques et Caïques	Islas Turcas y Caicos
TD	148	Chad	Chad	Tchad	Chad
TF	260	Fr South Tr	French Southern Terr	Terres australes fr.	Tierras Australes Fr.
TG	768	Togo	Togo	Togo	Togo
TH	764	Thailand	Thailand	Thaïlande	Tailandia
TJ	762	Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Tadjikistan	Tayikistán
TK	772	Tokelau	Tokelau	Tokélaou	Tokelau
TL	626	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste
TM	795	Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	Turkménistan	Turkmenistán
TN	788	Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisie	Túnez
TO	776	Tonga	Tonga	Tonga	Tonga
TR	792	Turkey	Turkey	Turquie	Turquía
TT	780	Trinidad Tob	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinité-et-Tobago	Trinidad y Tabago
TV	798	Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Tuvalu	Tuvalu
TW	158	China,Taiwan	Taiwan Province of China	Prov. chinoise de Taïwan	Prov. china de Taiwán
TZ	834	Tanzania	Tanzania, United Rep. of	Rép.-Unie de Tanzanie	Rep. Unida de Tanzania
UA	804	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ucrania
UG	800	Uganda	Uganda	Ouganda	Uganda
UM	581	US Minor Is	US Minor Outlying Is.	Iles Mineures EloignésEU	Is Menores PeriféricasEU
US	840	USA	United States of America	Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Estados Unidos de América
UY	858	Uruguay	Uruguay	Uruguay	Uruguay
UZ	860	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Ouzbékistan	Uzbekistán
VA	336	Holy See	Holy See	Saint-Siège	Santa Sede
VC	670	St Vincent	Saint Vincent/Grenadines	Saint-Vincent/Grenadines	San Vicente/Grenadinas
VE	862	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela
VG	092	Br Virgin Is	British Virgin Islands	Iles Vierges britanniq.	Islas Virgenes Britán.
VI	850	US Virgin Is	US Virgin Islands	Iles Vierges américaines	Islas Virgenes de los EU
VN	704	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Viet Nam
VU	548	Vanuatu	Vanuatu	Vanuatu	Vanuatu
WF	876	Wallis Fut I	Wallis and Futuna Is.	Iles Wallis-et-Futuna	Islas Wallis y Futuna
WS	882	Samoa	Samoa	Samoa	Samoa
YE	887	Yemen	Yemen	Yémen	Yemen
YT	175	Mayotte	Mayotte	Mayotte	Mayotte
ZA	710	South Africa	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Sudáfrica
ZM	894	Zambia	Zambia	Zambie	Zambia
ZW	716	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
	830	Channel Is	Channel Islands	Iles Anglo-Normandes	Islas Anglonormandas

E. TIME UNITS

The *CALENDAR* (or *CIVIL*) *YEAR*, i.e., the period between 1 January and 31 December (according to the Gregorian calendar widely in use) is the annual time unit normally used in fishery statistics.

For certain specific purposes (e.g. for Antarctic pelagic whaling fisheries; and fiscal purposes) it is deemed more appropriate to use a *SPLIT YEAR*. Such situations arise when the sector under consideration exhibits appreciable activity over the end of the calendar year. The end points of the split year may be selected as desired but should be preferably at a time when activity in the sector is reduced. For Antarctic pelagic whaling fisheries, the split year is 1 July-30 June.

The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) covering the FAO Major Fishing Areas 48, 58 and 88, collected data on a split-year basis: 1 July – 30 June, up to June 2002. In November 2002 the Commission adopted the “CCAMLR fishing season” as the annual interval for reporting fishery activities. The “CCAMLR fishing season” begins on 1 December and ends on 30 November of the following year. All fisheries managed by CCAMLR now operate within this annual interval, and the “CCAMLR fishing season” has replaced the previously used ‘split-year’.

In tabulations where space restricts the labelling of a split year to a single year or where data for calendar and split years are tabulated together, the practice is for the split year to be represented by the calendar year in which the split year ends. Thus a split year recorded in a statistical bulletin as 2002 refers to the split year 2001-2002.

Attention is drawn to the apparent anomalies that may be observed when comparing data from two sectors of fishery statistics. For example, in highly seasonal fisheries occurring at the end of the time period, recorded data on catches may not be matched by corresponding data on landings. This is explained by the catches being made in one time period, and the landings in the following one. Similar situations can arise with fishery commodities production and trade data.

F. CURRENCIES AND FUNDS

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO), recognising that the need for a universally applicable code for the identification of currencies and funds had become increasingly urgent, developed international standard codes for the representation of currencies and funds (ISO 4217). These codes are related to those developed by the ISO for geographical entities (ISO 3166).

In the following two annexes are to be found lists of currencies and funds by:

- I) FAO multilingual 12-character country or area name.
- II) ISO 3-alpha currency code.

Publications

ISO. "Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions" – Part 1: Country codes. ISO 3166-1

ISO. "Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions"- Part 2: Country subdivision code. ISO 3166-2

ISO. "Codes for the representation of currencies and funds". ISO 4217

ANNEX F.I

LIST OF CURRENCIES SORTED BY COUNTRY OR AREA MULTILINGUAL NAME

Country multilingual name	Currency name	Currency ISO code
Afghanistan	Afghani	AFA
Albania	Lek	ALL
Algeria	Algerian Dinar	DZD
Amer Samoa	US Dollar	USD
Andorra	EURO	EUR
Angola	Kwanza	AOA
Anguilla	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Antigua Barb	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Argentina	Argentine Peso	ARS
Armenia	Armeniam Dram	AMD
Aruba	Aruban Guilder	AWG
Australia	Australian Dollar	AUD
Austria	EURO	EUR
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani Manat	AZM
Bahamas	Bahamian Dollar	BSD
Bahrain	Bahraini Dinar	BHD
Bangladesh	Taka	BDT
Barbados	Barbados Dollar	BBD
Belarus	Belarussian Ruble	BYR
Belgium	EURO	EUR
Belize	Belize Dollar	BZD
Benin	CFA Franc	XOF
Bermuda	Bermudian Dollar	BMD
Bhutan	Ngultrum	BTN
Bolivia	Boliviano	BOB
Bosnia Herzg	Convertible Marks	BAM
Botswana	Pula	BWP
Brazil	Brazilian Real	BRL
Br Ind Oc Tr	US Dollar	USD
Br Virgin Is	US Dollar	USD
Brunei Darsm	Brunei Dollar	BND
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Lev	BGN
Burkina Faso	CFA Franc	XOF
Burundi	Burundi Franc	BIF
Cambodia	Riel	KHR
Cameroon	CFA Franc	XAF
Canada	Canadian Dollar	CAD
Cape Verde	Cape Verde Escudo	CVE
Cayman Is	Cayman Islands Dollar	KYD
Cent Afr Rep	CFA Franc	XAF
Chad	CFA Franc	XAF
Channel Is	Pound Sterling	GBP
Chile	Chilean Peso	CLP
China	Yuan Renminbi	CNY
China,H.Kong	Hong Kong Dollar	HKD
China, Macao	Pataca	MOP
China,Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar	TWD
Christmas Is	Australian Dollar	AUD
Cocos Is	Australian Dollar	AUD
Colombia	Colombian Peso	COP

Country multilingual name	Currency name	Currency ISO code
Comoros	Comoro Franc	KMF
Congo Dem R	Franc Congolais	CDF
Congo Rep	CFA Franc	XAF
Cook Is	New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Costa Rica	Costa Rican Colon	CRC
Côte d'Ivoire	CFA Franc	XOF
Croatia	Croatian Kuna	HRK
Cuba	Cuban Peso	CUP
Cyprus	Cyprus Pound	CYP
Czech Rep	Czech Koruna	CZK
Denmark	Danish Krone	DKK
Djibouti	Djibouti Franc	DJF
Dominica	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Dominican Rp	Dominican Peso	DOP
Ecuador	Sucre	ECS
Egypt	Egyptian Pound	EGP
El Salvador	El Salvador Colon	SVC
Eq Guinea	CFA Franc	XAF
Eritrea	Nakfa	ERN
Estonia	Kroon	EEK
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Birr	ETB
Faeroe Is	Danish Krone	DKK
Falkland Is	Falkland Islands Pound	FKP
Fiji Islands	Fiji Dollar	FJD
Finland	EURO	EUR
France	EURO	EUR
Fr Guiana	EURO	EUR
Fr Polynesia	CFP Franc	XPF
Fr South Tr	EURO	EUR
Gabon	CFA Franc	XAF
Gambia	Dalasi	GMD
Georgia	Lari	GEL
Germany	EURO	EUR
Ghana	Cedi	GHC
Gibraltar	Gibraltar Pound	GIP
Greece	EURO	EUR
Greenland	Danish Krone	DKK
Grenada	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Guadeloupe	EURO	EUR
Guam	US Dollar	USD
Guatemala	Quetzal	GTQ
Guinea	Guinea Franc	GNF
GuineaBissau	CFA Franc	XOF
Guyana	Guyana Dollar	GYD
Haiti	Gourde	HTG
Honduras	Lempira	HNL
Hungary	Forint	HUF
Iceland	Iceland Krona	ISK
India	Indian Rupee	INR
Indonesia	Rupiah	IDR
Iran	Iranian Rial	IRR
Iraq	Iraqi Dinar	IQD
Ireland	EURO	EUR
Isle of Man	Pound Sterling	GBP

Country multilingual name	Currency name	Currency ISO code
Israel	New Israeli Sheqel	ILS
Italy	EURO	EUR
Jamaica	Jamaican Dollar	JMD
Japan	Yen	JPY
Jordan	Jordanian Dinar	JOD
Kazakhstan	Tenge	KZT
Kenya	Kenyan Shilling	KES
Kiribati	Australian Dollar	AUD
Korea D P Rp	North Korean Won	KPW
Korea Rep	Won	KRW
Kuwait	Kuwaiti Dinar	KWD
Kyrgyzstan	Som	KGS
Laos	Kip	LAK
Latvia	Latvian Lats	LVL
Lebanon	Lebanese Pound	LBP
Lesotho	Loti	LSL
Liberia	Liberian Dollar	LRD
Libya	Libyan Dinar	LYD
Liechtensten	Swiss Franc	CHF
Lithuania	Lithuanian Litas	LTL
Luxembourg	EURO	EUR
Macedonia	Denar	MKD
Madagascar	Malagasy Franc	MGF
Malawi	Kwacha	MWK
Malaysia	Malaysian Ringgit	MYR
Maldives	Rufiyaa	MVR
Mali	CFA Franc	XOF
Malta	Maltese Lira	MTL
Marshall Is	US Dollar	USD
Martinique	EURO	EUR
Mauritania	Ouguiya	MRO
Mauritius	Mauritius Rupee	MUR
Mayotte	EURO	EUR
Mexico	Mexican Nuevo Peso	MXN
Micronesia	US Dollar	USD
Moldova Rep	Moldovan Leu	MDL
Mongolia	Tugrik	MNT
Montserrat	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Morocco	Moroccan Dirham	MAD
Mozambique	Metical	MZM
Myanmar	Kyat	MMK
Namibia	Namibian Dollar	NAD
Nauru	Australian Dollar	AUD
Nepal	Nepalese Rupee	NPR
Netherlands	EURO	EUR
NethAntilles	Netherlands Antillian Guilder	ANG
NewCaledonia	CFP Franc	XPF
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Nicaragua	Cordoba Oro	NIO
Niger	CFA Franc	XOF
Nigeria	Naira	NGN
Niue	New Zealand Dollar	NZD
N Marianas	US Dollar	USD
Norway	Norwegian Krone	NOK

Country multilingual name	Currency name	Currency ISO code
Oman	Rial Omani	OMR
Pakistan	Pakistan Rupee	PKR
Palau	US Dollar	USD
Panama	Balboa	PAB
Papua N Guin	Kina	PGK
Paraguay	Guarani	PYG
Peru	Nuevo Sol	PEN
Philippines	Philippine Peso	PHP
Pitcairn Is	New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Poland	Zloty (new)	PLN
Portugal	EURO	EUR
Puerto Rico	US Dollar	USD
Qatar	Qatari Rial	QAR
Réunion	EURO	EUR
Romania	Leu	ROL
Russian Fed	Russian Ruble	RUB
Rwanda	Rwanda Franc	RWF
St Helena	St. Helena Pound	SHP
St Kitts Nev	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
St Lucia	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
St Pier Mq	EURO	EUR
St Vincent	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Samoa	Tala	WST
Sao Tome Prn	Dobra	STD
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal	SAR
Senegal	CFA Franc	XOF
Serbia-Monte	New Dinar	YUM
Seychelles	Seychelles Rupee	SCR
Sierra Leone	Leone	SLL
Singapore	Singapore Dollar	SGD
Slovakia	Slovak Koruna	SKK
Slovenia	Tolar	SIT
Solomon Is	Solomon Islands Dollar	SBD
Somalia	Somali Shilling	SOS
South Africa	Rand	ZAR
SouthGeorgia	Pound Sterling	GBP
Spain	EURO	EUR
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Rupee	LKR
Sudan	Sudanese Dinar	SDD
Suriname	Suriname Guilder	SRG
Swaziland	Lilangeni	SZL
Sweden	Swedish Krona	SEK
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	CHF
Syria	Syrian Pound	SYP
Tajikistan	Somoni	TJS
Tanzania	Tanzanian Shilling	TZS
Thailand	Baht	THB
Timor-Leste	US Dollar	USD
Togo	CFA Franc	XOF
Tokelau	New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Tonga	Pa'anga	TOP
Trinidad Tob	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar	TTD
Tunisia	Tunisian Dinar	TND
Turkey	Turkish Lira	TRL

Country multilingual name	Currency name	Currency ISO code
Turkmenistan	Manat	TMM
Turks Caicos	US Dollar	USD
Tuvalu	Australian Dollar	AUD
Uganda	Uganda Shilling	UGX
Ukraine	Hryvnia	UAH
Untd Arab Em	UAE Dirham	AED
UK	Pound Sterling	GBP
USA	US Dollar	USD
US Virgin Is	US Dollar	USD
Uruguay	Peso Uruguayo	UYU
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan Sum	UZS
Vanuatu	Vatu	VUV
Venezuela	Bolivar	VEB
Viet Nam	Dong	VND
Wallis Fut I	CFP Franc	XPF
Westn Sahara	Moroccan Dirham	MAD
Yemen	Yemeni Rial	YER
Zambia	Kwacha	ZMK
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Dollar	ZWD

ANNEX F.II

LIST OF CURRENCIES SORTED BY ISO CURRENCY CODE AND COUNTRY OR AREA MULTILINGUAL NAME

Currency ISO code	Currency name	Country multilingual name
AED	UAE Dirham	Untd Arab Em
AFA	Afghani	Afghanistan
ALL	Lek	Albania
AMD	Armeniam Dram	Armenia
ANG	Netherlands Antillian Guilder	NethAntilles
AOA	Kwanza	Angola
ARS	Argentine Peso	Argentina
AUD	Australian Dollar	Australia
AUD	Australian Dollar	Christmas Is
AUD	Australian Dollar	Cocos Is
AUD	Australian Dollar	Kiribati
AUD	Australian Dollar	Nauru
AUD	Australian Dollar	Tuvalu
AWG	Aruban Guilder	Aruba
AZM	Azerbaijani Manat	Azerbaijan
BAM	Convertible Marks	Bosnia Herzg
BBD	Barbados Dollar	Barbados
BDT	Taka	Bangladesh
BGN	Bulgarian Lev	Bulgaria
BHD	Bahraini Dinar	Bahrain
BIF	Burundi Franc	Burundi
BMD	Bermudian Dollar	Bermuda
BND	Brunei Dollar	Brunei Darsm
BOB	Boliviano	Bolivia
BRL	Brazilian Real	Brazil
BSD	Bahamian Dollar	Bahamas
BTN	Ngultrum	Bhutan
BWP	Pula	Botswana
BYR	Belarussian Ruble	Belarus
BZD	Belize Dollar	Belize
CAD	Canadian Dollar	Canada
CDF	Franc Congolais	Congo Dem R
CHF	Swiss Franc	Liechtensten
CHF	Swiss Franc	Switzerland
CLP	Chilean Peso	Chile
CNY	Yuan Renminbi	China
COP	Colombian Peso	Colombia
CRC	Costa Rican Colon	Costa Rica
CUP	Cuban Peso	Cuba
CVE	Cape Verde Escudo	Cape Verde
CYP	Cyprus Pound	Cyprus
CZK	Czech Koruna	Czech Rep
DJF	Djibouti Franc	Djibouti
DKK	Danish Krone	Denmark
DKK	Danish Krone	Faeroe Is
DKK	Danish Krone	Greenland
DOP	Dominican Peso	Dominican Rp
DZD	Algerian Dinar	Algeria
ECS	Sucre	Ecuador

Currency ISO code	Currency name	Country multilingual name
EEK	Kroon	Estonia
EGP	Egyptian Pound	Egypt
ERN	Nakfa	Eritrea
ETB	Ethiopian Birr	Ethiopia
EUR	EURO	Andorra
EUR	EURO	Austria
EUR	EURO	Belgium
EUR	EURO	Finland
EUR	EURO	France
EUR	EURO	Fr Guiana
EUR	EURO	Fr South Tr
EUR	EURO	Germany
EUR	EURO	Greece
EUR	EURO	Guadeloupe
EUR	EURO	Ireland
EUR	EURO	Italy
EUR	EURO	Luxembourg
EUR	EURO	Martinique
EUR	EURO	Mayotte
EUR	EURO	Netherlands
EUR	EURO	Portugal
EUR	EURO	Réunion
EUR	EURO	St Pier Mq
EUR	EURO	Spain
FJD	Fiji Dollar	Fiji Islands
FKP	Falkland Islands Pound	Falkland Is
GBP	Pound Sterling	Channel Is
GBP	Pound Sterling	Isle of Man
GBP	Pound Sterling	SouthGeorgia
GBP	Pound Sterling	UK
GEL	Lari	Georgia
GHC	Cedi	Ghana
GIP	Gibraltar Pound	Gibraltar
GMD	Dalasi	Gambia
GNF	Guinea Franc	Guinea
GTQ	Quetzal	Guatemala
GYD	Guyana Dollar	Guyana
HKD	Hong Kong Dollar	China,H.Kong
HNL	Lempira	Honduras
HRK	Croatian Kuna	Croatia
HTG	Gourde	Haiti
HUF	Forint	Hungary
IDR	Rupiah	Indonesia
ILS	New Israeli Sheqel	Israel
INR	Indian Rupee	India
IQD	Iraqi Dinar	Iraq
IRR	Iranian Rial	Iran
ISK	Iceland Krona	Iceland
JMD	Jamaican Dollar	Jamaica
JOD	Jordanian Dinar	Jordan
JPY	Yen	Japan
KES	Kenyan Shilling	Kenya
KGS	Som	Kyrgyzstan
KHR	Riel	Cambodia

Currency ISO code	Currency name	Country multilingual name
KMF	Comoro Franc	Comoros
KPW	North Korean Won	Korea D P Rp
KRW	Won	Korea Rep
KWD	Kuwaiti Dinar	Kuwait
KYD	Cayman Islands Dollar	Cayman Is
KZT	Tenge	Kazakhstan
LAK	Kip	Laos
LBP	Lebanese Pound	Lebanon
LKR	Sri Lanka Rupee	Sri Lanka
LRD	Liberian Dollar	Liberia
LSL	Loti	Lesotho
LTL	Lithuanian Litas	Lithuania
LVL	Latvian Lats	Latvia
LYD	Libyan Dinar	Libya
MAD	Moroccan Dirham	Morocco
MAD	Moroccan Dirham	Westn Sahara
MDL	Moldovan Leu	Moldova Rep
MGF	Malagasy Franc	Madagascar
MKD	Denar	Macedonia
MMK	Kyat	Myanmar
MNT	Tugrik	Mongolia
MOP	Pataca	China, Macao
MRO	Ouguiya	Mauritania
MTL	Maltese Lira	Malta
MUR	Mauritius Rupee	Mauritius
MVR	Rufiyaa	Maldives
MWK	Kwacha	Malawi
MXN	Mexican Nuevo Peso	Mexico
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	Malaysia
MZM	Metical	Mozambique
NAD	Namibian Dollar	Namibia
NGN	Naira	Nigeria
NIO	Cordoba Oro	Nicaragua
NOK	Norwegian Krone	Norway
NPR	Nepalese Rupee	Nepal
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	Cook Is
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	New Zealand
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	Niue
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	Pitcairn Is
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	Tokelau
OMR	Rial Omani	Oman
PAB	Balboa	Panama
PEN	Nuevo Sol	Peru
PGK	Kina	Papua N Guin
PHP	Philippine Peso	Philippines
PKR	Pakistan Rupee	Pakistan
PLN	Zloty (new)	Poland
PYG	Guarani	Paraguay
QAR	Qatari Rial	Qatar
ROL	Leu	Romania
RUB	Russian Ruble	Russian Fed
RWF	Rwanda Franc	Rwanda
SAR	Saudi Riyal	Saudi Arabia
SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar	Solomon Is

Currency ISO code	Currency name	Country multilingual name
SCR	Seychelles Rupee	Seychelles
SDD	Sudanese Dinar	Sudan
SEK	Swedish Krona	Sweden
SGD	Singapore Dollar	Singapore
SHP	St. Helena Pound	St Helena
SIT	Tolar	Slovenia
SKK	Slovak Koruna	Slovakia
SLL	Leone	Sierra Leone
SOS	Somali Shilling	Somalia
SRG	Suriname Guilder	Suriname
STD	Dobra	Sao Tome Prn
SVC	El Salvador Colon	El Salvador
SYP	Syrian Pound	Syria
SZL	Lilangeni	Swaziland
THB	Baht	Thailand
TJS	Somoni	Tajikistan
TMM	Manat	Turkmenistan
TND	Tunisian Dinar	Tunisia
TOP	Pa'anga	Tonga
TRL	Turkish Lira	Turkey
TTD	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar	Trinidad Tob
TWD	New Taiwan Dollar	China,Taiwan
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling	Tanzania
UAH	Hryvnia	Ukraine
UGX	Uganda Shilling	Uganda
USD	US Dollar	Amer Samoa
USD	US Dollar	Br Ind Oc Tr
USD	US Dollar	Br Virgin Is
USD	US Dollar	Guam
USD	US Dollar	Marshall Is
USD	US Dollar	Micronesia
USD	US Dollar	N Marianas
USD	US Dollar	Palau
USD	US Dollar	Puerto Rico
USD	US Dollar	Timor-Leste
USD	US Dollar	Turks Caicos
USD	US Dollar	USA
USD	US Dollar	US Virgin Is
UYU	Peso Uruguayo	Uruguay
UZS	Uzbekistan Sum	Uzbekistan
VEB	Bolivar	Venezuela
VND	Dong	Viet Nam
VUV	Vatu	Vanuatu
WST	Tala	Samoa
XAF	CFA Franc	Cameroon
XAF	CFA Franc	Cent Afr Rep
XAF	CFA Franc	Chad
XAF	CFA Franc	Congo Rep
XAF	CFA Franc	Eq Guinea
XAF	CFA Franc	Gabon
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	Anguilla
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	Antigua Barb
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	Dominica
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	Grenada

Currency ISO code	Currency name	Country multilingual name
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	Montserrat
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	St Kitts Nev
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	St Lucia
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	St Vincent
XOF	CFA Franc	Benin
XOF	CFA Franc	Burkina Faso
XOF	CFA Franc	Côte d'Ivoire
XOF	CFA Franc	Guinea-Bissau
XOF	CFA Franc	Mali
XOF	CFA Franc	Niger
XOF	CFA Franc	Senegal
XOF	CFA Franc	Togo
XPF	CFP Franc	Fr Polynesia
XPF	CFP Franc	New Caledonia
XPF	CFP Franc	Wallis Futuna
YER	Yemeni Rial	Yemen
YUM	New Dinar	Serbia-Montenegro
ZAR	Rand	South Africa
ZMK	Kwacha	Zambia
ZWD	Zimbabwe Dollar	Zimbabwe

G. FISHING AREAS - GENERAL

FAO Major Fishing Areas for Statistical Purposes are arbitrary areas, the boundaries of which were determined in consultation with international fishery agencies on various considerations, including (i) the boundary of natural regions and the natural divisions of oceans and seas; (ii) the boundaries of adjacent statistical fisheries bodies already established in inter-governmental conventions and treaties; (iii) existing national practices; (iv) national boundaries; (v) the longitude and latitude grid system; (vi) the distribution of the aquatic fauna; and (vii) the distribution of the resources and the environmental conditions within an area.

The rationale of the FAO Major Fishing Areas has been that the areas should, as far as possible, coincide with the areas of competence of other fishery commissions when existing. This system facilitates comparison of data, and improves the possibilities of cooperation in statistical matters in general.

For various historical reasons the Areas in the Pacific were not so developed, with the exception of Area 87 corresponding to the CPPS area of competence. Initiatives for closer cooperation between agencies in the interest of better data, not only in the field of tunas, have suggested that some changes are necessary to the present FAO fishing areas/boundaries in the Pacific.

The boundaries of fishing areas could be modified and adjusted according to new requirements, but it is inadvisable to introduce too frequent amendments to the already established areas. Revisions to boundaries should only be introduced after consultation with all the national fishery authorities and fishery agencies concerned with the areas under revision.

Unless there are other over-riding reasons, boundaries lines should be drawn along 5° lines longitude and latitude.

Marine inland waters

It is difficult to derive adequate definitions for these terms. *MARINE WATERS* are frequently equated with "salt waters" and *INLAND WATERS* with "fresh-waters". However there are heavily saline or brackish waters (lakes, lagoons, estuaries, etc.) that are classified nationally as parts of the inland waters. Certain maritime regions have very low salinities and might include mainly freshwater estuaries and other areas, influenced by river outflows, as well as various brackishwater areas. The salinity of such areas may be subject to very great diurnal and seasonal variations.

The CWP has therefore decided that, for the completion of STATLANT, STATPAC and FISHSTAT questionnaires, it is for the national authorities to decide on the boundaries between marine and inland areas appropriate to the national situation. Attention was again focused on the problem at the Fourteenth Session of the CWP (Paris, France, 1990) in connection with the need to distinguish between catches and culture in inland waters.

The term "MARINE WATERS" is intended to refer to oceans and seas including adjacent saltwater areas.

The term "*INLAND WATERS*" may be used to refer to lakes, rivers, brooks, streams, ponds, inland canals, dams, and other land-locked (usually freshwater) waters (such as the Caspian Sea, Aral Sea, etc.).

Internal waters

Article 8 of the Informal Composite Negotiating Text / Revision 2 (A/CONF.62/ WP.10/Rev. 2, 11 April 1980) of the United Nations Third Conference on the Law of the Sea assigns a specific meaning to the term "INTERNAL WATERS" as part of the sea.

This UNCLOS article considers INTERNAL WATERS as those waters of the sea on the landward side of the baseline used by the national authorities of the coastal country to measure further seawards the width of the territorial sea and any adjacent marine waters, whether salt, brackish, or fresh in character.

Such "internal" marine waters will be found, for instance, when the baselines are drawn across the mouths of bays or along a "curtain" of islands lying close off the coast. Japan's well-known "Inland Sea" is not part of that country's inland waters but is one of the internal waters of Japan and forms part of the truly marine fishing areas of that country.

To assist a uniform use of these terms, the following translations are given:

<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
Inland waters	Eaux continentales	Aguas continentales
Internal waters	Eaux intérieures	Aguas interiores

Areal grid systems

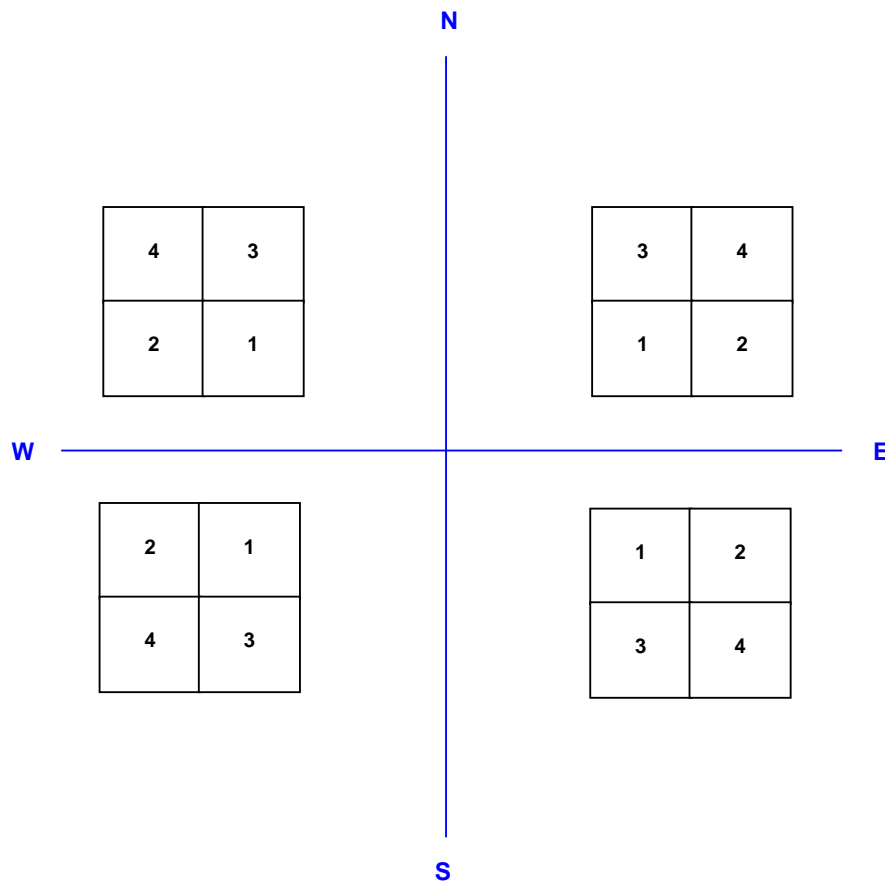
Recognising the need for areal breakdown, the CWP has suggested that a graticule-based system could be used throughout the globe and has recommended that the quadrangles (also called rectangles or squares) be coded and identified according to the following standard rules:

- a) the identification of the latitude should be given before that of the longitude;
- b) each quadrangle (rectangle) should be identified by its graticule-based boundaries as defined by the latitude and the longitude meeting in its corner nearest to the point where the Equator is crossed by the Greenwich Meridian;
- c) the foregoing data on latitude and longitude should be preceded by (i) the first digit identifying the size of the quadrangle and then by (ii) a second digit indicating the quadrant of the globe in which the quadrangle is located.

The Table at the end of this Section shows how this graticule coding should be achieved.

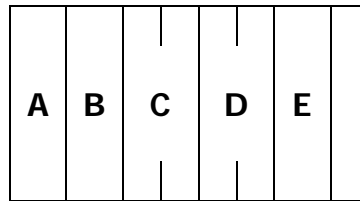
Certain agencies have found the need for an areal breakdown other than that offered by the coding system; for example, for a quadrangle of 30' latitude by 1 degree longitude or for a finer breakdown than the smallest quadrangle identified by this coding system, namely 10' x 10'. The CWP has therefore recommended the following standard coding procedures for areas smaller than 1 degree quadrangles:

- (1) where the 1 degree quadrangle is divided into two halves, each 30' latitude by 60' longitude, the one nearest to the Equator is coded number 1, and the other number 2.
- (2) where the 1 degree quadrangle is divided into four quarters, each 30' x 30', the numbering depends on the quadrant in order to follow the latitude/longitude hierarchical structure, e.g.:



- (3) the code "0" will be used to indicate that it is not possible to show the data at a breakdown below the 1 degree quadrangle.

The structure of a code for identifying the size and location of a unit quadrangle of less than 1° by 1° could be presented as follows:



A Size code unit quadrangle of less than 1° X 1° (see Table at the end of this Section)

B Quadrant code

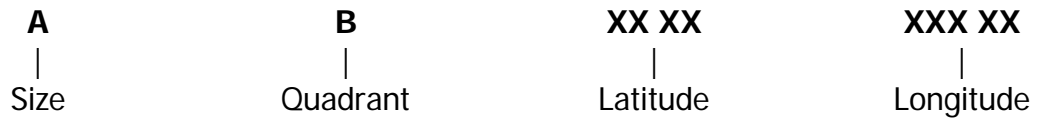
C Latitude identifying 1° x 1° quadrangle

D Longitude identifying 1° x 1° quadrangle

E Position of the unit quadrangle of less than 1° X 1° within the 1° X 1° degree quadrangle

Coding of graticule system for identifying statistical quadrangles

Format of the code identifying statistical quadrangles



A. Code to indicate size of quadrangle

Code	Latitude		Longitude
1	10'	x	10'
2	20'	x	20'
3	30'	x	30'
4	30'	x	1°
5	1°	x	1°
6	5°	x	5°
7	10°	x	10°
8	20°	x	20°
9	30°	x	30°

B. Code to indicate quadrant

Code	Quadrant of Globe	
1	NE	Northeast
2	SE	Southeast
3	SW	Southwest
4	NW	Northwest

H. FISHING AREAS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

1. FAO Major Fishing Areas

For statistical purposes, 27 major fishing areas have been internationally established to date. These comprise

- eight major inland fishing areas covering the inland waters of the continents,
- nineteen major marine fishing areas covering the waters of the Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern oceans, with their respective adjacent seas.

The major fishing areas, inland and marine, are identified by their names and by two-digit codes.

INLAND

01	Africa - inland waters
02	North America - inland waters
03	South America - inland waters
04	Asia - inland waters
05	Europe - inland waters
06	Oceania - inland waters
07	Former USSR area – inland waters *
08	Antarctica - inland waters

MARINE

18	Arctic Sea
21	Northwest Atlantic
27	Northeast Atlantic
31	Western Central Atlantic
34	Eastern Central Atlantic
37	Mediterranean and Black Sea

41	Southwest Atlantic
47	Southeast Atlantic
48	Atlantic, Antarctic
51	Western Indian Ocean
57	Eastern Indian Ocean
58	Indian Ocean, Antarctic and Southern
61	Northwest Pacific
67	Northeast Pacific
71	Western Central Pacific
77	Eastern Central Pacific
81	Southwest Pacific
87	Southeast Pacific
88	Pacific, Antarctic

* The fishing area 07 ("Former USSR area – Inland waters") referred to the area that was formerly the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Starting with the data for 1988 information for each new independent Republic is shown separately. The new independent Republics are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (statistics are assigned to the fishing area "Asia – Inland waters") and Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine (statistics are assigned to the fishing area "Europe – Inland waters").

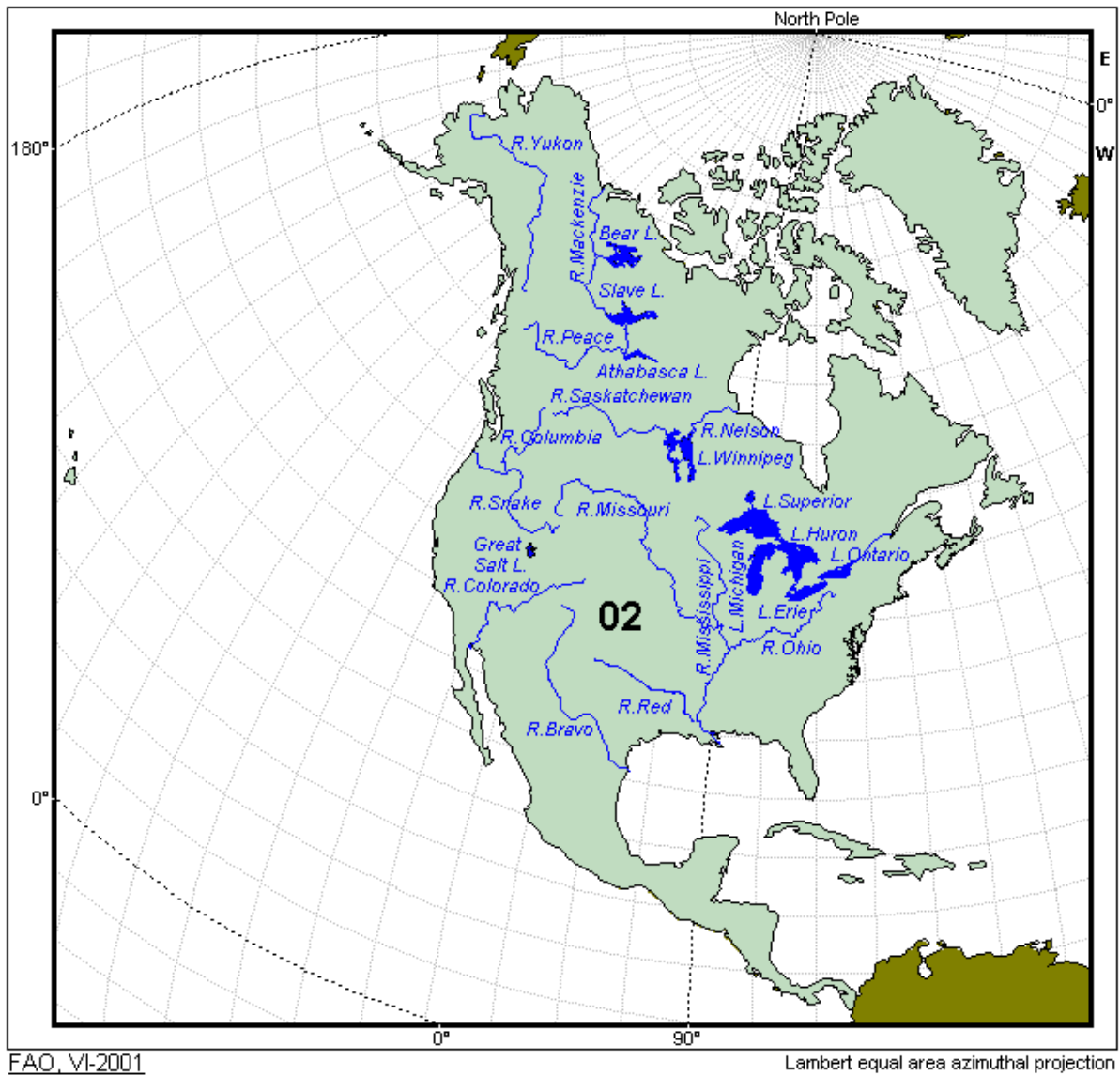
Africa – Inland Waters



FAO, VI-2001

Lambert equal area azimuthal projection

North America – Inland waters



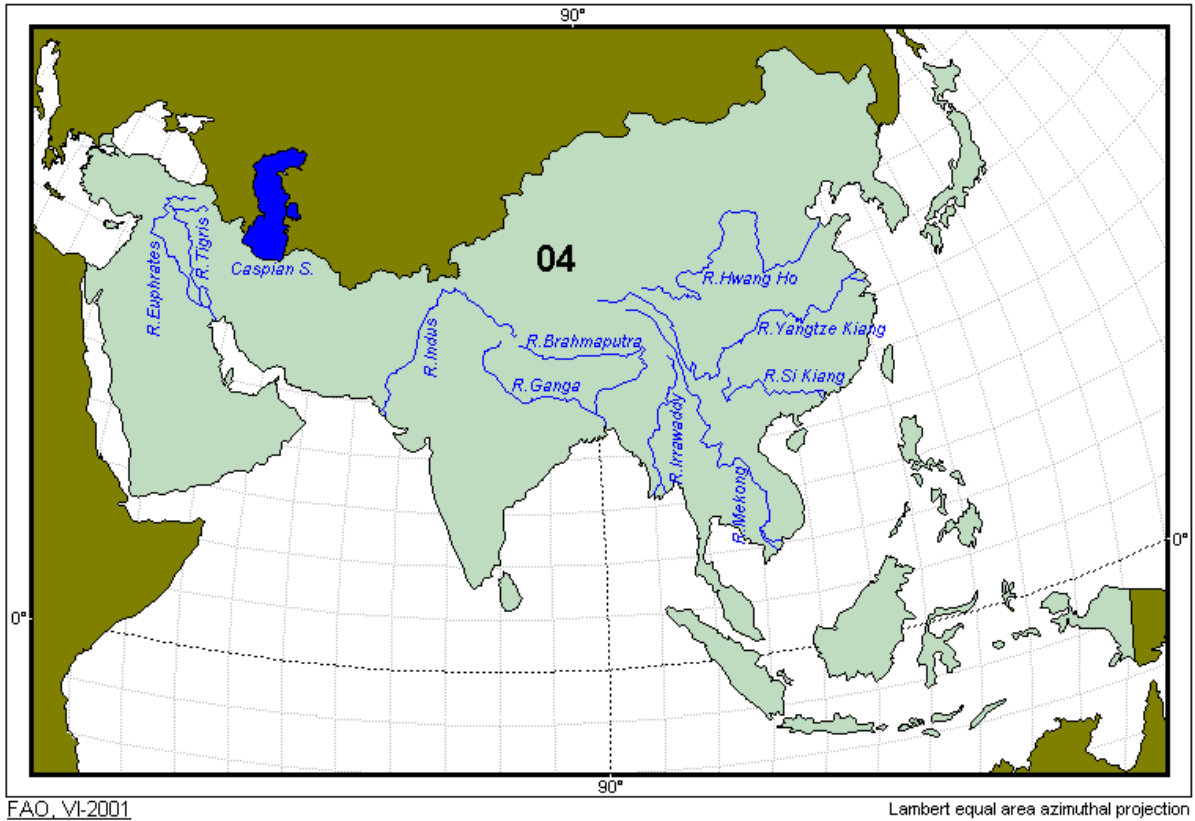
South America – Inland waters



FAO, VI-2001

Lambert equal area azimuthal projection

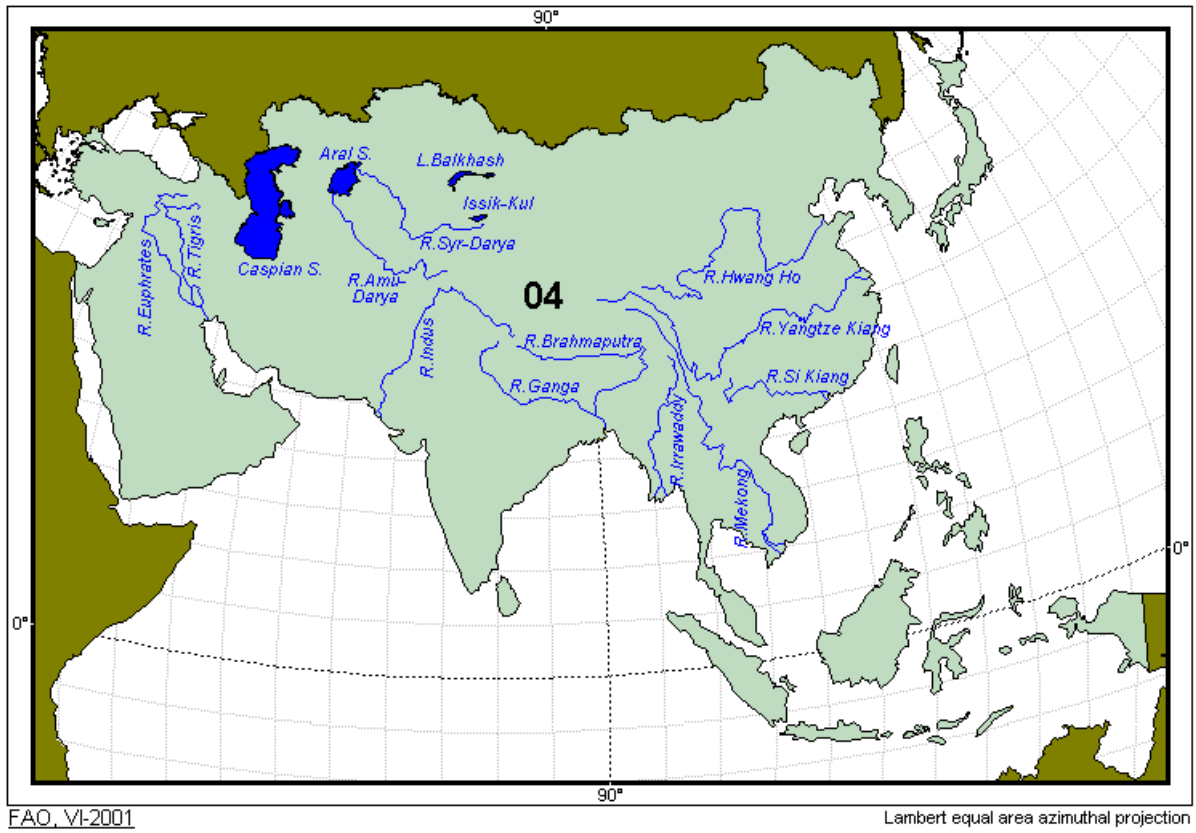
Former Asia – Inland Waters
(discontinued in 2000)



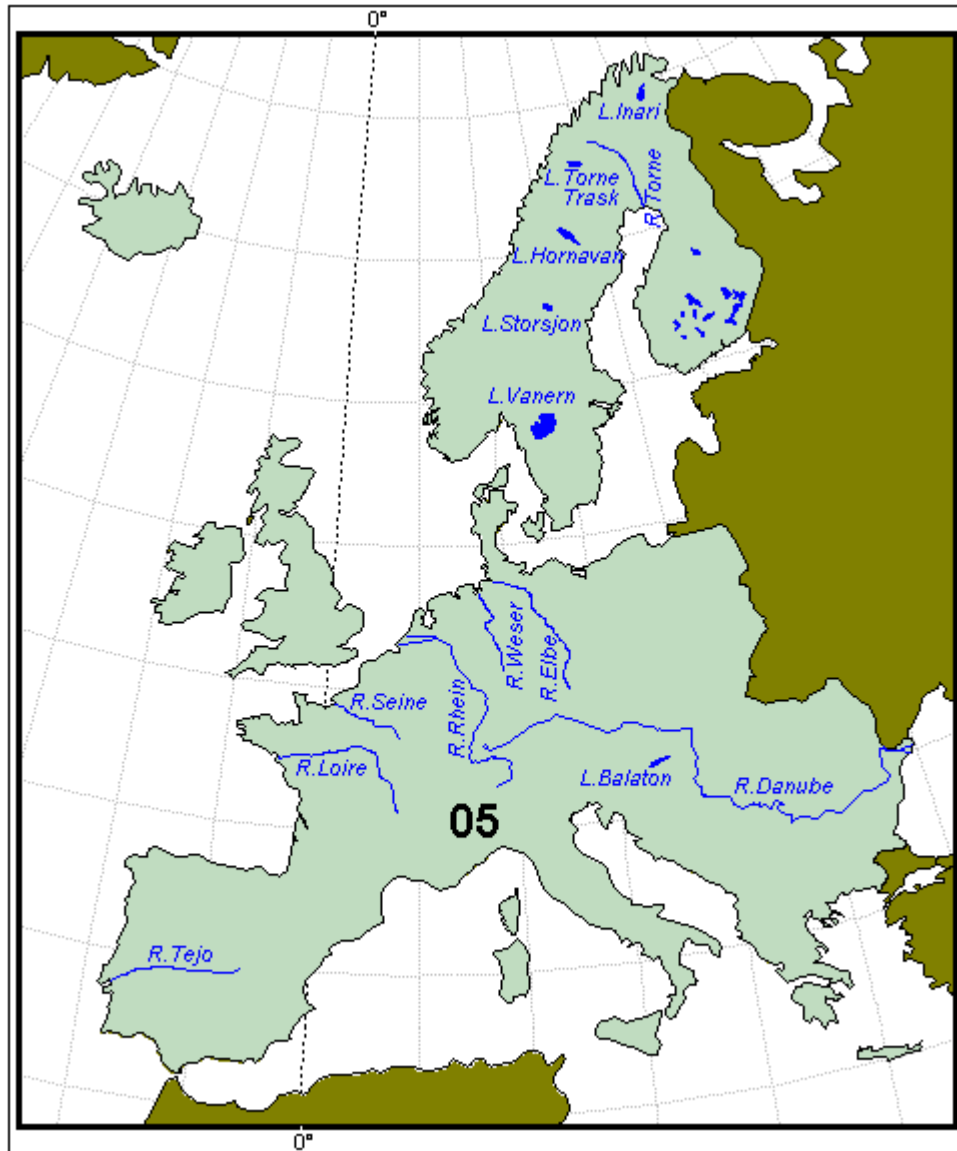
FAO, VI-2001

Lambert equal area azimuthal projection

Asia – Inland Waters



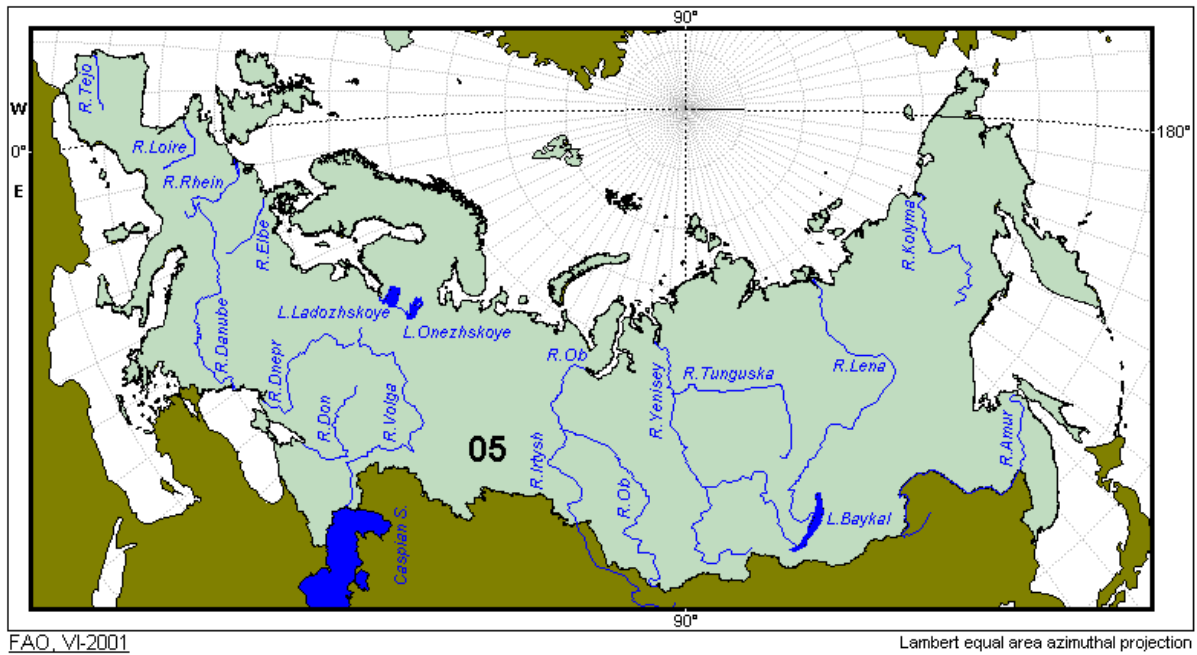
Former Europe – Inland waters
(discontinued in 2000)



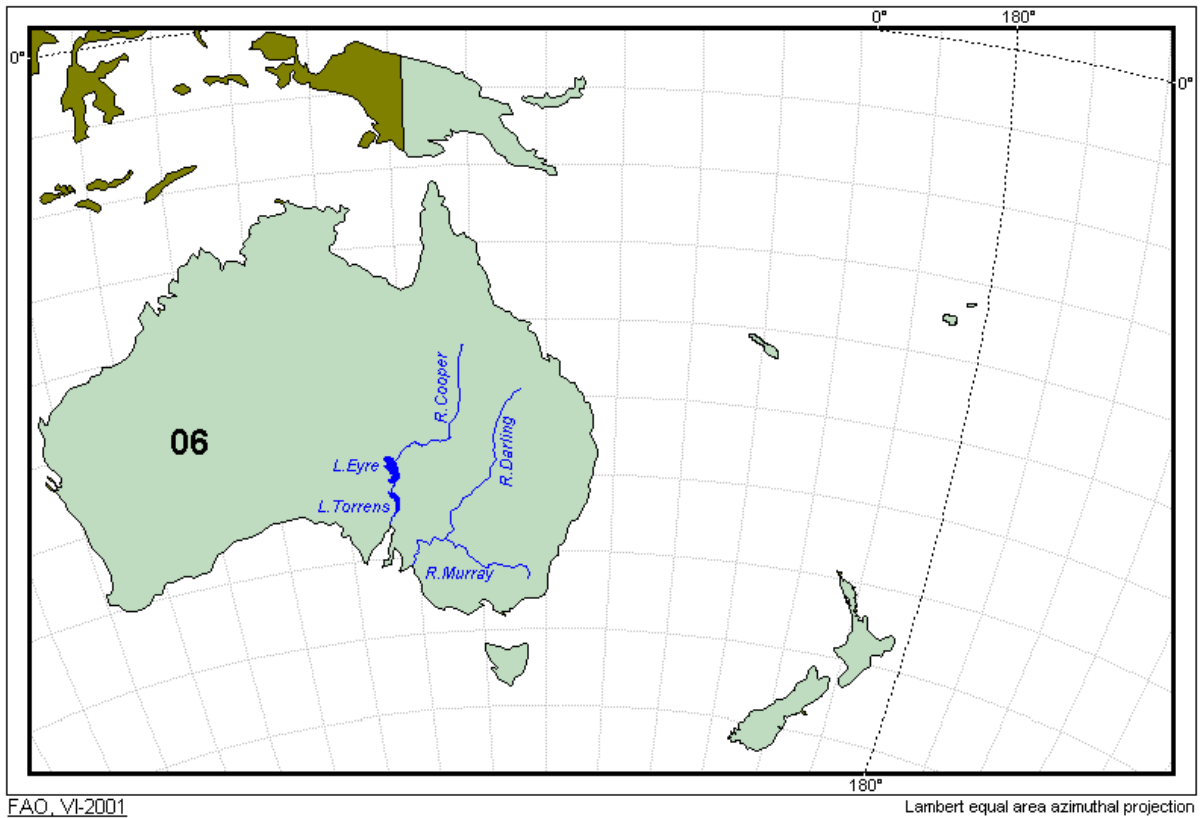
FAO, VI-2001

Lambert equal area azimuthal projection

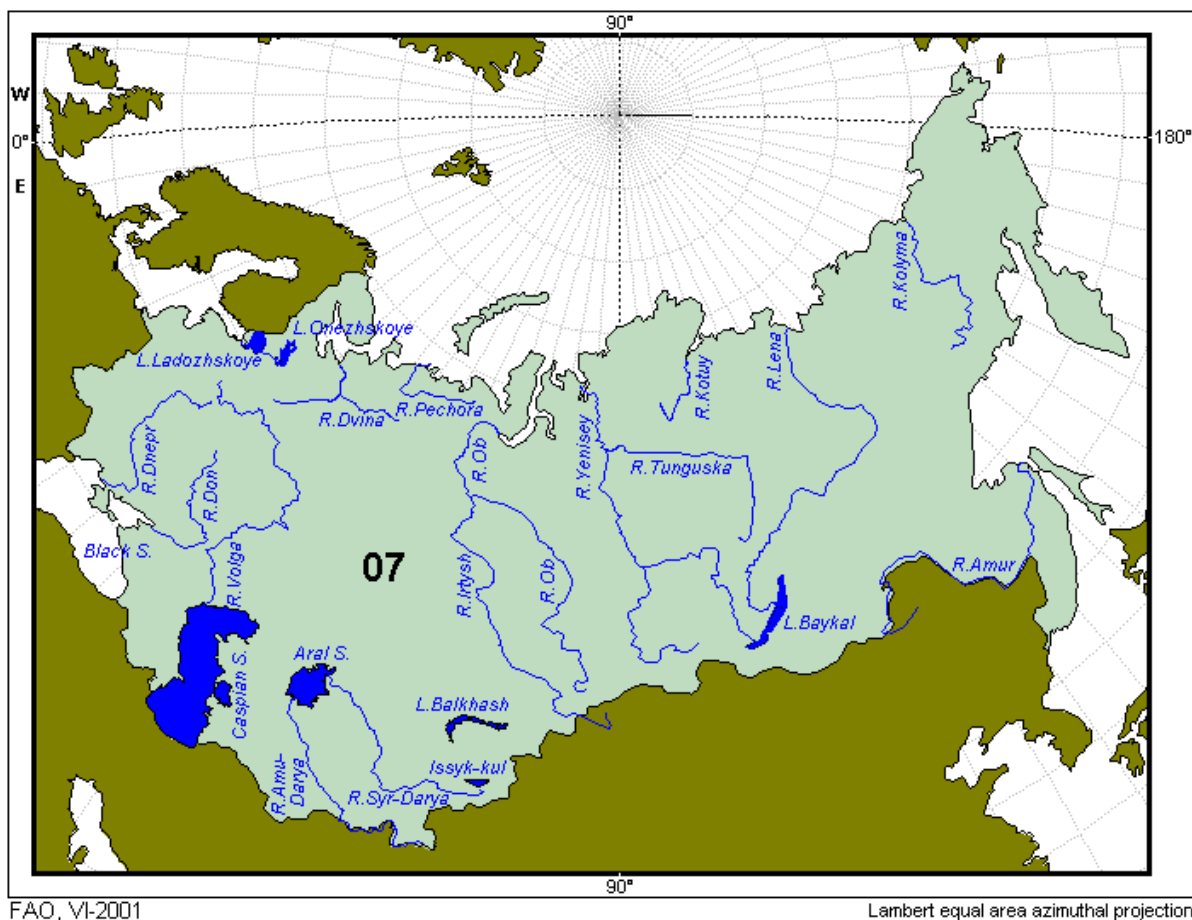
Europe – Inland Waters (from 2000 onwards)



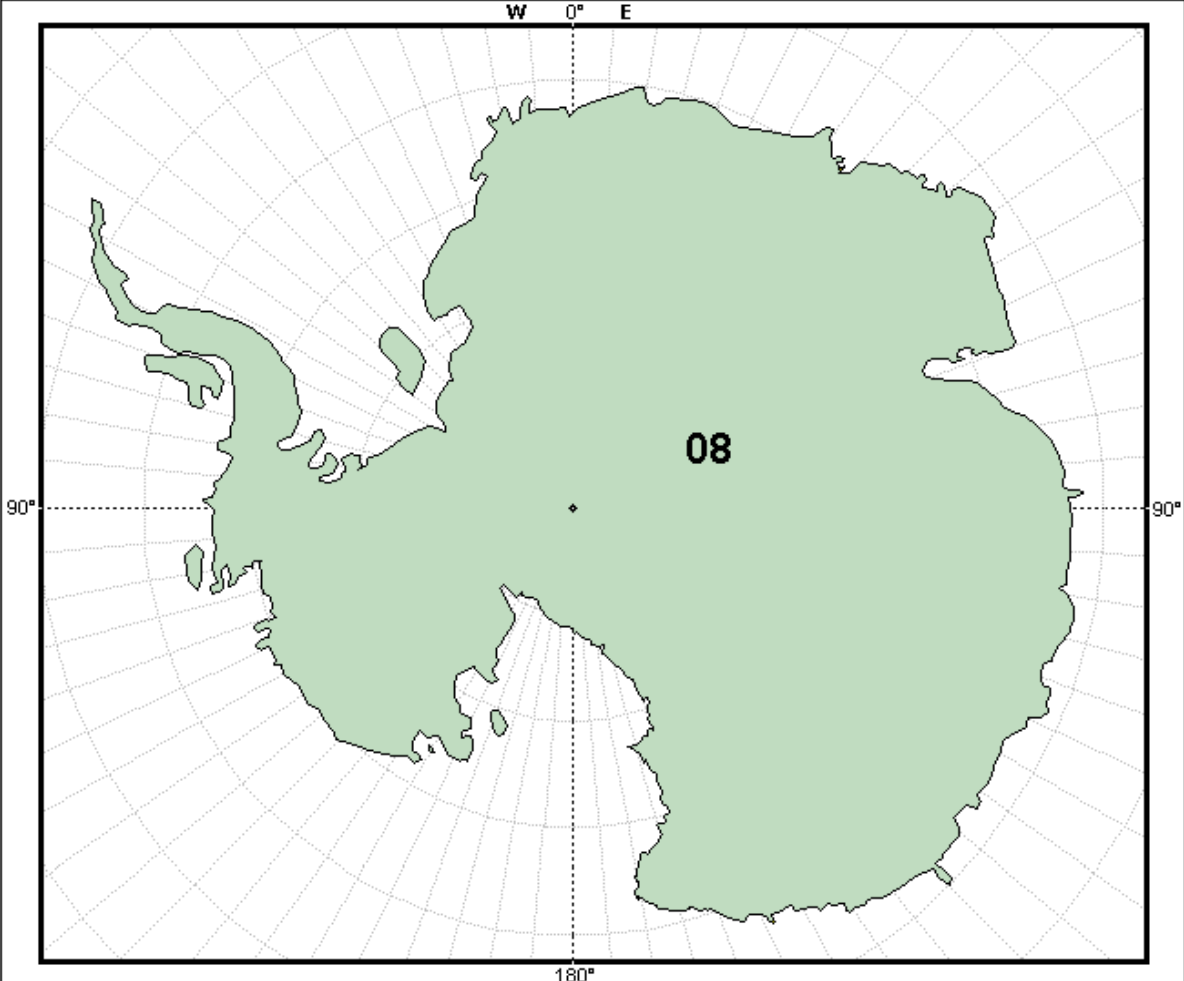
Oceania – Inland waters



Former USSR area – Inland waters
(discontinued in 2000)



Antarctica – Inland waters



FAO, VI-2001

Lambert equal area azimuthal projection

2. Regional breakdown of FAO Major Marine Fishing Areas

The internationally accepted standard practice is to divide each of the major fishing areas into:

first:	subareas
second:	divisions
third:	subdivisions

Such systems of subareas, divisions and subdivisions have been successfully developed and implemented in the Atlantic Ocean by ICNAF, the predecessor of NAFO, for major fishing area 21, by ICES for area 27, by CECAF for area 34, by GCFM for area 37, by CARPAS for area 41, by ICSEAF for area 47, 51.8 and 58.7, by CPPS for area 87 in the Pacific Ocean, and by CCAMLR for areas 48, 58 and 88 in the Antarctic.

The Joint Working Party of Experts on Indian Ocean and Western Pacific Fishery Statistics (JWP) by 1978 established subareas for statistical purposes through the IOFC (for areas 51 and 57) and through the IPFC (for areas 71 and 81). (Note: *IPFC in 1993 was renamed APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission*).

Only in three FAO Major Fishing Areas breakdown by subareas has not yet been established. These are the Northwest and Northeast Pacific (Areas 61 and 67) and the Eastern Central Pacific (Area 77). However, a number of proposals are under consideration, including extensive revision of the boundaries of several areas in the Pacific. For the Western Central Atlantic (Area 31) a breakdown by subareas has been proposed, but is not operational.

3. Development sequence of FAO Major Marine Fishing Areas

The following series of world charts show developments and changes to the boundaries of fishing areas established for statistical purposes. The world charts presented in the following pages start with their initial publication in Volume VI of the FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics (1956) up to the latest world chart showing the current demarcations of statistical areas included in Volume 94 Part 1 (2004).

These charts will assist the users in establishing historical series for catch data from FAO Yearbooks of Fishery Statistics.

4. Description and figures of Marine Fishing Areas

Detailed description of boundaries with coordinates and maps for each of the 19 major marine fishing areas, showing subareas, divisions and subdivisions when applicable, are presented in sections H1.18 through H5.88.

Chart I

Used in Vols. VI - XV, 1956-62

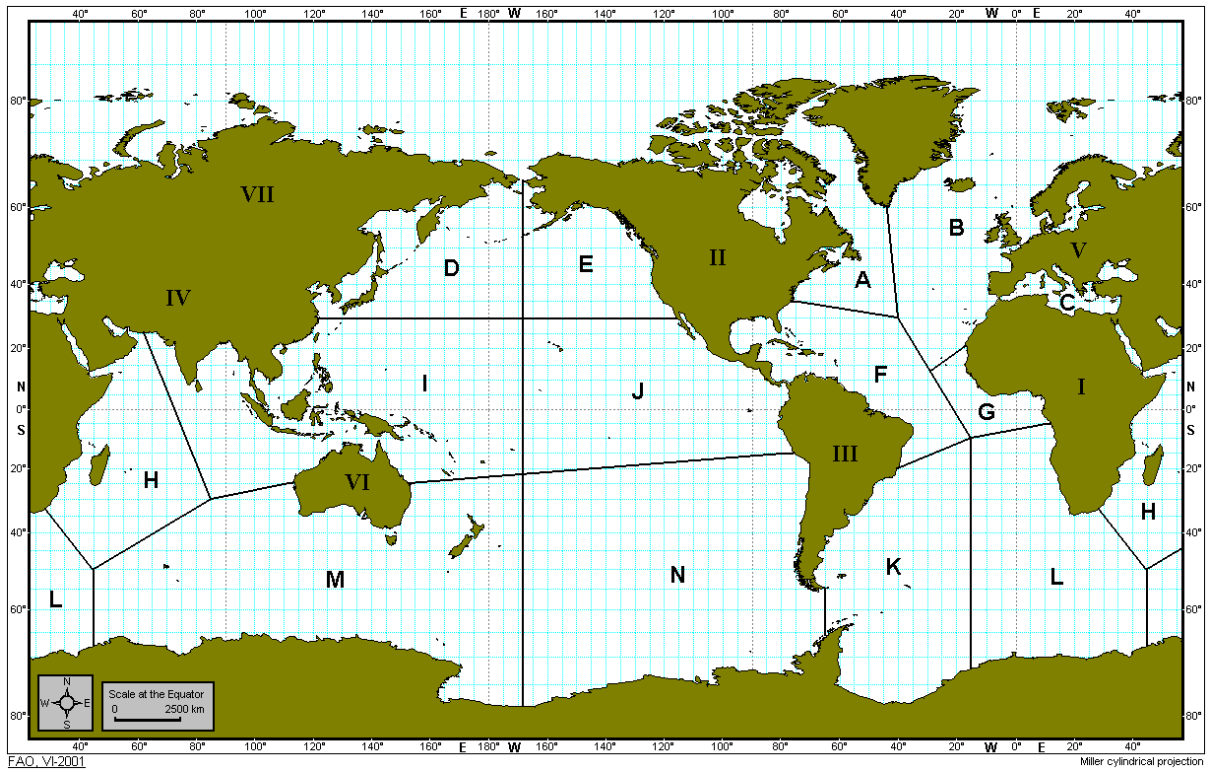


Chart 2

Used in Vol. 16, 1963

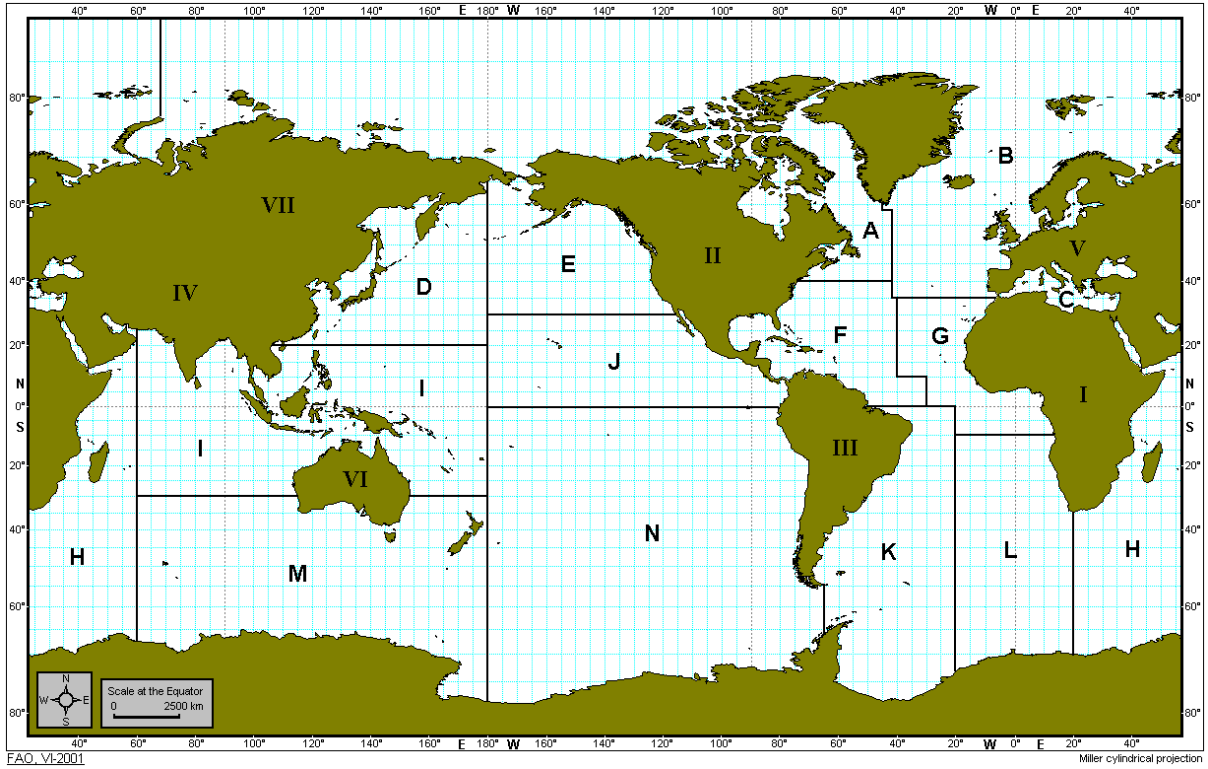


Chart 3

Used in Vols. 18 and 20, 1964 and 1965

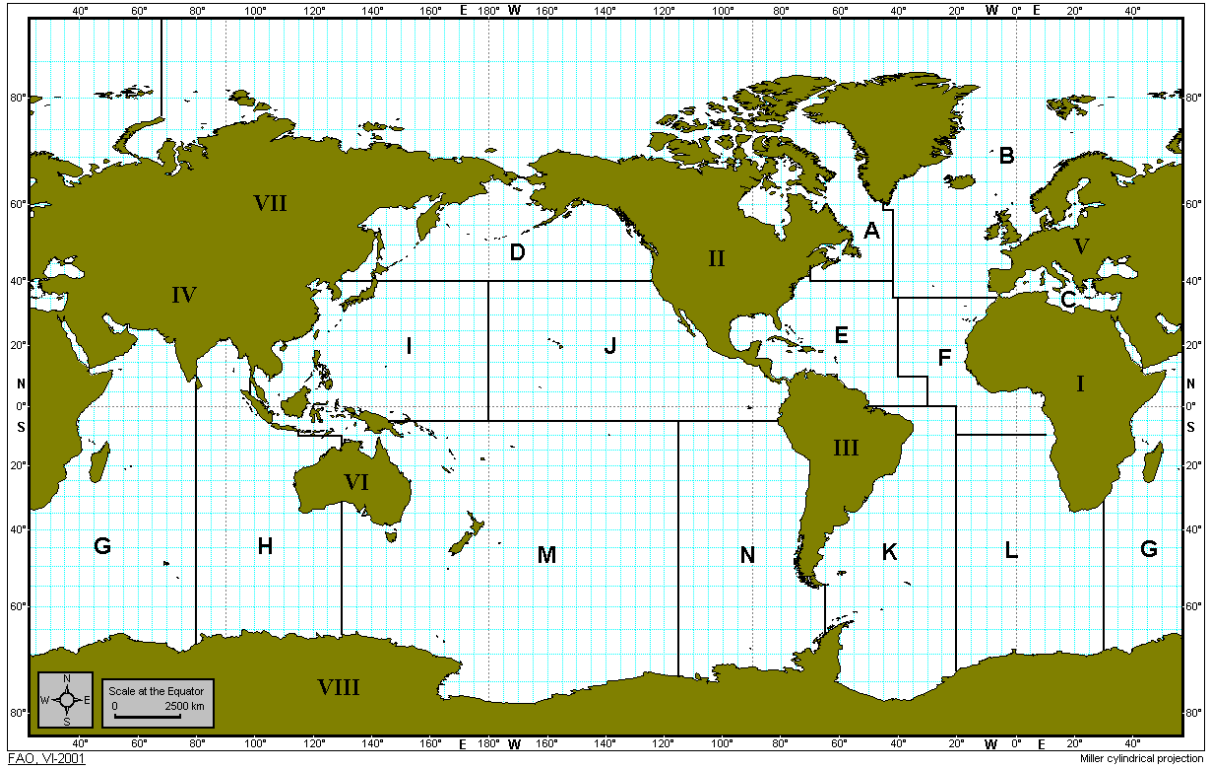


Chart 4

Used in Vols. 22 – 28, 1966–69

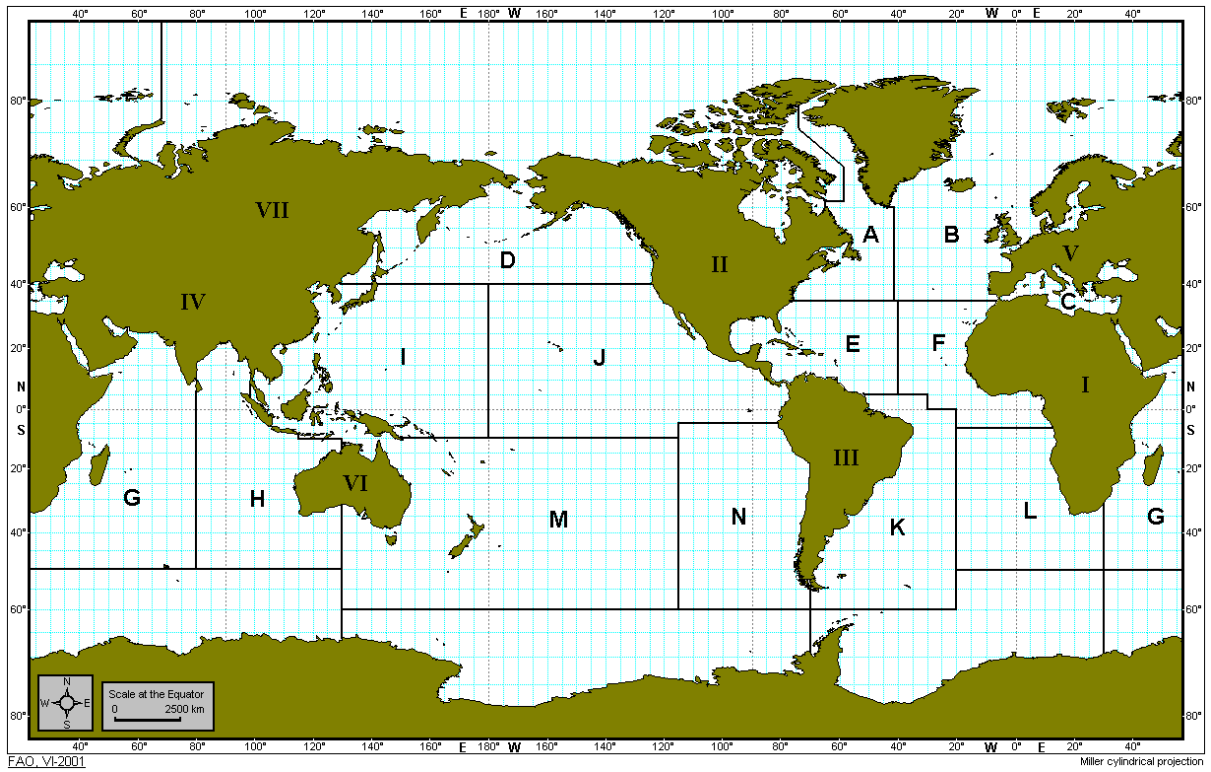


Chart 5

Used in Vol. 30, 1970

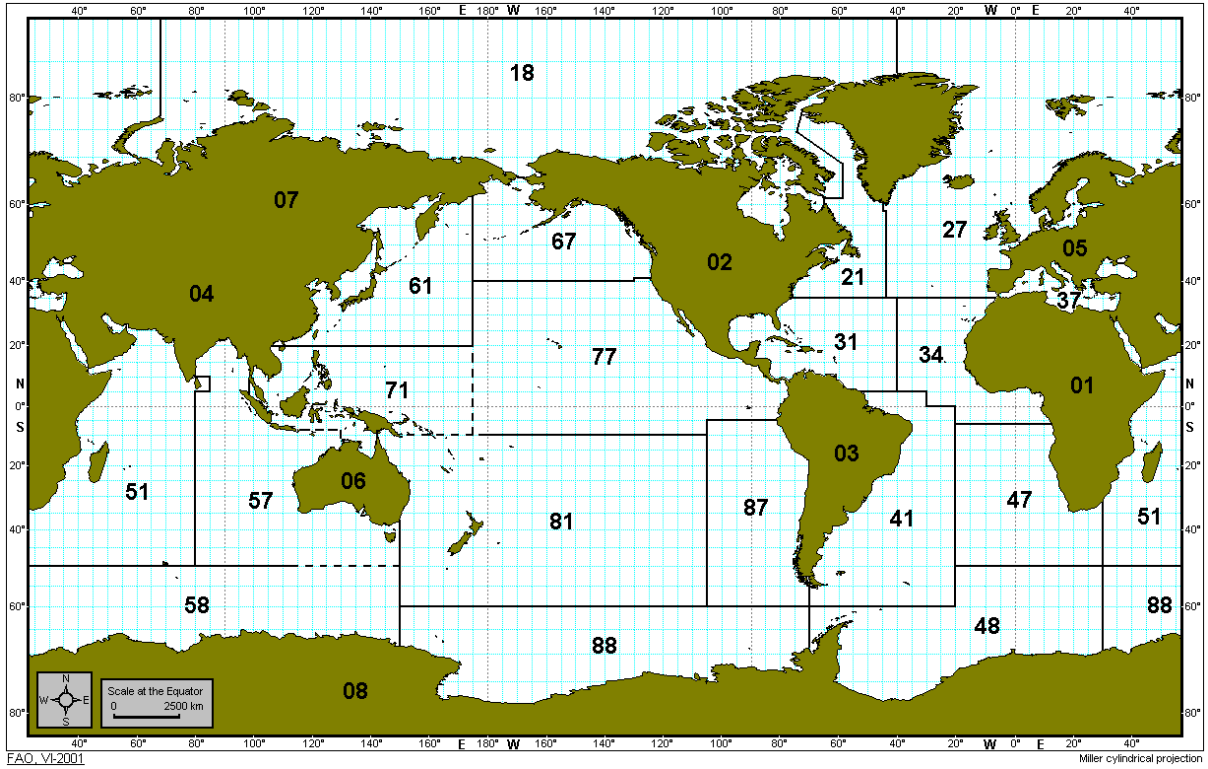


Chart 6

Used in Vols. 32 – 40, 1971–75

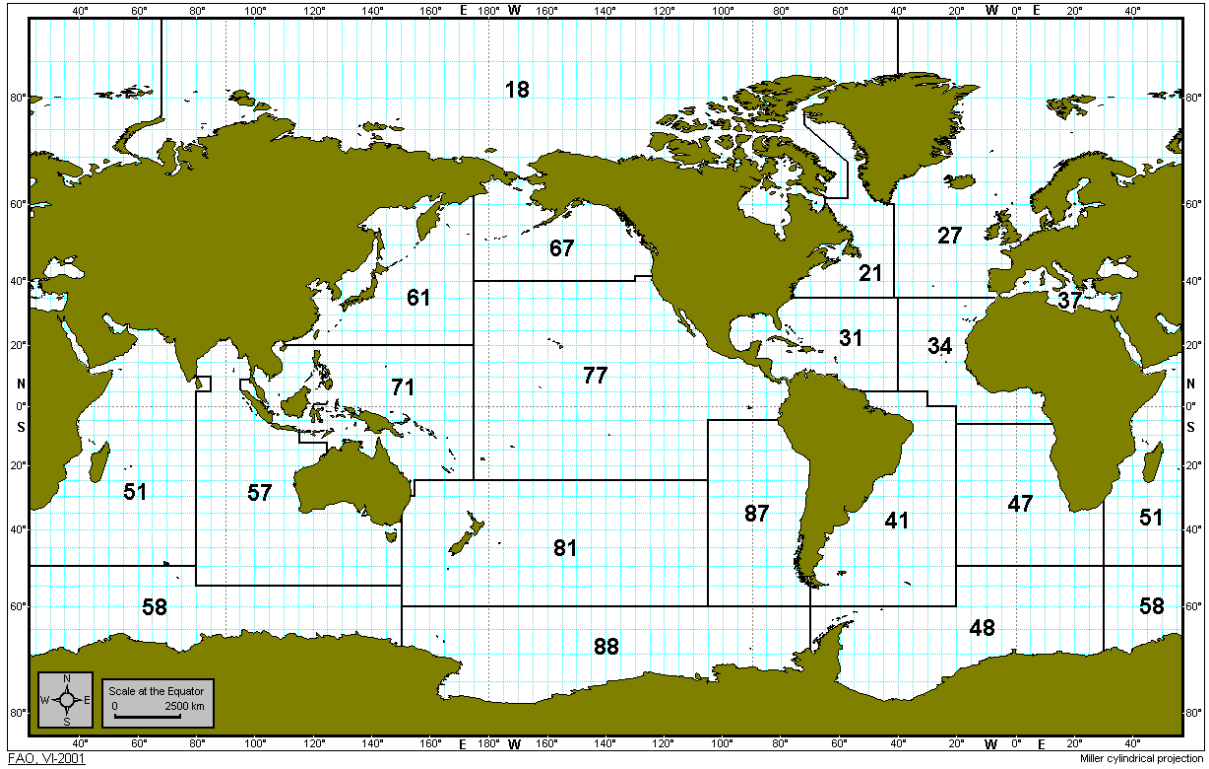


Chart 7

Used in Vols. 42 – 46, 1976–78

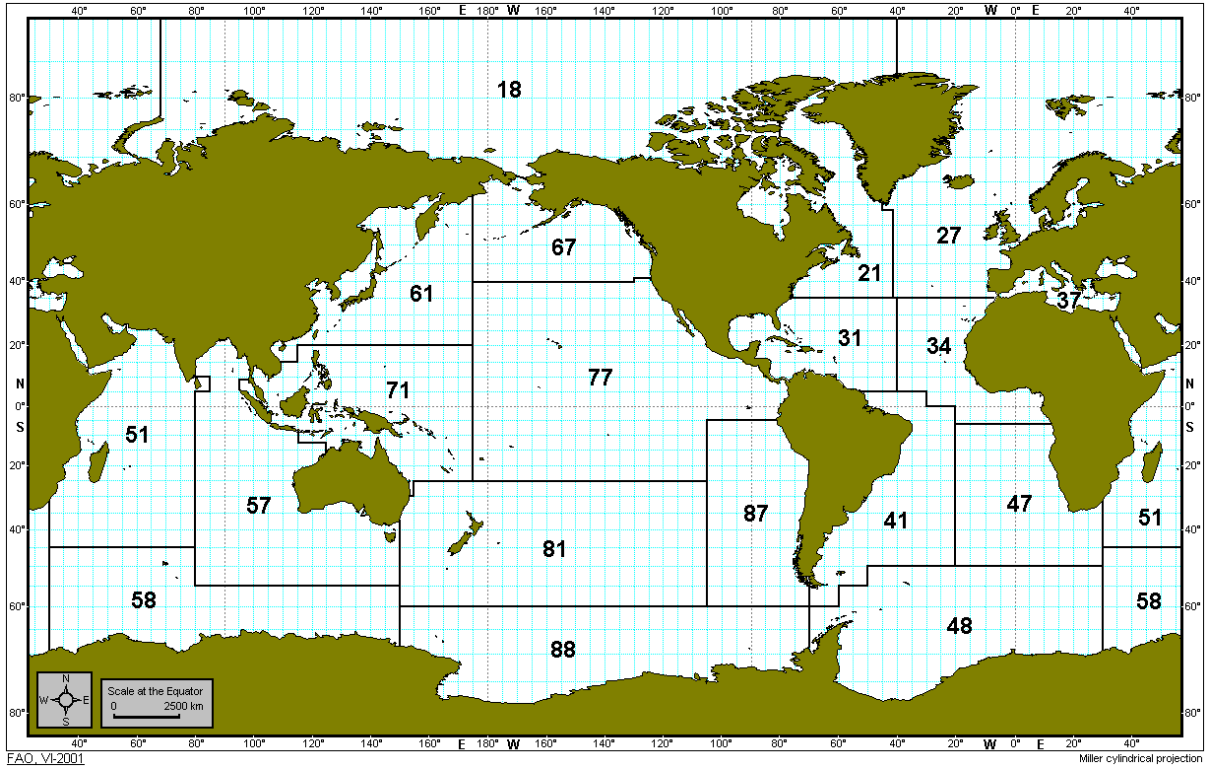


Chart 8

Used in Vols. 48 – 52, 1979–81

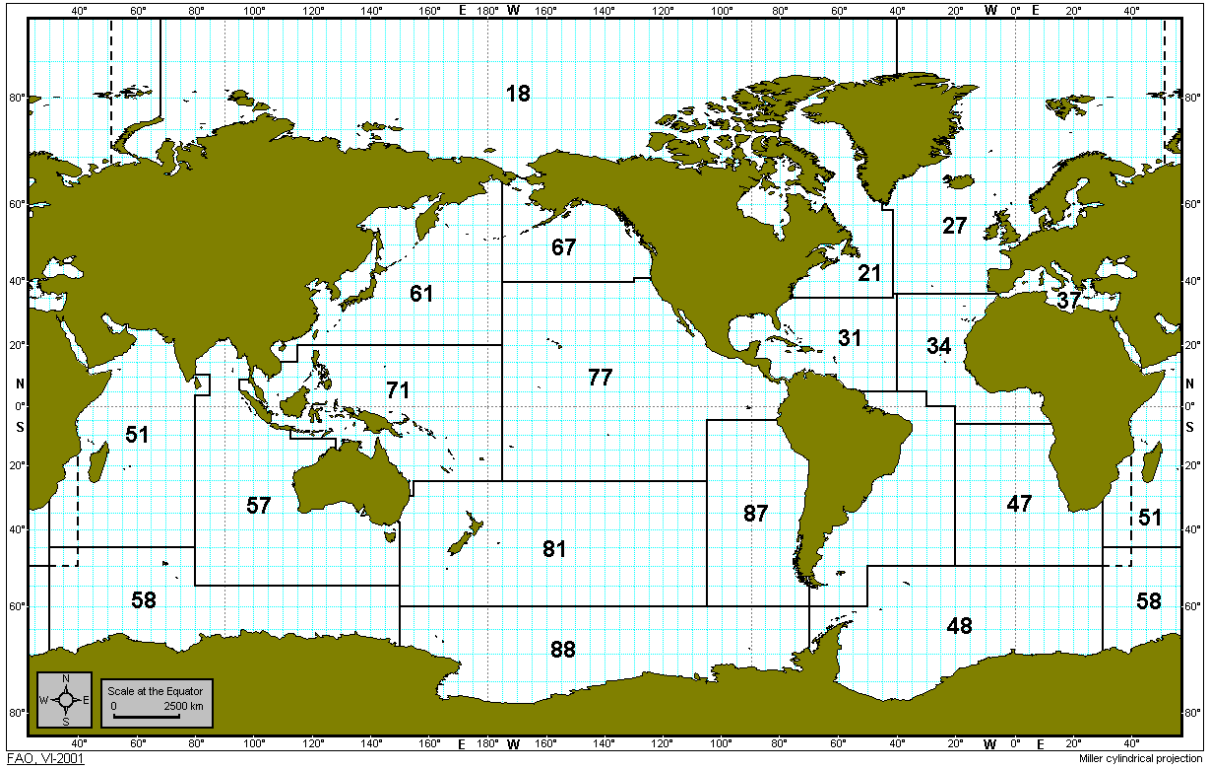


Chart 9

Used in Vols. 54 – 66, 1982–88

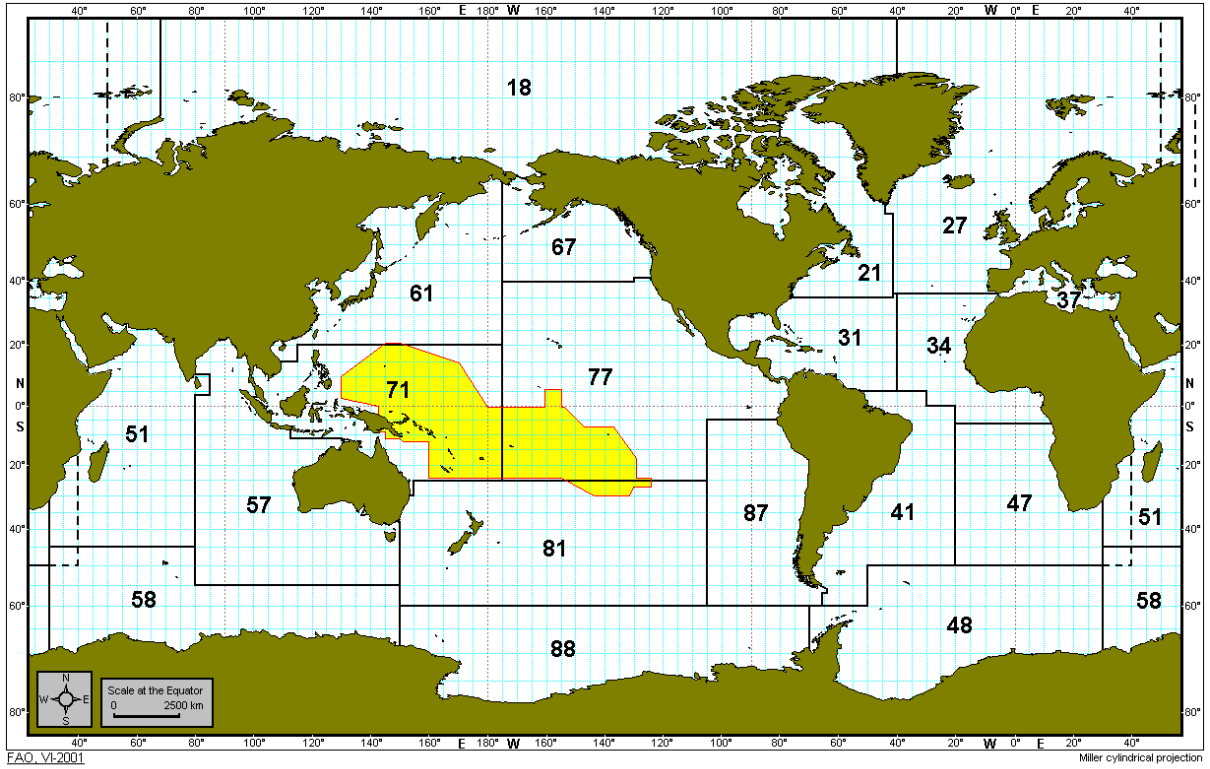


Chart 10

Used in Vols. 68 – 84, 1989-1997

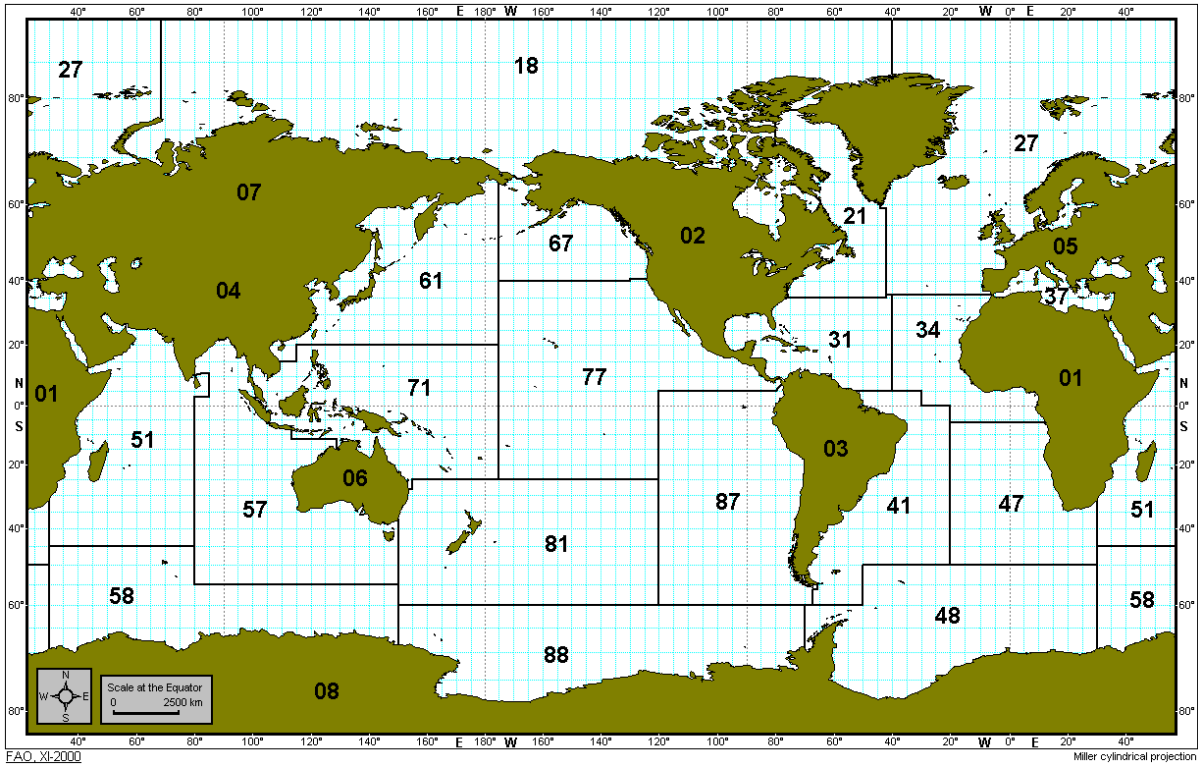


Chart 11

Used in Vol. 86/1, 1998

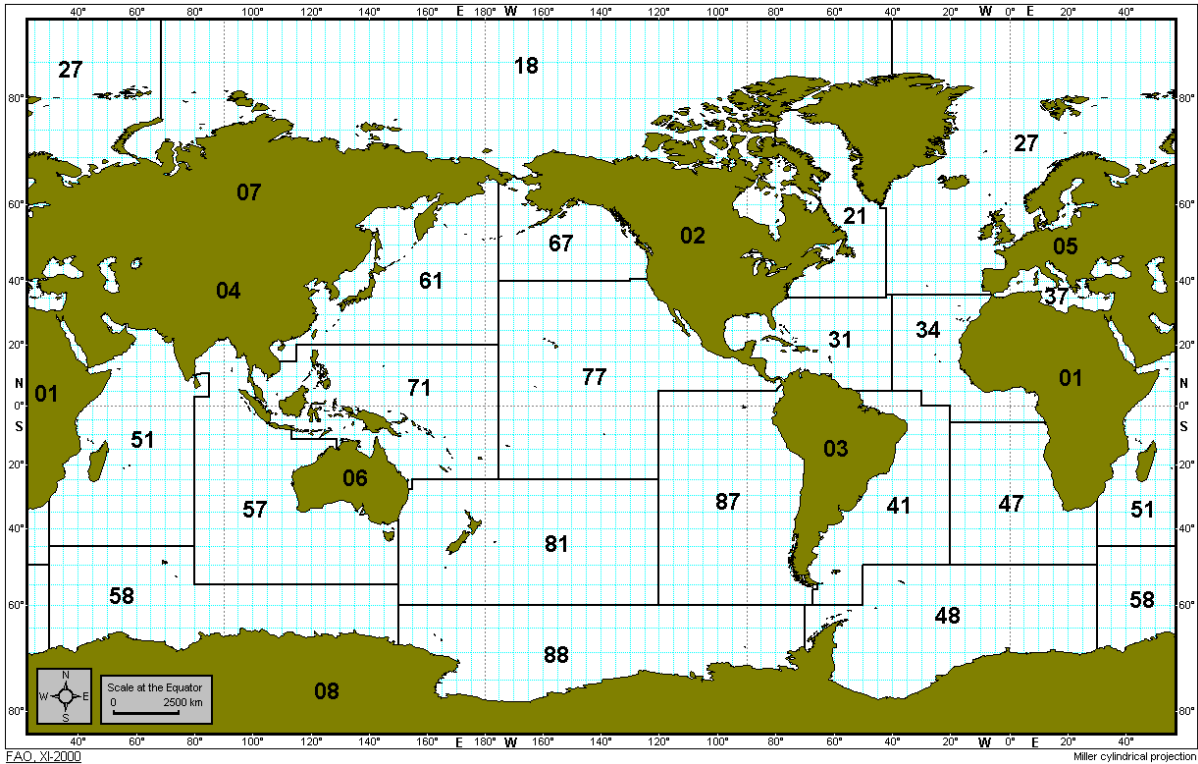


Chart 12

Used in Vols. 88/1 – 90/1, 1999–2000

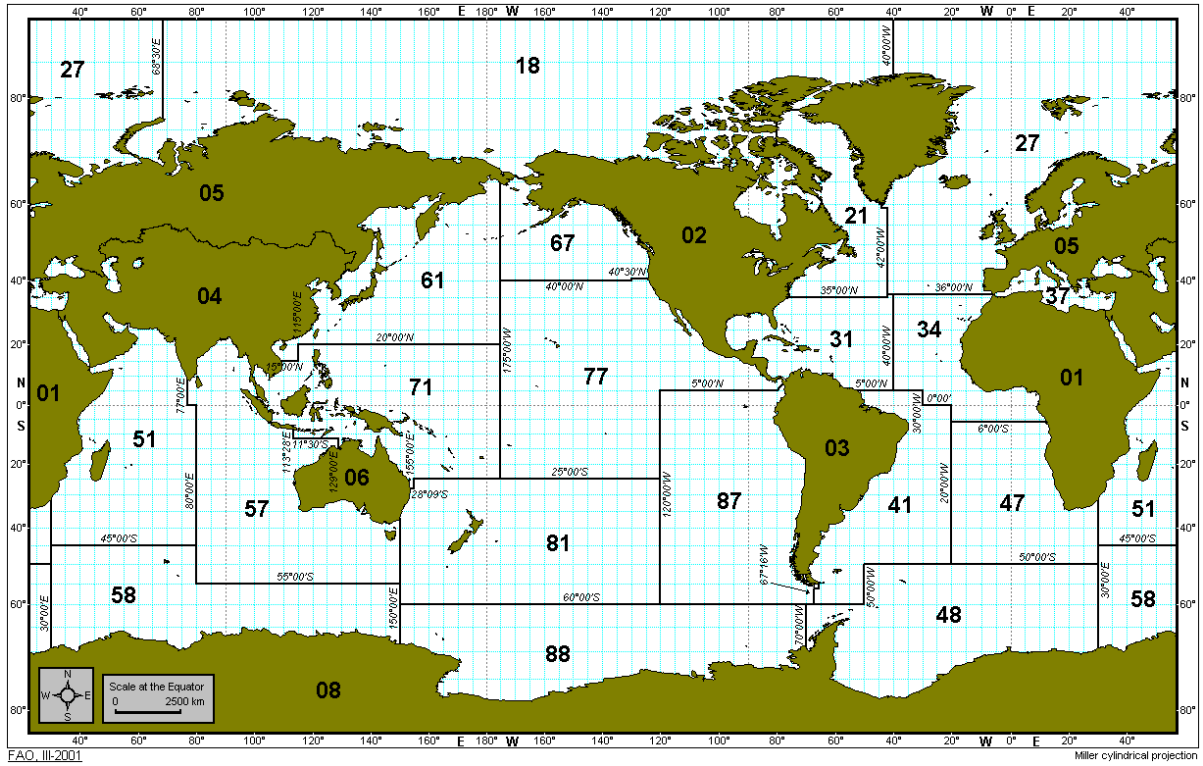
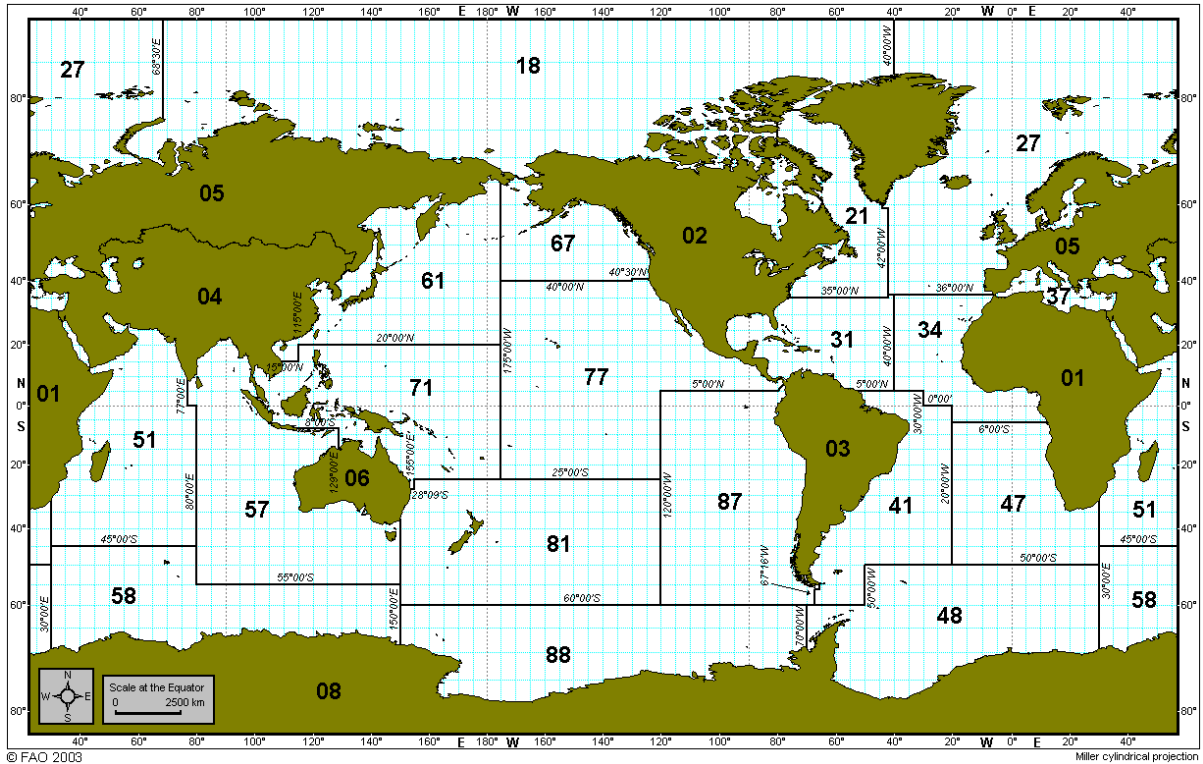


Chart 13

Used in Vols. 92/1 – 94/1, 2001-2004



H1.18 ARCTIC SEA (Major Fishing Area 18)

Fig. H1.18.0 shows the boundaries of the Arctic Sea (Major Fishing Area 18).

A description of this area is as follows:

All marine waters of the Arctic Sea bounded by a line commencing from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 68°30' east longitude; thence along the east coast of the north island of Novaya Zemlya; thence across the western entry of the Strait of Matochkin Shar; thence east and south along the coast of the south island of Novaya Zemlya; thence across the western entry of the Strait of the Karskiye Vorota; thence in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Vaigach Islands; thence across the western entry of the Strait of Yugoskiy Shar to Khaborova and thence in an easterly direction along the coast of the Russian Federation to Mys Dezhneva; thence across the Bering Strait in an easterly direction to Cape Prince of Wales; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the mainland coast of the USA and Canada to a longitude of 64°30'W; thence in a northerly direction to latitude 61°00'; thence in a westerly direction to 65°00'W longitude; thence in a rhumb line to a point on the east coast of Baffin Island at East Bluff (61°55'N latitude and 66°20'W longitude); thence in a northerly direction along the coast of Baffin Island, Bylot Island, Devon Island and Ellesmere Island and following the eightieth meridian of west longitude in the waters between these islands to the parallel of 78°10'N latitude; thence in an easterly direction across the Smith Sound to Etah on the Greenland coast; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the mainland coast of Greenland to the fortieth meridian of west longitude; thence in a northerly direction to the geographic North Pole.

H2.21 ATLANTIC, NORTHWEST (Major Fishing Area 21)

Fig. H2.21.0 is a map of the Northwest Atlantic (Major Fishing Area 21) corresponding to the NAFO Convention Area.

A description of the area and its subareas, divisions, subdivisions and subunits, corresponding to the NAFO Convention Area follows.

The Northwest Atlantic, corresponding to the NAFO Convention Area, comprises the waters of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean north of 35°00'N latitude and west of the line extending due north from 35°00'N latitude and 42°00'W longitude to 59°00'N latitude, thence due west to 44°00'W longitude, and thence due north to the coast of Greenland and the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Davis Strait and Baffin Bay south of 78°10'N latitude. (Article I, NAFO Convention).

The Northwest Atlantic is divided as follows:

Subarea 21.0

That portion of the Convention Area bounded on the south by a line extending due east from a point at 61°00' north latitude and 65°00' west longitude to a point at 61°00' north latitude and 59°00' west longitude, thence in a southeasterly direction along a rhumb line to a point at 60°12' north latitude and 57°13' west longitude; thence bounded on the east by a series of geodesic lines (Points and coordinates joining these geodesic lines are shown in Appendix 21.1). Thence due north to the parallel of 78°10' north latitude; and bounded on the west by a line beginning at 61°00' north latitude and 65°00' west longitude and extending in a northwesterly direction along a rhumb line to the coast of Baffin Island at East Bluff (61°55' north latitude and 66°20' west longitude), and thence in a northerly direction along the coast of Baffin Island, Bylot Island, Devon Island and Ellesmere Island and following the meridian of 80°00' west longitude in the waters between these islands to the parallel of 78°10' north latitude; and bounded on the north by parallel of 78°10' north latitude.

Subarea 21.0 is composed of two divisions:

Division 21.0A: That portion of the subarea lying to the north of the parallel of 66°15' north latitude.

Division 21.0B: That portion of the subarea lying to the south of the parallel of 66°15' north latitude.

Subarea 21.1

That portion of the Convention Area lying to the east of subarea 21.0 and to the north and east of a rhumb line joining a point at 60°12' north latitude and 57°13' west longitude with a point at 52°15' north latitude and 42°00' west longitude.

Subarea 21.1 is composed of six divisions:

Division 21.1A: That portion of the subarea lying north of the parallel of 68°50' north latitude (Christianshaab)

Division 21.1B: That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 66°15' north latitude (5 nautical miles north of Umanarsugssuak) and the parallel of 68°50' north latitude (Christianshaab).

Division 21.1C: That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 64°15' north latitude (4 nautical miles north of Godthaab) and the parallel of 66°15' north latitude (5 nautical miles north of Umanarsugssuak).

Division 21.1D: That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 62°30' north latitude (Frederikshaab Glacier) and the parallel of 64°15' north latitude (4 nautical miles north of Godthaab).

Division 21.1E: That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 60°45' north latitude (Cape Desolation) and the parallel of 62°30' north latitude (Frederikshaab Glacier).

Division 21.1F: That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 60°45' north latitude (Cape Desolation).

Subarea 21.2

That portion of the Convention Area lying to the east of the meridian of 64°30' west longitude in the area of Hudson Strait, to the south of subarea 21.0, to the south and west of subarea 21.1 and to the north of the parallel of 52°15' north latitude.

Subarea 21.2 is composed of three divisions:

Division 21.2G: That portion of the subarea lying north of the parallel of 57°40' north latitude (Cape Mugford)

Division 21.2H: That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 55°20' north latitude (Hopedale) and the parallel of 57°40' north latitude (Cape Mugford).

Division 21.2J: That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 55°20' north latitude (Hopedale).

Subarea 21.3

That portion of the Convention Area lying south of the parallel of 52°15' north latitude, and to the east of a line extending due north from Cape Bauld on the north coast of Newfoundland to 52°15' north latitude; to the north of the parallel of 39°00'

north latitude; and to the east and north of a rhumb line commencing at 39°00' north latitude, 50°00' west longitude and extending in a northwesterly direction to pass through a point at 43°30' north latitude, 55°00' west longitude in the direction of a point at 47°50' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude until it intersects a straight line connecting Cape Ray, at 47°37' north latitude; 59°18' west longitude on the coast of Newfoundland, with Cape North, 47°02' north latitude; 60°25' west longitude on Cape Breton Island; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to Cape Ray, 47°37' north latitude, 59°18' west longitude.

Subarea 21.3 is composed of six divisions:

Division 21.3K: That portion of the subarea lying north of the parallel of 49°15' north latitude (Cape Freels, Newfoundland).

Division 21.3L: That portion of the subarea lying between the Newfoundland coast from Cape Freels to Cape St Mary and a line described as follows: beginning at Cape Freels; thence due east to the meridian of 46°30' west longitude, thence due south to the parallel of 46°00' north latitude; thence due west to the meridian of 54°30' west longitude, thence along a rhumb line to Cape St Mary, Newfoundland.

Division 21.3M: That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 49°15' north latitude and east of the meridian of 46°30' west longitude.

Division 21.3N: That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 46°00' north latitude and between the meridian of 46°30' west longitude and the meridian of 51°00' west longitude.

Division 21.3O: That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 46°00' north latitude and between the meridian of 51°00' west longitude and the meridian of 54°30' west longitude.

Division 21.3P: That portion of the subarea lying south of the Newfoundland coast and west of a line from Cape St Mary, Newfoundland to a point at 46°00' north latitude, 54°30' west longitude; thence due south to a limit of the subarea.

Division 21.3P is divided into two subdivisions:

Subdivision 21.3Pn (Northwestern subdivision) That portion of division 21.3P lying northwest of a line extending from 47°30.7' north latitude; 57°43.2' west longitude, approximately southwest to a point at 46°50.7' north latitude and 58°49.0' west longitude.

Subdivision 21.3Ps (Southeastern subdivision). The portion of division 21.3P lying southeast of the line defined for subdivision 21.3Pn.

Subarea 21.4

That portion of the Convention Area lying north of the parallel of 39°00' north latitude, to the west of Subarea 21.3, and to the east of a line described as follows: beginning at the terminus of the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada in the Grand Manan Channel, at a point at 44°46' 35.346" north latitude; 66°54' 11.253" west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 43°50' north latitude; thence due west to the meridian of 67°24'27.24" west longitude; thence along a geodetic line in a southwesterly direction to a point at 42°53'14" north latitude and 67°44'35" west longitude; thence along a geodetic line in a southeasterly direction to a point at 42°31'08" north latitude and 67°28'05" west longitude; ; thence along a geodetic line to a point at 42°20' north latitude and 67°18'13.15" west longitude; thence due east to a point in 66°00' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a southeasterly direction to a point at 42°00' north latitude and 65°40' west longitude and thence due south to the parallel of 39°00' north latitude.

Subarea 21.4 is divided into six divisions:

Division 21.4R: That portion of the Subarea lying between the coast of Newfoundland from Cape Bauld to Cape Ray and a line described as follows: beginning at Cape Bauld, thence due north to the parallel of 52°15' north latitude; thence due west to the Labrador coast; thence along the Labrador coast to the terminus of the Labrador-Quebec boundary; thence along a rhumb line in a southwesterly direction to a point at 49°25' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude; thence due south to a point at 47°50' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a southeasterly direction to the point at which the boundary of subarea 21.3 intersects the straight line joining Cape North, Nova Scotia with Cape Ray, Newfoundland; thence to Cape Ray, Newfoundland.

Division 21.4S: That portion of the subarea lying between the south coast of Quebec from the terminus of the Labrador-Quebec boundary to Pte. des Monts and a line described as follows: beginning at Pte. des Monts, thence due east to a point at 49°25' north latitude, 64°40' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a southeasterly direction to a point at 47°50' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude; thence due north to a point at 49°25' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude; thence due north to a point 49°25' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a northeasterly direction to the terminus of the Labrador-Quebec boundary.

Division 21.4T: That portion of the subarea lying between the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec from Cape North to Pte. des Monts and a line described as follows: beginning at Pte. des Monts, thence due east to a point at 49°25' north latitude, 64°40' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a southeasterly direction to a point at 47°50' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a southerly direction to Cape North, Nova Scotia.

Division 21.4V: That portion of the subarea lying between the coast of Nova Scotia between Cape North and Fourchu and a line described as follows: beginning at Fourchu; thence along a rhumb line in an easterly direction to a point at 45°40' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude; thence due south along the meridian of 60°00' west longitude to the parallel of 44°10' north latitude; thence due east to the meridian of 59°00' west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 39°00' north latitude; thence due east to a point where the boundary between subareas 21.3 and 21.4 meets the parallel of 39°00' north latitude; thence along the boundary between subareas 21.3 and 21.4 and a line continuing in a northwesterly direction to a point at 47°50' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude, and thence along a rhumb line in a southerly direction to Cape North, Nova Scotia.

Division 21.4V is divided into two subdivisions:

21.4Vn - Northern subdivision - That portion of division 21.4V lying north of the parallel of 45°40' north latitude.

21.4Vs - Southern subdivision - That portion of division 21.4V lying south of the parallel of 45°40' north latitude.

Division 21.4W: That portion of the subarea lying between the coast of Nova Scotia from Halifax to Fourchu and a line described as follows: beginning at Fourchu, thence along a rhumb line in an easterly direction to a point at 45°40' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude; thence due south along the meridian of 60°00' west longitude to the parallel of 44°10' north latitude; thence due east to the meridian of 59°00' west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 39°00' north latitude, thence due west to the meridian of 63°20' west longitude; thence due north to a point on that meridian at 44°20' north latitude; thence along a rhumb line in a northwesterly direction to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Division 21.4X: That portion of the subarea lying between the western boundary of subarea 21.4 and the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from the terminus of the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine to Halifax, and a line described as follows: beginning at Halifax, thence along a rhumb line in a southeasterly direction to a point at 44°20' north latitude, 63°20' west longitude;

thence due south to the parallel of 39°00' north latitude; and thence due west to the meridian of 65°40' west longitude.

Subarea 21.5

That portion of the Convention Area lying to the west of the western boundary of subarea 21.4, to the north of the parallel of 39°00' north latitude and to the east of the meridian of 71°40' west longitude.

Subarea 21.5 is composed of two divisions:

Division 21.5Y: That portion of the subarea lying between the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts from the border between Maine and New Brunswick to 70°00' west longitude on Cape Cod (at approximately 42° north latitude) and a line described as follows: beginning at a point on Cape Cod at 70° west longitude (at approximately 42° north latitude); thence due north to 42°20' north latitude; thence due east to 67°18'13.15" west longitude at the boundary of Subareas 21.4 and 21.5; and thence along that boundary to the boundary of Canada and the United States of America.

Division 21.5Z: That portion of the subarea lying to the south and east of division 21.5Y.

Division 21.5Z is divided into two subdivisions, an eastern subdivision and a western subdivision defined as follows:

21.5Ze – Eastern Subdivision – That portion of division 21.5Z lying east of the meridian of 70°00' west longitude;

Subdivision 5Ze is sub-divided into two sub-units. (These two sub-units are not recorded in the 6th publication of the NAFO Convention May 2000. However, following a proposal of the NAFO Scientific Council, they were approved by the NAFO General Council pursuant to Article XX(2) of the NAFO Convention.)

Subunit 21.5Zu (United States waters) is that part of Subdivision 21.5Ze to the west of the geodetic lines connecting the points with the following coordinates:

	Latitude North	Longitude West
<u>A</u>	44°11'12"	67°16'46"
<u>B</u>	42°53'14"	67°44'35"
<u>C</u>	42°31'08"	67°28'05"
<u>D</u>	40°27'05"	65°41'59"

Subunit 21.5Zc (Canadian waters) is that part of Subdivision 21.5Ze to the east of the above-mentioned geodetic lines.

21.5Zw – Western Subdivision – That portion of Division 21.5Z lying west of the meridian of 70°00' west longitude.

Subarea 21.6

That part of the Convention Area bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Rhode Island at 71°40' west longitude, thence due south to 39°00' north latitude; thence due east to 42°00' west longitude; thence due south to 35°00' north latitude; thence due west to the coast of North America; thence northwards along the coast of North America to a point on Rhode Island at 71°40' west longitude.

Subarea 21.6 is composed of eight divisions:

Division 21.6A: That portion of the subarea lying to the north of the parallel of 39°00' north latitude and to the west of subarea 21.5.

Division 21.6B: That portion of the subarea lying to the west of 70°00' west latitude, to the south of the parallel of 39°00' north latitude, and to the north and west of a line running westward along the parallel of 37°00' north latitude to 76°00' west longitude and thence due south to Cape Henry, Virginia.

Division 21.6C: That portion of the subarea lying to the west of 70°00' west longitude and to the south of subdivision 21.6B.

Division 21.6D: That portion of the subarea lying to the east of divisions 21.6B and 21.6C and to the west of 65°00' west longitude.

Division 21.6E: That portion of the subarea lying to the east of division 21.6D and to the west of 60°00' west longitude.

Division 21.6F: That portion of the subarea lying to the east of division 21.6E and to the west of 55°00' west longitude.

Division 21.6G: That portion of the subarea lying to the east of division 21.6F and to the west of 50°00' west longitude.

Division 21.6H: That portion of the subarea lying to the east of division 21.6G and to the west of 42°00' west longitude.

Appendix 21.1

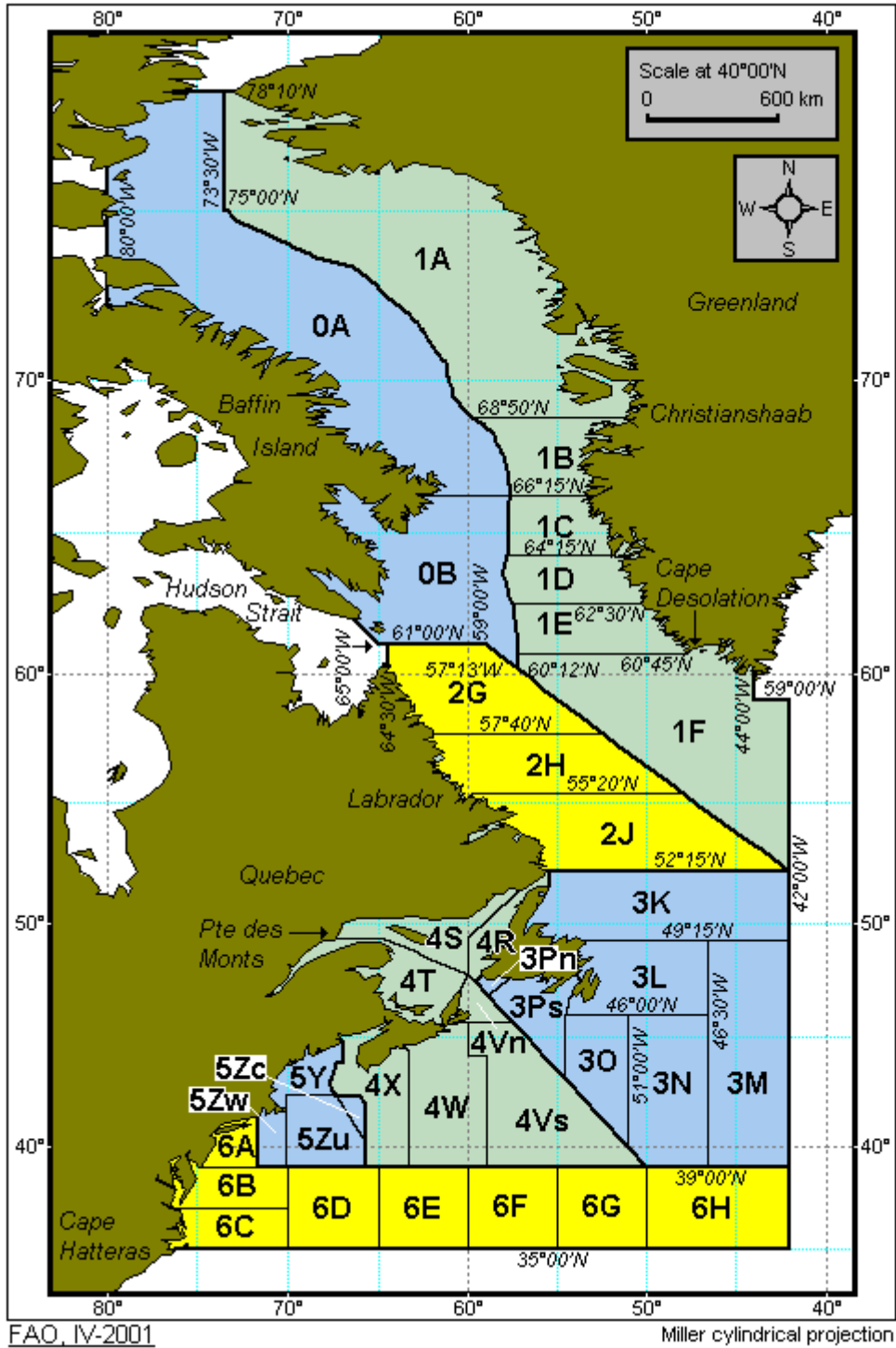
Points and coordinates joining the geodesic lines in Subarea 21.0

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	60°12'0 N	57°13'0 W
2	61°00'0 N	57°13'1 W
3	62°00'5 N	57°21'1 W
4	62°02'3 N	57°21'8 W
5	62°03'5 N	57°22'2 W
6	62°11'5 N	57°25'4 W
7	62°47'2 N	57°41'0 W
8	63°22'8 N	57°57'4 W
9	63°28'6 N	57°59'7 W
10	63°35'0 N	58°02'0 W
11	63°37'2 N	58°01'2 W
12	63°44'1 N	57°58'8 W
13	63°50'1 N	57°57'2 W
14	63°52'6 N	57°56'6 W
15	63°57'4 N	57°53'5 W
16	64°04'3 N	57°49'1 W
17	64°12'2 N	57°48'2 W
18	65°06'0 N	57°44'1 W
19	65°08'9 N	57°43'9 W
20	65°11'6 N	57°44'4 W
21	65°14'5 N	57°45'1 W
22	65°18'1 N	57°45'8 W
23	65°23'3 N	57°44'9 W
24	65°34'8 N	57°42'3 W
25	65°37'7 N	57°41'9 W
26	65°50'9 N	57°40'7 W
27	65°51'7 N	57°40'6 W
28	65°57'6 N	57°40'1 W
29	66°03'5 N	57°39'6 W
30	66°12'9 N	57°38'2 W
31	66°18'8 N	57°37'8 W
32	66°24'6 N	57°37'8 W
33	66°30'3 N	57°38'3 W
34	66°36'1 N	57°39'2 W
35	66°37'9 N	57°39'6 W
36	66°41'8 N	57°40'6 W
37	66°49'5 N	57°43'0 W
38	67°21'6 N	57°52'7 W
39	67°27'3 N	57°54'9 W
40	67°28'3 N	57°55'3 W
41	67°29'1 N	57°56'1 W

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
42	67°30'7 N	57°57'8 W
43	67°35'3 N	58°02'2 W
44	67°39'7 N	58°06'2 W
45	67°44'2 N	58°09'9 W
46	67°56'9 N	58°19'8 W
47	68°01'8 N	58°23'3 W
48	68°04'3 N	58°25'0 W
49	68°06'8 N	58°26'7 W
50	68°07'5 N	58°27'2 W
51	68°16'1 N	58°34'1 W
52	68°21'7 N	58°39'0 W
53	68°25'3 N	58°42'4 W
54	68°32'9 N	59°01'8 W
55	68°34'0 N	59°04'6 W
56	68°37'9 N	59°14'3 W
57	68°38'0 N	59°14'6 W
58	68°56'8 N	60°02'4 W
59	69°00'8 N	60°09'0 W
60	69°06'8 N	60°18'5 W
61	69°10'3 N	60°23'8 W
62	69°12'8 N	60°27'5 W
63	69°29'4 N	60°51'6 W
64	69°49'8 N	60°58'2 W
65	69°55'3 N	60°59'6 W
66	69°55'8 N	61°00'0 W
67	70°01'6 N	61°04'2 W
68	70°07'5 N	61°08'1 W
69	70°08'8 N	61°08'8 W
70	70°13'4 N	61°10'6 W
71	70°33'1 N	61°17'4 W
72	70°35'6 N	61°20'6 W
73	70°48'2 N	61°37'9 W
74	70°51'8 N	61°42'7 W
75	71°12'1 N	62°09'1 W
76	71°18'9 N	62°17'5 W
77	71°25'9 N	62°25'5 W
78	71°29'4 N	62°29'3 W
79	71°31'8 N	62°32'0 W
80	71°32'9 N	62°33'5 W
81	71°44'7 N	62°49'6 W
82	71°47'3 N	62°53'1 W
83	71°52'9 N	63°03'9 W
84	72°01'7 N	63°21'1 W
85	72°06'4 N	63°30'9 W
86	72°11'0 N	63°41'0 W

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
87	72°24'8 N	64°13'2 W
88	72°30'5 N	64°26'1 W
89	72°36'3 N	64°38'8 W
90	72°43'7 N	64°54'3 W
91	72°45'7 N	64°58'4 W
92	72°47'7 N	65°00'9 W
93	72°50'8 N	65°07'6 W
94	73°18'5 N	66°08'3 W
95	73°25'9 N	66°25'3 W
96	73°31'1 N	67°15'1 W
97	73°36'5 N	68°05'5 W
98	73°37'9 N	68°12'3 W
99	73°41'7 N	68°29'4 W
100	73°46'1 N	68°48'5 W
101	73°46'7 N	68°51'1 W
102	73°52'3 N	69°11'3 W
103	73°57'6 N	69°31'5 W
104	74°02'2 N	69°50'3 W
105	74°02'6 N	69°52'0 W
106	74°06'1 N	70°06'6 W
107	74°07'5 N	70°12'5 W
108	74°10'0 N	70°23'1 W
109	74°12'5 N	70°33'7 W
110	74°24'0 N	71°25'7 W
111	74°28'6 N	71°45'8 W
112	74°44'2 N	72°53'0 W
113	74°50'6 N	73°02'8 W
114	75°00'0 N	73°16'3 W
115	75°00' N	73°30' W

FIGURE H 2-21.0
 ATLANTIC, NORTHWEST (Major Fishing Area 21)
 Corresponding to the NAFO Convention Area



H2.27 ATLANTIC, NORTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 27)

Fig. H2.27.0 shows the boundaries of the Northeast Atlantic (Major Fishing Area 27) corresponding to the ICES fishing areas for statistical purposes.

A description of the area and its subareas, divisions and subdivisions follows:

All waters of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans and their dependent seas bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 40°00' west longitude to the north coast of Greenland; thence in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Greenland to a point at 44°00' west longitude; thence due south to 59°00' north latitude; thence due east to 42°00' west longitude; thence due south to 36°00' north latitude; thence due east to a point on the coast of Spain (Punta Marroqui isthmus) at 5°36' west longitude; thence in a northwesterly and northerly direction along the southwest coast of Spain, the coast of Portugal, the north-west and north coasts of Spain, and the coasts of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany (see note below) to the western terminus of its boundary with Denmark; thence along the west coast of Jutland to Thyborøn; thence in a southerly and easterly direction along the south coast of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; thence in a southerly direction along the east coast of Jutland to the eastern terminus of the boundary of Denmark with the Federal Republic of Germany; thence along the coasts of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland, the west coast of the USSR (see note below), the coasts of Finland, Sweden, and Norway, and the north coast of the USSR to Khaborova; thence across the western entry of the Strait of Yugorskiy Shar; thence in a westerly and northerly direction along the coast of Vaigach Island; thence, across the western entry of the Strait of the Karskiye Vorota; thence west and north along the coast of the south island of Novaya Zemlya; thence across the western entry of the Strait of Matochkin Shar; thence along the west coast of the north island of Novaya Zemlya to a point at 68°30' east longitude; thence due north to the geographic North Pole.

General Note:

Whenever in the text reference is made to the former (i) Federal Republic of Germany, (ii) German Democratic Republic, and (iii) USSR, these country names should be intended to refer to the present Germany after unification in 1990, and to the present Russian Federation.

ICES statistical sub-area I

(commonly known as the Barents Sea)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 30°00' east longitude to 72°00' north latitude; thence due west to 26°00' east longitude; thence due south to the coast of Norway; thence in an easterly direction along the coasts of Norway and the USSR to Khaborova; thence across the western entry of the Strait of Yugorskiy Shar; thence in a westerly and northerly direction along the coast of Vaigach Island; thence across the western entry of the Strait of the Karskiye Vorota; thence west and north along the coast of the south island of Novaya Zemlya; thence across the western entry of the Strait of Matochkin Shar; thence along the west coast of the north island of Novaya Zemlya to a point at 68°30' east longitude; thence due north to the geographic North Pole.

ICES statistical sub-area II

(commonly known as the Norwegian Sea, Spitzbergen, and Bear Island)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 30°00' east longitude to 72°00' north latitude; thence due west to 26°00' east longitude; thence due south to the coast of Norway; thence in a westerly and southwesterly direction along the coast of Norway to 62°00' north latitude; thence due west to 4°00' west longitude; thence due north to 63°00' north latitude; thence due west to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to 63°00' north latitude; thence due west to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to the geographic North Pole.

ICES statistical division IIa

(commonly known as the Norwegian Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 62°00' north latitude; thence due west to 4°00' west longitude; thence due north to 63°00' north latitude; thence due west to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to 73°30' north latitude; thence due east to 30°00' east longitude; thence due south to 72°00' north latitude; thence due west to 26°00' east longitude; thence due south to the coast of Norway; thence in a westerly and southwesterly direction along the coast of Norway to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division IIb

(commonly known as Spitzbergen and Bear Island)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 30°00' east longitude to 73°30' north latitude; thence due west to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to the geographic North Pole.

ICES statistical sub-area III

(commonly known as Skagerrak, Kattegat, Sound, Belt Sea, and Baltic Sea, the Sound and Belt together known also as the Transition Area)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 7°00' east longitude; thence due south to 57°30' north latitude; thence due east to 8°00' east longitude; thence due south to 57°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of Denmark; thence along the northwest and east coasts of Jutland to Hals; thence across the eastern entrance of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; thence in a southerly direction along the coast of Jutland to the eastern terminus of the boundary of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany; thence along the coasts of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland, the west coast of the USSR, and the coasts of Finland, Sweden, and Norway to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division IIIa

(commonly known as Skagerrak and Kattegat)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 7°00' east longitude; thence due south to 57°30' north latitude; thence due east to 8°00' east longitude; thence due south to 57°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of Denmark; thence along the northwest and east coasts of Jutland to Hals; thence across the eastern entrance of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; thence in a southerly direction along the coast of Jutland to Hasenøre Head; thence across the Great Belt to Gniben Point; thence along the north coast of Zealand to Gilbjerg Head; thence across the northern approaches of the øresund to the Kullen on the coast of Sweden; thence in an easterly and northerly direction along the west coast of Sweden and the south coast of Norway to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical divisions IIIb, c

(commonly known as Sound and Belt Sea or the Transition Area)

The waters bounded by a line from Hasenøre Head on the east coast of Jutland to Gniben Point on the west coast of Zealand to Gilbjerg Head; thence across the northern approaches of the øresund to the Kullen on the coast of Sweden; thence in a southerly direction along the coast of Sweden to Falsterbo Light; thence across the southern entrance of the øresund to Stevns Light; thence along the southeast coast of Zealand; thence across the eastern entrance of the Storstrøm Sound; thence along the east coast of the island of Falster to Gedser; thence to Darsser Ort on the coast of the German Democratic Republic; thence in a southwesterly direction along the coasts of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany and the east coast of Jutland to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 22 (BAL 22)

(commonly known as the Belt Sea)

The waters bounded by a line from Hasenøre Head (56°09' north latitude, 10°44' east longitude) on the east coast of Jutland to Gniben Point (56°01' north latitude, 11°18' east longitude) on the west coast of Zealand; thence along the west and south coasts of Zealand to a point at 12°00' east longitude; thence due south to the island of Falster; thence along the east coast of the island of Falster to Gedser Odde (54°34' north latitude, 11°58' east longitude); thence due east to 12°00' east longitude; thence due south to the coast of the German Democratic Republic; thence in a southwesterly direction along the coasts of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany and the east coast of Jutland to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 23 (BAL 23)

(commonly known as the Sound)

The waters bounded by a line from Gilbjerg Head (56°08' north latitude, 12°18' east longitude) on the north coast of Zealand to Kullen (56°18' north latitude, 12°28' east longitude) on the coast of Sweden; thence in a southerly direction along the coast of Sweden to the Falsterbo Light (55°23' north latitude, 12°50' east longitude); thence through the southern entrance to the Sound to the Stevns Light (55°18' north latitude, 12°28' east longitude) on the coast of Zealand; thence in a northerly direction along the east coast of Zealand to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division III d

(commonly known as the Baltic Sea)

The waters of the Baltic Sea and its dependent gulfs, bights, and firths bounded to the west by a line from Falsterbo Light on the southwest coast of Sweden across the southern entrance of the øresund to Stevns Light; thence along the southeast coast of Zealand; thence across the eastern entrance of the Storstrøm Sound; thence along the east coast of the island of Falster to Gedset; thence to Darsser-Ort on the coast of the German Democratic Republic.

ICES statistical sub-division 24 (BAL 24)

(commonly known as the Baltic West of Bornholm)

The waters bounded by a line from the Stevns Light (55°18' north latitude, 12°28' east longitude) on the east coast of Zealand through the southern entrance to the Sound to the Falsterbo Light (55°23' north latitude, 12°50' east longitude) on the coast of Sweden; thence along the south coast of Sweden to the Sandhammaren Light (55°24' north latitude, 14°12' east longitude); thence to the Hammerodde Light (55°18' north latitude, 14°47' east longitude) on the north coast of Bornholm; thence along the west and south coasts of Bornholm to a point at 15°00' east longitude; thence due south to the coast of Poland; thence in a westerly direction along the coasts of Poland and the German Democratic Republic to a point at 12°00' east longitude; thence due north to a point at 54°34' north latitude, 12°00' east longitude; thence due west to Gedser Odde (54°34' north latitude, 11°58' east longitude); thence along the east and north coasts of the island of Falster to a point at 12°00' east longitude; thence due north to the south coast of Zealand; thence in a westerly and northerly direction along the west coast of Zealand to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 25 (BAL 25)

(commonly known as the Southern Central Baltic – West)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the east coast of Sweden at 56°30' north latitude; thence due east to the west coast of the island of Öland; then, after passing south of the island of Öland to a point on the east coast at 56°30' north latitude, due east to 18°00' east longitude; thence due south to the coast of Poland; thence in a westerly direction along the coast of Poland to a point at 15°00' east longitude; thence due north to the island of Bornholm; thence along the south and west coasts of Bornholm to the Hammerodde Light (55°18' north latitude, 14°47' east longitude); thence to the Sandhammaren Light (55°24' north latitude, 14°12' east longitude) on the south coast of Sweden; thence in a northerly direction along the east coast of Sweden to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 26 (BAL 26)

(commonly known as the Southern Central Baltic – East)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 56°30' north latitude, 18°00' east longitude; thence due east to the west coast of the USSR; thence in a southerly direction along the coasts of the USSR and Poland to a point on the Polish coast at 18°00' east longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 27 (BAL 27)

(commonly known as the West of Gotland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the east mainland coast of Sweden at 59°41' north latitude, 19°00' east longitude; thence due south to the north coast of the island of Gotland; thence in a southerly direction along the west coast of Gotland to a point at 57°00' north latitude; thence due west to 18°00' east longitude; thence due south to 56°30' north latitude; thence due west to the east coast of the island of Öland; thence, after passing south of the island of Öland, to a point on its west coast at 56°30' north latitude; thence due west to the coast of Sweden; thence in a northerly direction along the east coast of Sweden to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 28 (BAL 28)

(commonly known as the East of Gotland or Gulf of Riga)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 58°30' north latitude, 19°00' east longitude; thence due east to the west coast of the island of Saaremaa; thence, after passing north of the island of Saaremaa, to a point on its east coast at 58°30' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of the USSR; thence in a southerly direction along the west coast of the USSR to a point at 56°30' north latitude; thence due west to 18°00' east longitude; thence due north to 57°00' north latitude; thence due east to the west coast of the island of Gotland; thence in a northerly direction to a point on the north coast of Gotland at 19°00' east longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 28-1

(commonly known as Gulf of Riga)

The area bounded on the west by a line drawn from Ovisi lighthouse (57°34.1234'N, 21°42.9574'E) on the west coast of Latvia to the Southern Rock of Cape Loode (57°57.4760'N, 21°58.2789'E) on the island of Saaremaa, then southwards to the southern most point of the peninsula of Sörve and then in a north-eastern direction along the east coast of the island of Saaremaa, and in the north by a line drawn from 58°30.0'N, 23°13.2'E to 58°30'N, 23°41.1'E.

ICES statistical sub-division 28-2
(commonly known as Open Sea)

Those parts of sub-division 28 outside of sub-division 28-1.

ICES statistical sub-division 29 (BAL 29)
(commonly known as the Archipelago Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the east mainland coast of Sweden at 60°30' north latitude; thence due east to the mainland coast of Finland; thence in a southerly direction along the west and south coasts of Finland to a point on the south mainland coast at 23°00' east longitude; thence due south to 59°00' north latitude; thence due east to the mainland coast of the USSR; thence in a southerly direction along the west coast of the USSR to a point at 58°30' north latitude; thence due west to the east coast of the island of Saaremaa; thence, after passing north of the island of Saaremaa, to a point on its west coast at 58°30' north latitude; thence due west to 19°00' east longitude; thence due north to a point on the east mainland coast of Sweden at 59°41' north latitude; thence in a northerly direction along the east coast of Sweden to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 30 (BAL 30)
(commonly known as the Southern Bothnian Bay)

The waters bounded by a line beginning from a point on the east coast of Sweden at 63°30' north latitude, thence due east to the mainland coast of Finland; thence in a southerly direction along the coast of Finland to a point at 60°30' north latitude; thence due west to the mainland coast of Sweden; thence in a northerly direction along the east coast of Sweden to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 31 (BAL 31)
(commonly known as the Northern Bothnian Bay 31)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the east coast of Sweden at 63°30' north latitude; thence, after passing north of the Gulf of Bothnia, to a point on the west mainland coast of Finland at 63°30' north latitude; thence due west to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division 32 (BAL 32)

(commonly known as the Gulf of Finland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the south coast of Finland at 23°00' east longitude; thence, after passing east of the Gulf of Finland, to a point on the west coast of the USSR at 59°00' north latitude; thence due west to 23°00' east longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistics sub-area IV

(commonly known as the North Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 62°00' north latitude; thence due west to 4°00' west longitude; thence due south to the coast of Scotland; thence in an easterly and southerly direction along the coasts of Scotland and England to a point at 51°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of France; thence in a northeasterly direction along the coasts of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany to the western terminus of its boundary with Denmark; thence along the west coast of Jutland to Thyborøn; thence in a southerly and easterly direction along the south coast of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; thence across the eastern entrance of the Limfjord to Hals; thence in a westerly direction along the north coast of the Limfjord to the southernmost point of Agger Tange; thence in a northerly direction along the west coast of Jutland to a point at 57°00' north latitude; thence due west to 8°00' east longitude; thence due north to 57°30' north latitude; thence due west to 7°00' east longitude; thence due north to the coast of Norway; thence in a northwesterly direction along the coast of Norway to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division IVa

(commonly known as the Northern North Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Norway at 62°00' north latitude; thence due west to 4°00' west longitude; thence due south to the coast of Scotland; thence in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Scotland to a point at 57°30' north latitude; thence due east to 7°00' east longitude; thence due north to the coast of Norway; thence in a northwesterly direction along the coast of Norway to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division IVb

(commonly known as the Central North Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of Denmark at 57°00' north latitude; thence due west to 8°00' east longitude; thence due north to 57°30' north latitude; thence due west

to the coast of Scotland; thence in a southerly direction along the coasts of Scotland and England to a point at 53°30' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of the Federal Republic of Germany; thence in a northeasterly direction along the coast of Jutland to Thyborøn; thence in a southerly and easterly direction along the south coast of the Limfjord to Egensekloster Point; thence across the eastern entrance of the Limfjord to Hals; thence in a westerly direction along the north coast of the Limfjord to the southernmost point of Agger Tange; thence in a northerly direction along the west coast of Jutland to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division IVc

(commonly known as the Southern North Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of the Federal Republic of Germany at 53°30' north latitude; thence due west to the coast of England; thence in a southerly direction to a point at 51°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of France; thence in a northeasterly direction along the coasts of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-area V

(commonly known as Iceland and Faeroes Grounds)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 68°00' north latitude, 11°00' west longitude; thence due west to 27°00' west longitude; thence due south to 62°00' north latitude; thence due east to 15°00' west longitude; thence due south to 60°00' north latitude; thence due east to 5°00' west longitude; thence due north to 60°30' north latitude; thence due east to 4°00' west longitude; thence due north to 63°00' north latitude; thence due west to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division Va

(commonly known as Iceland Grounds)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 68°00' north latitude, 11°00' west longitude; thence due west to 27°00' west longitude; thence due south to 62°00' north latitude; thence due east to 15°00' west longitude; thence due north to 63°00' north latitude; thence due east to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division Vb

(commonly known as Faeroes Grounds)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 63°00' north latitude, 4°00' west longitude; thence due west to 15°00' west

longitude; thence due south to 60°00' north latitude; thence due east to 5°00' west longitude; thence due north to 60°30' north latitude; thence due east to 4°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division Vb1

(commonly known as the Faroe Plateau)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 63°00' north latitude, 4°00' west longitude; thence due west to 15°00' west longitude; thence due south to 60°00' north latitude; thence due east to 10°00' west longitude; thence due north to 61°30' north latitude; thence due east to 8°00' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line to a point at 61°15' north latitude, 7°30' west longitude; thence due south to 60°30' north latitude; thence due west to 8°00' west longitude; thence due south to 60°00' north latitude; thence due east to 5°00' west longitude; thence due north to 60°30' north latitude; thence due east to 4°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-division Vb2

(commonly known as the Faroe Bank)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 60°00' north latitude, 10°00' west longitude; thence due north to 61°30' north latitude; thence due east to 8°00' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line to a point at 61°15' north latitude, 7°30' west longitude; thence due south to 60°30' north latitude; thence due west to 8°00' west longitude; thence due south to 60°00' north latitude; thence due west to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-area VI

(commonly known as Rockall, Northwest Coast of Scotland and North Ireland, (the Northwest Coast of Scotland and North Ireland also known as the West of Scotland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the north coast of Scotland at 4°00' west longitude; thence due north to 60°30' north latitude; thence due west to 5°00' west longitude; thence due south to 60°00' north latitude; thence due west to 18°00' west longitude; thence due south to 54°30' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of the Republic of Ireland; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the coasts of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to a point on the east coast of Northern Ireland at 55°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of Scotland; thence in a northerly direction along the west coast of Scotland to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIa

(commonly known as the Northwest Coast of Scotland and North Ireland also known as the West of Scotland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the north coast of Scotland at 4°00' west longitude; thence due north to 60°30' north latitude; thence due west to 5°00' west longitude; thence due south to 60°00' north latitude; thence due west to 12°00' west longitude; thence due south to 54°30' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of the Republic of Ireland; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the coasts of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to a point on the east coast of Northern Ireland at 55°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of Scotland; thence in a northerly direction along the west coast of Scotland to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIb

(commonly known as Rockall)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 60°00' north latitude, 12°00' west longitude; thence due west to 18°00' west longitude; thence due south to 54°30' north latitude; thence due east to 12°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-area VII

(commonly known as the Irish Sea, West of Ireland, Porcupine Bank, Eastern and Western English Channel, Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea North and South, and Southwest of Ireland - East and West)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of the Republic of Ireland at 54°30' north latitude; thence due west to 18°00' west longitude; thence due south to 48°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of France; thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction along the coast of France to a point at 51°00' north latitude; thence due west to the southeast coast of England; thence in a westerly and northerly direction along the coasts of England, Wales, and Scotland to a point on the west coast of Scotland at 55°00' north latitude; thence due west to the coast of Northern Ireland; thence in a northerly and westerly direction along the coasts of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIIa

(commonly known as the Irish Sea)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of Scotland at 55°00' north latitude; thence due west to the coast of Northern Ireland; thence in a southerly direction along the coasts of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland to a point on the southeast coast of the Republic of Ireland at 52°00' north latitude;

thence due east to the coast of Wales; thence in a northeasterly and northerly direction along the coasts of Wales, England, and Scotland to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIIb

(commonly known as the West of Ireland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of the Republic of Ireland at 54°30' north latitude; thence due west to 12°00' west longitude; thence due south to 52°30' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of the Republic of Ireland; thence in a northerly direction along the west coast of the Republic of Ireland to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIIc

(commonly known as the Porcupine Bank)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 54°30' north latitude, 12°00' west longitude; thence due west to 18°00' west longitude; thence due south to 52°30' north latitude; thence due east to 12°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIId

(commonly known as the Eastern English Channel)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of France at 51°00' north latitude; thence due west to the coast of England; thence in a westerly direction along the south coast of England to 2°00' west longitude; thence due south to the coast of France at Cape de la Hague; thence in a northeasterly direction along the coast of France to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIIe

(commonly known as the Western English Channel)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the south coast of England at 2°00' west longitude; thence in a southerly and westerly direction along the coast of England to a point on the southwest coast at 50°00' north latitude; thence due west to 7°00' west longitude; thence due south to 49°30' north latitude; thence due east to 5°00' west longitude; thence due south to 48°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of France; thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction along the coast of France to Cape de la Hague; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VII f

(commonly known as the Bristol Channel)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the south coast of Wales at 5°00' west longitude; thence due south to 51°00' north latitude; thence due west to 6°00' west longitude; thence due south to 50°30' north latitude; thence due west to 7°00' west longitude; thence due south to 50°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of England; thence along the southwest coast of England and the south coast of Wales to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VII g

(commonly known as the Celtic Sea North)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of Wales at 52°00' north latitude; thence due west to the southeast coast of the Republic of Ireland; thence in a southwesterly direction along the coast of the Republic of Ireland to a point at 9°00' west longitude; thence due south to 50°00' north latitude; thence due east to 7°00' west longitude; thence due north to 50°30' north latitude; thence due east to 6°00' west longitude; thence due north to 51°00' north latitude; thence due east to 5°00' west longitude; thence due north to the south coast of Wales; thence in a northwesterly direction along the coast of Wales to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VII h

(commonly known as the Celtic Sea South)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 50°00' north latitude, 7°00' west longitude; thence due west to 9°00' west longitude; thence due south to 48°00' north latitude; thence due east to 5°00' west longitude; thence due north to 49°30' north latitude; thence due west to 7°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VII j

(commonly known as the Southwest of Ireland - East)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of the Republic of Ireland at 52°30' north latitude; thence due west to 12°00' west longitude; thence due south to 48°00' north latitude; thence due east to 9°00' west longitude; thence due north to the south coast of the Republic of Ireland; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of the Republic of Ireland to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIIk

(commonly known as the Southwest of Ireland - West)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 52°30' north latitude, 12°00' west longitude; thence due west to 18°00' west longitude; thence due south to 48°00' north latitude; thence due east to 12°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-area VIII

(commonly known as the Bay of Biscay)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of France at 48°00' north latitude; thence due west to 18°00' west longitude; thence due south to 43°00' north latitude; thence due east to the west coast of Spain; thence in a northerly direction along the coasts of Spain and France to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIIIa

(commonly known as the Bay of Biscay - North)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of France at 48°00' north latitude; thence due west to 8°00' west longitude; thence due south to 47°30' north latitude; thence due east to 6°00' west longitude; thence due south to 47°00' north latitude; thence due east to 5°00' west longitude; thence due south to 46°00' north latitude; thence due east to the coast of France; thence in a northwesterly direction along the coast of France to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIIIb

(commonly known as the Bay of Biscay - Central)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of France at 46°00' north latitude; thence due west to 4°00' west longitude; thence due south to 45°30' north latitude; thence due east to 3°00' west longitude; thence due south to 44°30' north latitude; thence due east to 2°00' west longitude; thence due south to the north coast of Spain; thence along the north coast of Spain and the west coast of France to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIIIc

(commonly known as the Bay of Biscay - South)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the north coast of Spain at 2°00' west longitude; thence due north to 44°30' north latitude; thence due west to 11°00' west longitude; thence due south to

43°00' north latitude; thence due east to the west coast of Spain; thence in a northerly and easterly direction along the coast of Spain to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIII d

(commonly known as the Bay of Biscay - Offshore)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 48°00' north latitude, 8°00' west longitude; thence due west to 11°00' west longitude; thence due south to 44°30' north latitude; thence due east to 3°00' west longitude; thence due north to 45°30' north latitude; thence due west to 4°00' west longitude; thence due north to 46°00' north latitude; thence due west to 5°00' west longitude; thence due north to 47°00' north latitude; thence due west to 6°00' west longitude; thence due north to 47°30' north latitude; thence due west to 8°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division VIII e

(commonly known as the West of Bay of Biscay)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 48°00' north latitude, 11°00' west longitude; thence due west to 18°00' west longitude; thence due south to 43°00' north latitude; thence due east to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-area IX

(commonly known as Portuguese Waters)

The waters bounded by a line beginning on the northwest coast of Spain at 43°00' north latitude; thence due west to 18°00' west longitude; thence due south to 36°00' north latitude; thence due east to a point on the south coast of Spain (Punta Marroqui isthmus) at 5°36' west longitude; thence in a northwesterly direction along the southwest coast of Spain, the coast of Portugal, and the northwest coast of Spain to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division IX a

(commonly known as Portuguese Waters - East)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the northwest coast of Spain at 43°00' north latitude; thence due west to 11°00' west longitude; thence due south to 36°00' north latitude; thence due east to a point on the south coast of Spain (Punta Marroqui isthmus) at 5°36' west longitude; thence in a northwesterly direction along the southwest coast of Spain, the coast of Portugal, and the northwest coast of Spain to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical division IXb

(commonly known as Portuguese Waters - West)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 43°00' north latitude, 11°00' west longitude; thence due west to 18°00' west longitude; thence due south to 36°00' north latitude; thence due east to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-area X

(commonly known as the Azores Grounds)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 48°00' north latitude, 18°00' west longitude; thence due west to 42°00' west longitude; thence due south to 36°00' north latitude; thence due east to 18°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-area XI

This subarea is defunct as such. It has been incorporated in the Eastern Central Atlantic (FAO Major Fishing Area 34).

ICES statistical sub-area XII

(commonly known as North of Azores)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point at 62°00' north latitude, 15°00' west longitude; thence due west to 27°00' west longitude; thence due south to 59°00' north latitude; thence due west to 42°00' west longitude; thence due south to 48°00' north latitude; thence due east to 18°00' west longitude; thence due north to 60°00' north latitude; thence due east to 15°00' west longitude; thence due north to the point of beginning.

ICES statistical sub-area XIII

This subarea is defunct as such. It has been incorporated in the Eastern Central Atlantic (FAO Major Fishing Area 34).

ICES statistical sub-area XIV

(commonly known as East Greenland)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 40°00' west longitude to the north coast of Greenland; thence in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Greenland to a point at 44°00' west longitude; thence due south to 59°00' north latitude; thence due east to 27°00' west longitude; thence due north to 68°00' north latitude; thence due east to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to the geographic North Pole.

ICES statistical division XIVa

(commonly known as Northeast Greenland)

The waters bounded by a line from the geographic North Pole along the meridian of 40°00' west longitude to the north coast of Greenland; thence in an easterly and southerly direction along the coast of Greenland to a point at Cape Savary at 68°30' north latitude; thence due south along the meridian of 27°00' west longitude to 68°00' north latitude; thence due east to 11°00' west longitude; thence due north to the geographic North Pole.

ICES statistical division XIVb

(commonly known as Southeast Greenland)

The waters bounded by a line beginning at a point on the south coast of Greenland at 44°00' west longitude; thence due south to 59°00' north latitude; thence due east to 27°00' west longitude; thence due north to a point at Cape Savary at 68°30' north latitude; thence in a southwesterly direction along the coast of Greenland to the point of beginning.

Figure H2.27.0
ATLANTIC NORTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 27)
 Corresponding to the ICES fishing areas for statistical purposes

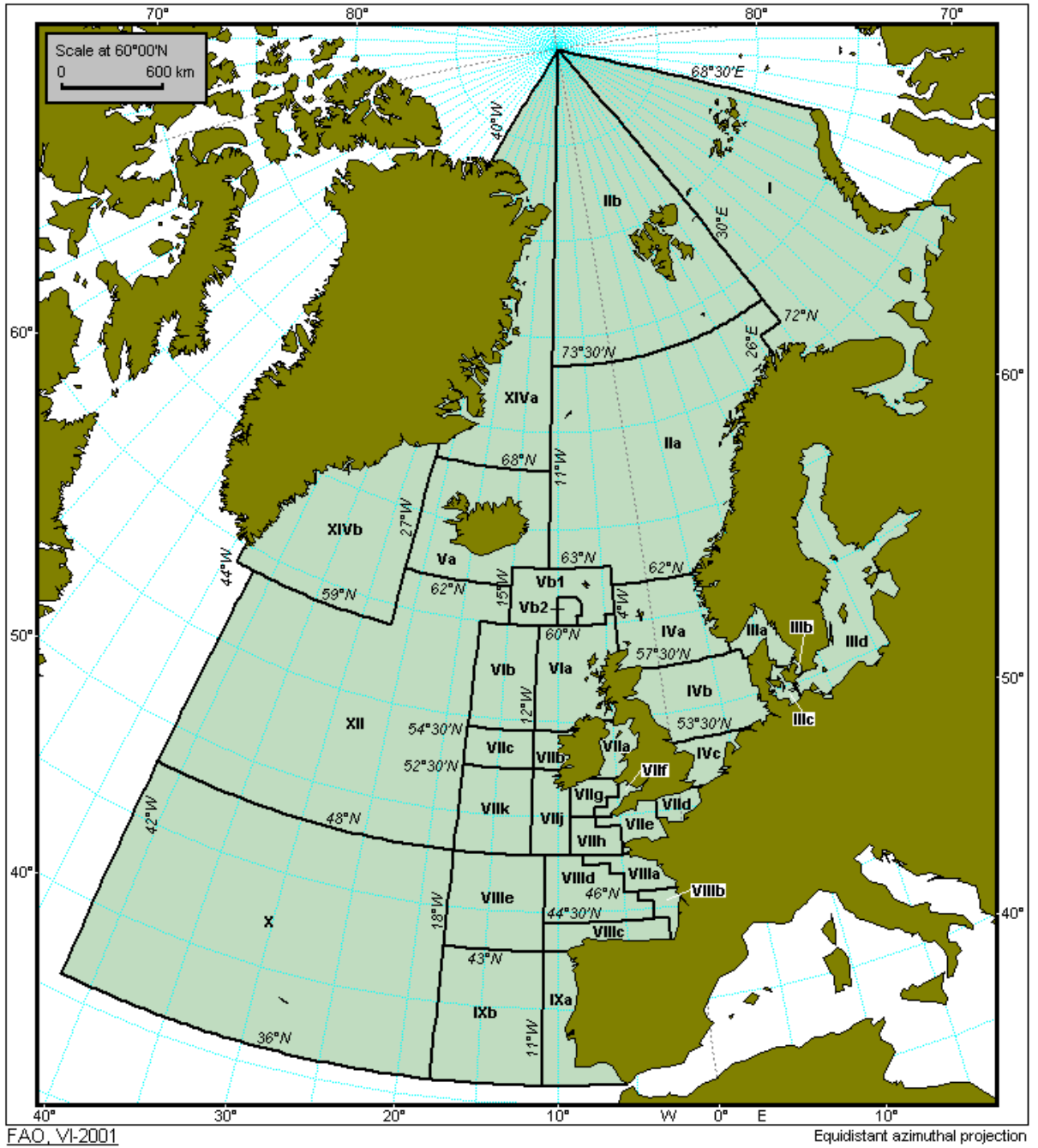
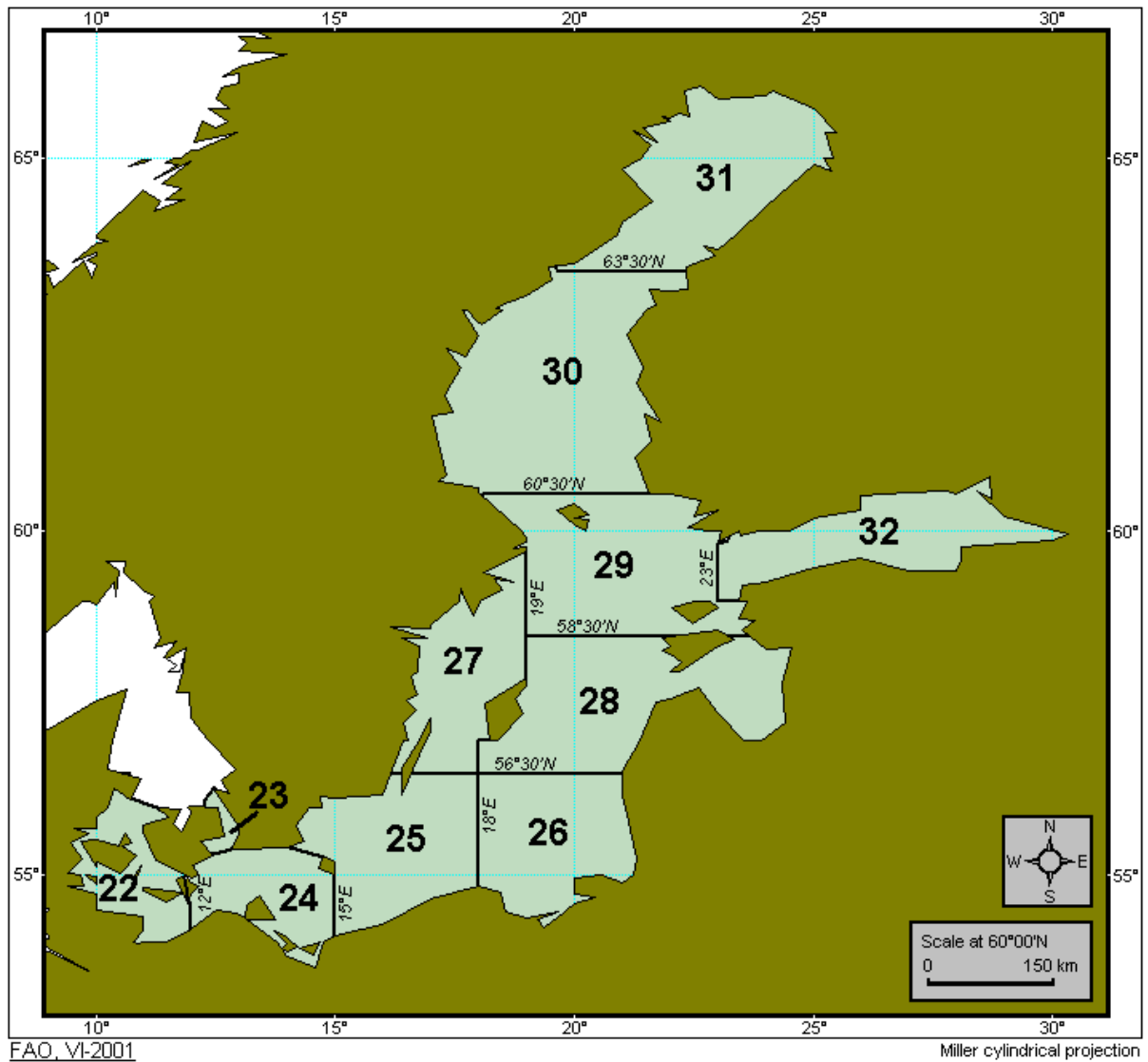


Figure H2.27.1
Baltic Sea subdivisions



H2.31 ATLANTIC, WESTERN-CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 31)

Fig. H2.31.0 shows the boundaries of the Western Central Atlantic (Major Fishing Area 31).

A description of the area is as follows:

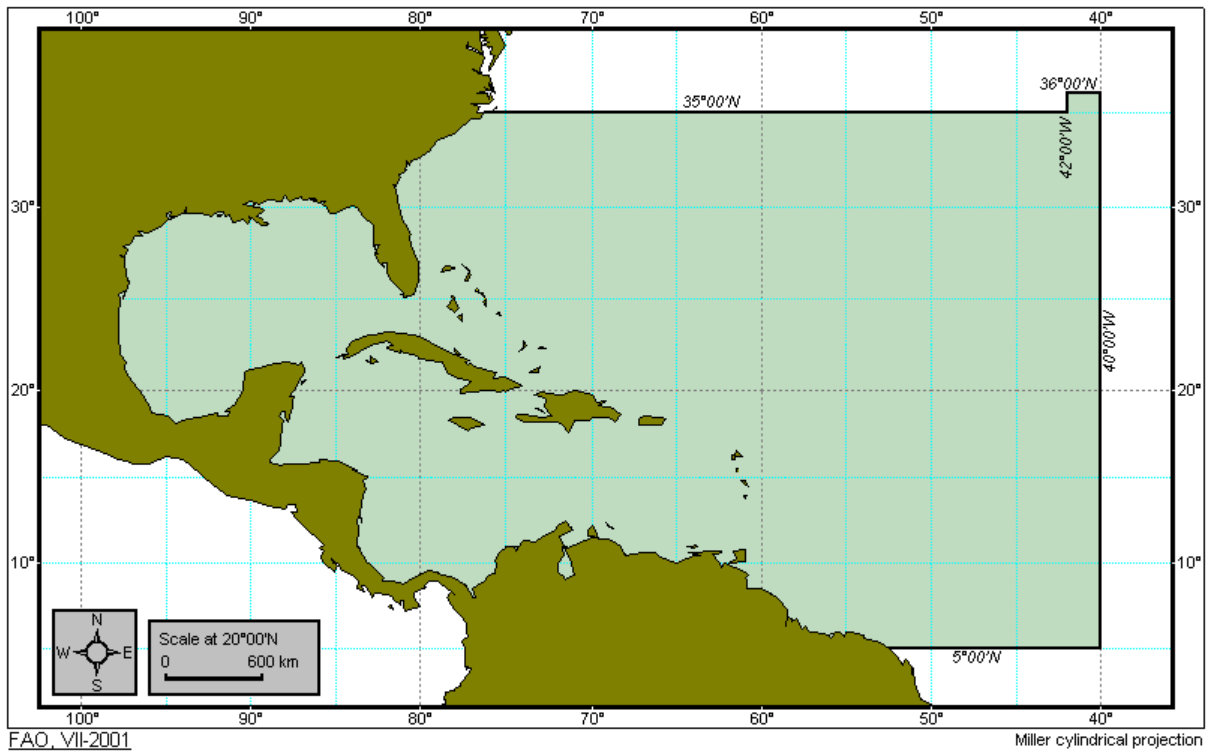
All marine waters of the Western Central Atlantic bounded by a line beginning from a point on the coast of South America at 5°00'N latitude; thence in a northerly direction along this coast past the Atlantic entry to the Panama Canal; thence along the coasts of Central and North America to a point on this coast at 35°00'N latitude; thence due east along this parallel to 42°00'W longitude; thence due north along this meridian to 36°00'N latitude; thence due east along this parallel to 40°00'W longitude; thence due south along this meridian to 5°00'N latitude; thence due west along this parallel to the original point at 5°00'N latitude on the coast of South America.

There are no subdivisions of the Western Central Atlantic (Major Fishing Area 31) that are recognised for the collection of STATLANT catch and effort data. However possible subareas and divisions are indicated in Appendix H.2.31.I.

The codes and denominations of the subareas and division are given in Appendix H2.31.II.

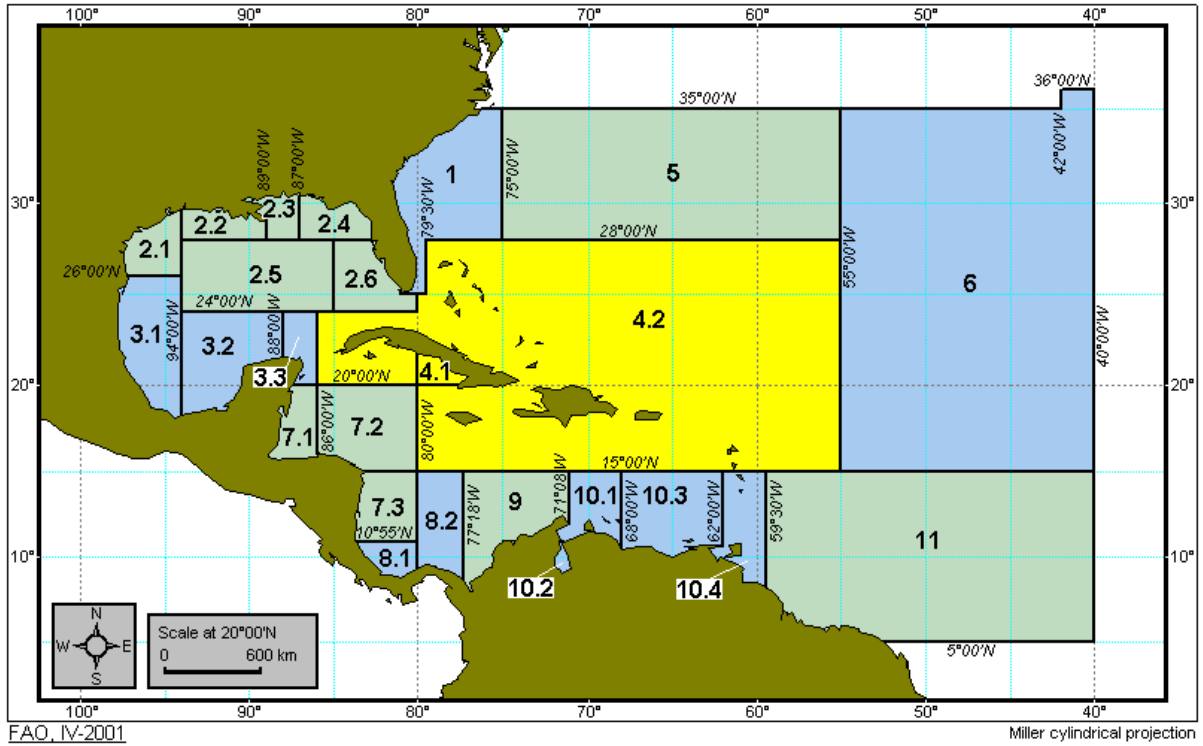
Appendix H 2.31.1

ATLANTIC WESTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 31)



Appendix H2.31.II

Possible subareas and divisions of the FAO Major Fishing Area 31



Appendix H2.31.11

<u>Codes</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
Subarea 31.1	USA Atlantic coast
Subarea 31.2	Northern Gulf of Mexico
Division 31.2.1	Texas
Division 31.2.2	Louisiana
Division 31.2.3	Mobile
Division 31.2.4	Alapachicola
Division 31.2.5	Central
Division 31.2.6	Sanibel
Subarea 31.3	Southern Gulf of Mexico
Division 31.3.1	Tampico
Division 31.3.2	Campeche
Division 31.3.3	Contoy
Subarea 31.4	West Indies
Division 31.4.1	Cuba, Southeast shelf
Division 31.4.2	West Indies
Subarea 31.5	Bermuda
Subarea 31.6	Oceanic
Subarea 31.7	Yucatan/Nicaragua
Division 31.7.1	Belize
Division 31.7.2	Honduras
Division 31.7.3	Nicaragua
Subarea 31.8	Costa Rica/ Panama
Division 31.8.1	Costa Rica
Division 31.8.2	Panama
Subarea 31.9	Colombia
Subarea 31.10	Venezuela
Division 31.10.1	Gulf of Venezuela
Division 31.10.2	Lake Maracaibo
Division 31.10.3	Venezuela, east coast
Division 31.10.4	Paria
Subarea 31.11	Guyana

H2.34 ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 34)

Fig. H2.34.0 shows the boundaries of the subareas, divisions and subdivisions of the Eastern Central Atlantic (Major Fishing Area 34).

A description of the area and its subareas, divisions and subdivisions follows:

The waters bounded by a line running from a point of the high-water mark of North Africa at 5°36' west longitude; thence running in a southerly direction following the high-water mark along the coast of Africa to a point at Punta do Padrao at 6°04'36" south latitude and 12°19'48" east longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a northwesterly direction to a point at 6°00' south latitude and 12°00' east longitude; thence due west along 6°00' south latitude to 20°00' west longitude; thence due north to the Equator; thence due west to 30°00' west longitude; thence due north to 5°00' north latitude; thence due west to 40°00' west longitude, thence due north to 36°00' north latitude; thence due east to Punta Marroqui at 5°36' west longitude and 36°00' north latitude; thence due south to the original point on the African coast.

The Eastern Central Atlantic is divided in the following way:

Northern Coastal (Subarea 34.1) Subarea 34.1 is divided into three divisions.

Morocco Coastal (Division 34.1.1): Waters lying between 36°00' north latitude and 26°00' north latitude, and east of a line drawn due south from 36°00' north latitude along 13°00' west longitude to 29°00' north latitude, and thence in a southwesterly direction along a rhumb line to a point at 26°00' north latitude and 16°00' west longitude.

Division 34.1.1 is divided into three subdivisions defined as follows:

Subdivision 34.1.11 - from 36°00' north latitude to south of El Jadida at 33°00' north latitude, and east of 13°00' west longitude;

Subdivision 34.1.12 – from 33°00' north latitude to 29°00' (Ifni), north latitude and east of 13°00' west longitude;

Subdivision 34.1.13 – from Ifni at 29°00' north latitude to the southern boundary of the Division at 26°00' north latitude (Cabo Bojador), and east of a rhumb line running in a southwesterly direction from 29°00' north latitude to 26°00' north latitude and 16°00' west longitude.

Canaries/Madeira Insular (Division 34.1.2): Waters lying between 36°00' north latitude and 26°00' north latitude, and between 20°00' west longitude and a line drawn from 36°00' north latitude along 13°00' west longitude to 29°00' north latitude, and thence along a rhumb line in a southwesterly direction to a point at 26°00' north latitude and 16°00' west longitude.

Sahara Coastal (Division 34.1.3): Waters lying between 26°00' north latitude and 19°00' north latitude and east of 20°00' west longitude.

Division 34.1.3 is divided into two subdivisions defined as follows:

Subdivision 34.1.31 – from 26°00' north latitude to Cape Barbas at 22°30' north latitude and east of 20°00' west longitude;

Subdivision 34.1.32 – from 22°30' north latitude to the southern boundary of the Division at 19°00' north latitude at Cape Timiris and east of 20°00' west longitude.

Northern Oceanic (Subarea 34.2): Waters lying between 36°00' north latitude and 20°00' north latitude and between 40°00' west longitude and 20°00' west longitude.

Southern Coastal (Subarea 34.3): Subarea 34.3 is divided into six divisions.

Cape Verde Coastal (Division 34.3.1): Waters lying between 19°00' north latitude and 9°00' north latitude, and east of 20°00' west longitude.

Division 34.3.1: is divided into three subdivisions defined as follows:

Subdivision 34.3.11 – from 19°00' north latitude to 16°00' north latitude at the estuary of the Senegal river, and east of 20°00' west longitude;

Subdivision 34.3.12 – from 16°00' north latitude to Cape Roxo at 12°20' north latitude and east of 20°00' west longitude;

Subdivision 34.3.13 – from 12°20' north latitude to the southern boundary of the Division at 9°00' north latitude and east of 20°00' west longitude.

Cape Verde Insular (Division 34.3.2): Waters lying between 20°00' north latitude and 10°00' north latitude, and between 30°00' west longitude and 20°00' west longitude.

Sherbro (Division 34.3.3): Waters lying between 9°00' north latitude and the Equator, and between 20°00' west longitude and 8°00' west longitude.

Western Gulf of Guinea (Division 34.3.4): Waters lying north of the Equator, and between 8°00' west longitude and 3°00' east longitude.

Central Gulf of Guinea (Division 34.3.5): Waters lying north of the Equator, and east of 3°00' east longitude.

Southern Gulf of Guinea (Division 34.3.6): Waters lying between the Equator and 6°00' south latitude, and east of 3°00' east longitude. This Division includes also the waters of the Congo Estuary lying south of 6°00' south latitude

included by a line drawn from a point at Ponta do Padrao ($6^{\circ}04'36''$ south latitude and $12^{\circ}19'48''$ east longitude) along a rhumb line in a northwesterly direction to a point on $6^{\circ}00'$ south latitude and $12^{\circ}00'$ east longitude, and thence due east along $6^{\circ}00'$ south latitude to the African coast and thence along the African coast to the original point at Ponta do Padrao.

Southern Oceanic (Subarea 34.4) Subarea 34.4 is divided into two divisions.

Southwest Gulf of Guinea (Division 34.4.1): Waters lying between the Equator and $6^{\circ}00'$ south latitude, and between $20^{\circ}00'$ west longitude and $3^{\circ}00'$ east longitude.

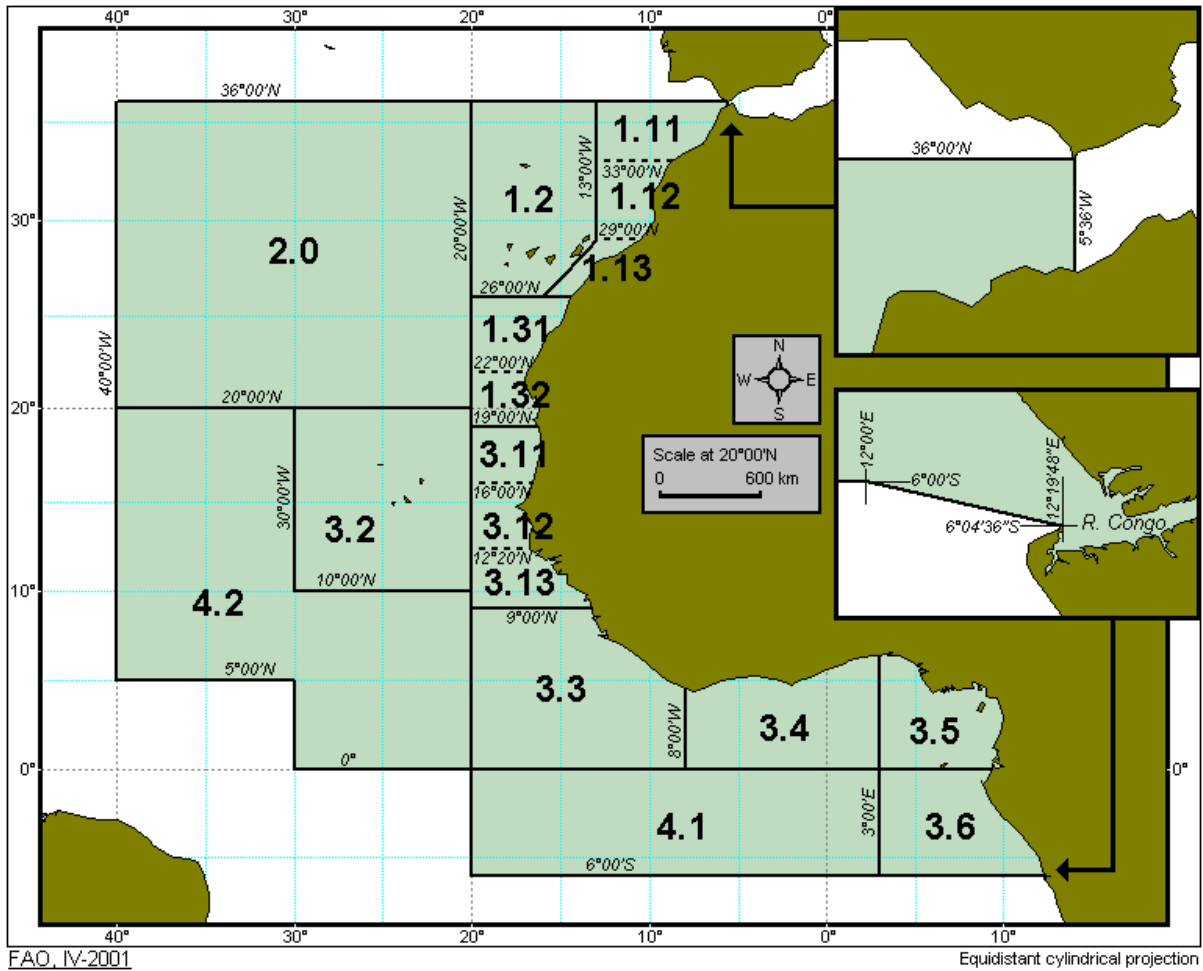
Southwest Oceanic (Division 34.4.2): Waters lying between $20^{\circ}00'$ north latitude and $5^{\circ}00'$ north latitude, and between $40^{\circ}00'$ west longitude and $30^{\circ}00'$ west longitude and waters lying between $10^{\circ}00'$ north latitude and the Equator, and between $30^{\circ}00'$ west longitude and $20^{\circ}00'$ west longitude.

Note to Area 34

The subdivisions of the Eastern Central Atlantic (Major Fishing Area 34) have been introduced in 1989 following proposals made by the "Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic" at its Eleventh Session (Douala, Cameroon, 7-9 December 1988) in accordance with the distribution and migration patterns of fish stocks, mainly sardine and cephalopods.

FIGURE H2.34.0

ATLANTIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 34)



H2.37 MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA (Major Fishing Area 37)

Fig. H2.37.0 shows the boundaries of the Mediterranean and Black Sea (Major Fishing Area 37). A description of the area and its subareas and divisions follows:

The Mediterranean and Black Sea Statistical Area comprises all the marine waters bounded, to the west, by a line running from a point on the coast of Morocco at 5°36'W longitude, thence due north to the coast of Spain (isthmus of Punta Marroqui) and, to the southeast, by the northern entrance to the Suez Canal. Marine waters include brackishwaters, lagoons and all other areas where fishes and other organisms of marine origin are predominant.

The Mediterranean and Black Sea is divided into the following subareas and divisions:

Western Mediterranean (Subarea 37.1): All marine waters bounded, to the west, by a line running from a point on the coast of Morocco at 5°36'W longitude due north to the coast of Spain (isthmus of Punta Marroqui) and, to the southeast, by a line running from Cape Bon (Ras el Tib) at 37°02'N latitude and 11°00'E longitude in a northeasterly direction to Trapani at 38°02'N latitude and 12°32'E longitude; thence in an easterly direction along the north and east coasts of Sicily to a point on the east coast of Sicily at latitude 38°00'N; thence across the Strait of Messina due east to the southwest coast of Italy.

Balearic (Division 37.1.1): The waters of the Western Mediterranean bounded by a line commencing on the coast of Africa at the Algerian/Tunisian frontier at 8°37'E longitude; thence running due north to 38°00' north latitude; thence due west to 8°00' east longitude; thence due north to 41°20' north latitude; thence westward along a rhumb line to the mainland coast at the eastern end of the frontier between France and Spain; thence following the Spanish coast to Punta Marroqui; thence due south along 5°36' west longitude to the coast of Africa; thence following in an eastwards direction along the coast of Africa to the starting point.

Gulf of Lions (Division 37.1.2): The waters of the northwestern Mediterranean Sea bounded by a line commencing on the mainland coast at the eastern end of the frontier between France and Spain running eastward along a rhumb line to 8°00' east longitude 41°20' north latitude; thence northward along a rhumb line to the mainland coast at the frontier between France and Italy; thence following in a southwesterly direction the coast of France to the starting point.

Sardinia (Division 37.1.3): The waters of the Tyrrhenian Sea and adjacent waters bounded by a line commencing on the coast of Africa at the Algerian/Tunisian frontier at 8°37'E longitude; thence running due north to 38°00' north latitude; thence due west to 8°00' east longitude; thence due north to 41°20' north latitude; thence northward along a rhumb line to the mainland coast at the frontier between France and Italy; thence following the coast of Italy to 38°00' north latitude; thence due west along 38°00' north latitude to the coast of Sicily; thence following the northern coast of Sicily to Trapani (38°02' N latitude

and 12°32' E longitude); thence along a rhumb line to Cape Bon (Ras el Tib) at 37°08' N latitude and 11°00' E longitude; thence westwards following the coast of Tunisia to the starting point.

Central Mediterranean (Subarea 37.2): All marine waters bounded, to the west, by a line running from Cape Bon (Ras el Tib) (at 37°08' N latitude; 11°00'E longitude) in a northeasterly direction to Trapani (38°02'N latitude; 12°32'E longitude); thence in a southeasterly direction along the coast of Sicily to a point on the northeast coast of Sicily at latitude 38°00'N; thence across the Strait of Messina due east to the southwest coast of Italy and bounded, to the east, by a line running from the northern bank of the Corinth Canal across the said Canal and in a southerly direction along the coast of the Peloponnese to a point at longitude 23°00'E; thence due south to latitude 34°00'N; thence due east to longitude 25°00'E; thence due south to the coast of Libya.

Adriatic (Division 37.2.1): The waters of the Adriatic Sea north of a line running from the Albanian northern frontier on the east coast of the Adriatic Sea due west to Cape Gargano at 41°49'N latitude and 16°12'E longitude on the coast of Italy.

Ionian (Division 37.2.2): The waters of the Central Mediterranean bounded by a line commencing at 25°00' east longitude on the coast of north Africa running due north to 34°00' north latitude; thence due west to 23°00' east longitude; thence due north to the Greek coast of the Peloponnese; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of the Peloponnese to the Corinth Canal; thence across the Corinth Canal following the west coast of Greece and the coast of Albania to its northern frontier on the Adriatic Sea; thence due west along parallel 41°49'N to Cape Gargano on the coast of Italy; thence following the coast of Italy to 38°00' north latitude; thence due west along 38°00' north latitude, across the Strait of Messina, to the coast of Sicily, thence following the east and south coasts of Sicily to Trapani at 38°02'N 12°32'E; thence along a rhumb line from Trapani to Cape Bon (Ras el Tib) at 37°08' N latitude and 11°00'E longitude on the Tunisian coast; thence southwards and eastwards following the coast of north Africa to the starting point.

Eastern Mediterranean (Subarea 37.3): All marine waters bounded by a line commencing at a point, on the coast of north Africa at 25°00'E longitude, running due north to 34°00'N latitude; thence due west to 23°00'E longitude; thence due north to the southern coast of Greece on the Peloponnese, thence running due north across the Corinth Canal; thence running north, east and south along the coast of Greece to Cape Hellas at 40°02'N latitude - 26°12'E longitude; thence across the Dardanelles to Kumkale at 40°00'N latitude - 26°13'E longitude; thence in a southerly direction along the coast of Turkey and other countries of the Eastern Mediterranean; thence in a westerly direction across the northern entrance to the Suez Canal; thence along the coast of north Africa to the starting point.

Aegean (Division 37.3.1): The waters of the Aegean Sea and adjacent waters bounded by a line commencing on the southern coast of Greece on the Peloponnese at 23°00' east longitude running due south to 34°00' north latitude;

thence due east to 29°00' east longitude; thence due north to the coast of Turkey; thence following the western coast of Turkey to Kumkale at 40°00'N latitude, 26°13'E longitude; thence along a rhumb line across the Dardanelles running from Kumkale to Cape Hellas at 40°02'N latitude 26°12'E longitude; thence following the coasts of Turkey and Greece to the starting point.

Levant (Division 37.3.2): The waters of the Mediterranean Sea east of a line commencing on the coast of north Africa at 25°00'E longitude running due north to 34°00' north latitude; thence due east to 29°00' east longitude; thence due north to the coast of Turkey; thence following the coasts of Turkey and other countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and across the northern entrance to the Suez Canal and along the coast of North Africa to the starting point.

Black Sea (Subarea 37.4): comprises the Sea of Marmara, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

Marmara Sea (Division 37.4.1): The waters of the Marmara Sea bounded on the west by a line running from Cape Hellas to Kumkale at the entrance of the Dardanelles; and on the east by a line running across the Bosphorus from Kumdere to Kuruköy.

Black Sea (Division 37.4.2): The waters of the Black Sea and adjacent waters bounded on the southwest by a line running across the Bosphorus from Kumdere to Kuruköy and bounded on the northeast by a line running across the Kerch Strait from Takil Piont (45°06'N latitude, 36°27'E longitude) on the Kerch peninsula to Panagija Point (45°08'N latitude, 36°38'E longitude) on the Taman peninsula.

Azov Sea Division 37.4.3): The waters of the Azov Sea north of a line running along the southern entrance of the Kerch Strait, commencing from Takil Point at 45°06'N latitude and 36°27'E longitude on the Kerch peninsula, and running across the Strait to Panagija Point at 45°08'N and 36°38'E on the Taman peninsula.

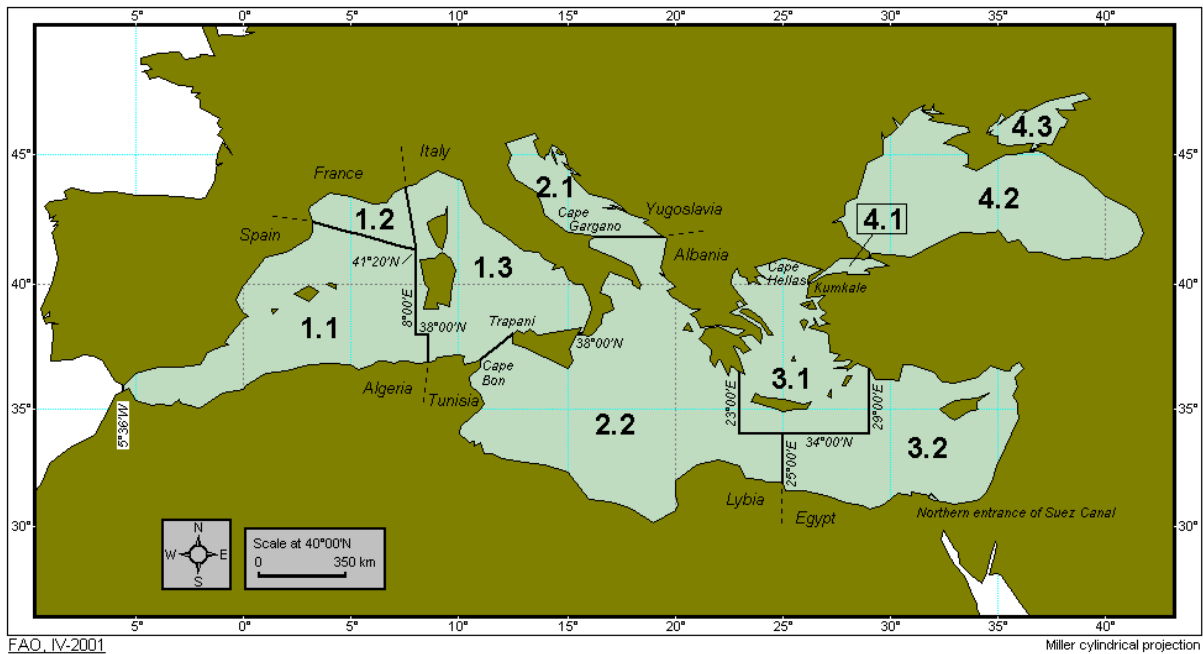
Note to Area 37

In 1989 the "Black Sea" Subarea 37.4 was subdivided into three divisions on the basis of the following considerations:

- 1) The species found in the Sea of Marmara are not found in the Black Sea proper. It is misleading for scientific analysis to mix fauna of the Marmara Sea with the Black Sea.
- 2) Because of the damming of the rivers flowing into the Sea of Azov, salinity had increased markedly. Species composition of the fauna had changed and it was deemed important to monitor the changes in the Sea of Azov.

FIGURE H2.37.0

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA (Major Fishing Area 37)



H2.41 ATLANTIC, SOUTHWEST (Major Fishing Area 41)

Fig. H2.41.0 shows the boundaries of the Southwest Atlantic (Major Fishing Area 41). A description of the area and its subareas and divisions follows:

The Southwest Atlantic statistical area comprises all the marine waters bounded by a line starting from a point on the coast of South America at 5°00'N latitude; thence due east to 30°00'W longitude; thence due south to the Equator; thence due east to 20°00'W longitude; thence due south to 50°00'S latitude, thence due west to 50°00'W longitude; thence due south to 60°00'S latitude; thence due west to 67°16'W longitude; thence due north to the point at 56°22'S latitude - 67°16'W longitude; thence due east along a line at 56°22'S latitude to the point at 65°43'W longitude, thence following a line joining the points at 55°22'S - 65°43'W, 55°11'S - 66°04'W, 55°07'S - 66°25'W; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of South America to the starting point.

The Southwest Atlantic is divided into the following subareas and divisions:

Northern (Subarea 41.1) All the marine waters bounded by a line starting from a point on the coast of South America at 5°00'N latitude; thence due east to 30°00'W longitude; thence due south to the Equator; thence due east to 20°00'W longitude; thence due south to 20°00'S latitude; thence due west to the coast of Brazil; thence in a northerly and westerly direction along the coast of South America to the point of departure.

Amazon (Division 41.1.1) The waters bounded by a line starting from a point on the coast of South America at 5°00'N latitude; thence running along this parallel to where it meets the meridian at 40°00'W longitude; thence due south to the point where this meridian intersects the coast of Brazil; thence in a northwesterly direction along the coast of South America to the starting point.

Natal (Division 41.1.2) The waters bounded by a line due north from the coast of Brazil along the meridian at 40°00'W longitude to where it meets the Equator; thence due east along the Equator to the meridian at 32°00'W longitude; thence due south to the parallel at 10°00'S latitude; thence due west to the coast of South America; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of South America to the starting point.

Salvador (Division 41.1.3) The waters bounded by a line due east from the coast of South America at 10°00'S latitude to where it meets the meridian at 35°00'W longitude; thence due south to the parallel at 20°00'S latitude; thence due west along this parallel to the coast of South America; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of South America to the starting point.

Northern Oceanic (Division 41.1.4) The waters bounded by a line starting at the Equator and going north along 40°00'W longitude to 5°00'N latitude; thence due east to the meridian at 30°00'W longitude; thence due south to the Equator; thence due east to the meridian at 20°00'W longitude; thence due south to the

parallel at 20°00'S latitude; thence due west to the meridian at 35°00'W longitude; thence due north to the parallel at 10°00'S latitude; thence due east to the meridian at 32°00'W longitude; thence due north to the Equator; thence due west to the meridian at 40°00'W longitude to the starting point.

Central (Subarea 41.2) All the marine waters bounded by a line starting from a point on the coast of South America at 20°00'S latitude; thence due east to 20°00'W longitude; thence due south to 40°00'S latitude; thence due west to the coast of Argentina; thence in a northeasterly direction along the coast of South America to the point of departure.

Santos (Division 41.2.1) The waters bounded by a line due east from the coast of South America at 20°00'S latitude to where it meets the meridian at 39°00'W longitude; thence due south to the parallel at 29°00'S latitude; thence due west along this parallel to the coast of South America; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of South America to the starting point.

Rio Grande (Division 41.2.2) The waters bounded by a line due east from the coast of South America at 29°00'S latitude to where it meets the meridian at 45°00'W longitude; thence due south to the parallel at 34°00'S latitude; thence due west along this parallel to the coast of South America; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of South America to the starting point.

Platense (Division 41.2.3) The waters bounded by a line due east from the coast of South America at 34°00'S latitude to where it meets the meridian at 50°00'W longitude; thence due south to the parallel at 40°00'S latitude; thence due west along this parallel to the coast of South America; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of South America to the starting point.

Central Oceanic (Division 41.2.4) The waters bounded by a line due east from a point at 20°00'S latitude and 39°00'W longitude to the meridian at 20°00'W longitude; thence due south to the parallel at 40°00'S latitude; thence due west to the meridian at 50°00'W longitude; thence due north to the parallel at 34°00'S latitude; thence due east to the meridian at 45°00'W longitude; thence due north to the parallel at 29°00'S latitude; thence due east to the meridian at 39°00'W longitude; thence due north to the starting point.

Southern (Subarea 41.3) All the marine waters bounded by a line starting from a point on the coast of Argentina at 40°00'S latitude; thence due east along this parallel to 20°00'W longitude; thence due south to 50°00'S latitude; thence due west to 50°00'W longitude; thence due south to 60°00'S latitude; thence due west to 67°16'W longitude; thence due north to 56°22'S latitude; thence due east to 65°43'W longitude; thence due north to 55°22'S latitude thence following a loxodromic line joining the points at 56°22'S - 65°43'W; 55°11'S - 66°04'W; 55°07'S - 66°25'W; thence in a northwesterly direction along the coast of South America; thence across the Strait of Magellan; thence in a northerly direction along the coast to the point of departure.

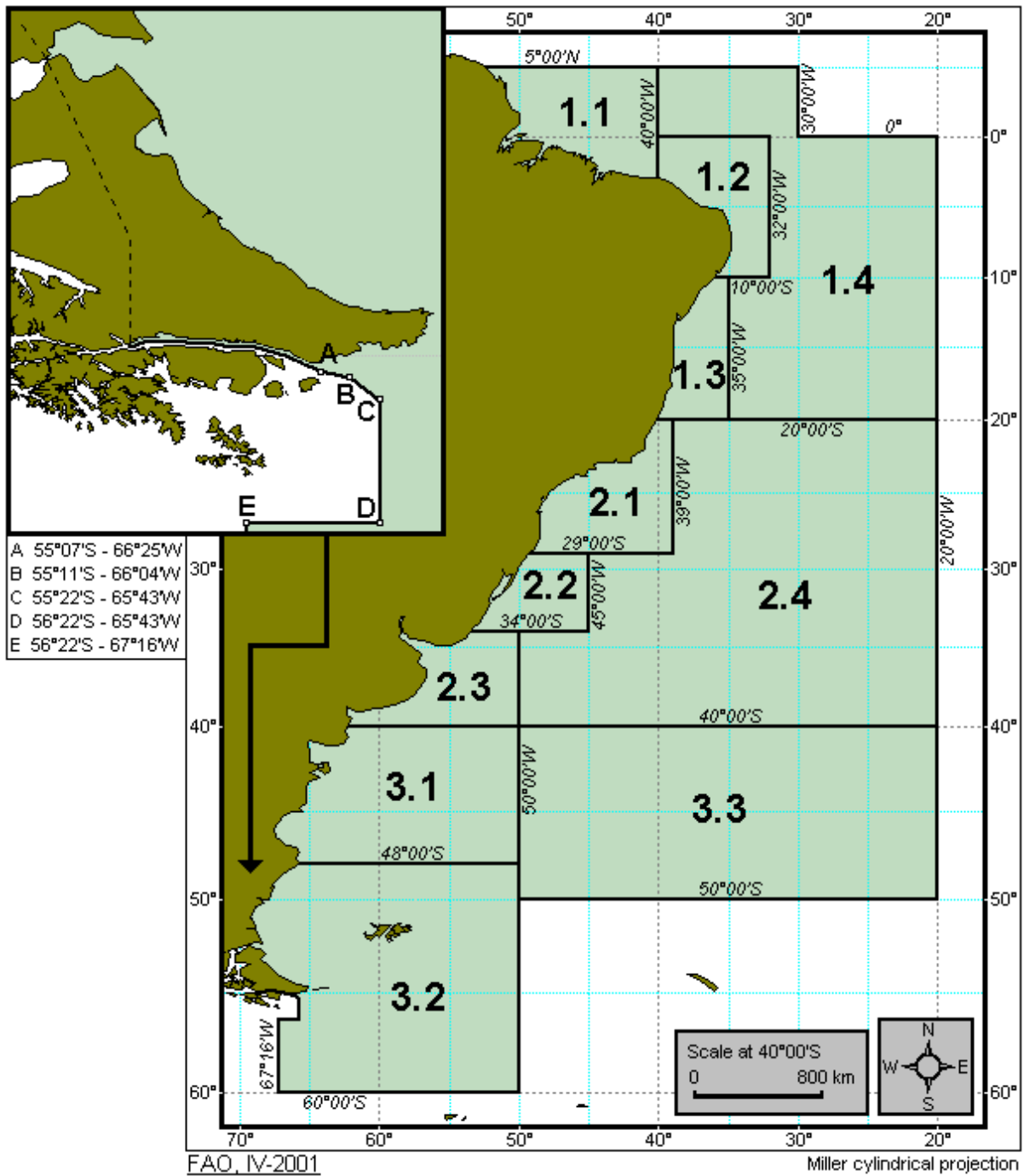
Northern Patagonian (Division 41.3.1) The waters bounded by a line due east from the coast of South America at 40°00'S latitude to where it meets the meridian at 50°00'W longitude; thence due south to the parallel at 48°00'S latitude; thence due west along this parallel to the coast of South America; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of South America to the starting point.

Southern Patagonian (Division 41.3.2) The waters bounded by a line due east from the coast of South America at 48°00'S latitude to where it meets the meridian at 50°00'W longitude; thence due south to the parallel at 60°00'S latitude; thence due west along this parallel to the meridian at 67°16'W longitude; thence due north to the point at 56°22'S - 67°16'W; thence due east to 65°43'W longitude; thence due north to 55°22'S latitude; thence following a loxodromic line joining the points at 56°22'S - 65°43'W; 55°11'S - 66°04'W; 55°07'S - 66°25'W; thence in a northwesterly direction along the coast of South America; thence across the Strait of Magellan; thence in a northerly direction along the coast to the starting point.

Southern Oceanic (Division 41.3.3) The waters bounded by a line due east from a point at 40°00'S latitude - 50°00'W longitude to the meridian at 20°00'W longitude; thence due south to the parallel at 50°00'S latitude; thence due west to 50°00'W longitude; thence due north to the starting point.

FIGURE H2.41.0

ATLANTIC, SOUTHWEST (Major Fishing Area 41)



H2.47 ATLANTIC, SOUTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 47)

Fig. H2.47.0 shows the boundaries of the Southeast Atlantic (Major Fishing Area 47).

A description of the area and its subareas and divisions follows.

The Southeast Atlantic comprises all the marine waters, bounded by a line beginning at a point on the west coast of the African continent at 6°04'36" S latitude and 12°19'48" E longitude; thence running in a northwesterly direction along a rhumb line to a point at the intersection of the meridian 12°00'E with the parallel 6°00'S; thence due west along this parallel to the meridian 20°00'W; thence due south along this meridian to the parallel 50°00'S, thence due east along this parallel to the meridian 30°00'E; thence due north along this meridian to the coast of the African continent; thence in a westerly and northerly direction along the coast of Africa to the original point of departure.

The Southeast Atlantic is divided into the following subareas and divisions:

Western Coastal (Subarea 47.1) Subarea 47.1 is divided into six divisions.

Cape Palmeirinhas (Division 47.1.1): Waters lying between 6°00'S and 10°00'S latitude and east of 10°00'E longitude. From this division are excluded the waters of the estuary of the Congo River, i.e. the waters lying to the northeast of the line drawn from Punta do Pradao (6°04'36"S and 12°19'48"E) to a point at 6°00'S latitude and 12°00'E longitude.

Cape Salinas (Division 47.1.2): Waters lying between 10°00'S and 15°00'S latitude and east of 10°00'E longitude.

Cunene (Division 47.1.3): Waters lying between 15°00'S and 20°00'S latitude and east of 10°00'E longitude.

Cape Cross (Division 47.1.4): Waters lying between 20°00'S and 25°00'S latitude and east of 10°00'E longitude.

Orange River (Division 47.1.5): Waters lying between 25°00'S and 30°00'S latitude and east of 10°00'E longitude.

Cape of Good Hope (Division 47.1.6): Waters lying between 30°00'S and 40°00'S latitude and between 10°00'E and 20°00'E longitude.

Agulhas Coastal (Subarea 47.2) Subarea 47.2 is divided into two divisions.

Middle Agulhas (Division 47.2.1): Waters lying north of 40°00'S latitude and between 20°00'E and 25°00'E longitude.

Eastern Agulhas (Division 47.2.2): Waters lying north of 40°00'S latitude and between 25°00'E and 30°00'E longitude.

Southern Oceanic (Subarea 47.3): Waters lying between 40°00'S and 50°00'S latitude and between 10°00'E and 30°00'E longitude.

Tristan da Cunha (Subarea 47.4): Waters lying between 20°00'S and 50°00'S latitude and between 20°00'W longitude and 10°00'E longitude.

St Helena and Ascension (Subarea 47.5): Waters lying between 6°00'S and 20°00'S latitude and between 20°00'W longitude and 10°00'E longitude.

Note No.1 to Area 47:

FAO Major Fishing Area 47 and part of the areas 51 and 58 previously coincided with the area of competence of the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF). ICSEAF was established by the Convention on the Conservation of the Living Resources of the South Atlantic, drawn up in Rome on 23 October 1969, and entered into force on 24 October 1971. On 19 July 1990, a Conference of Plenipotentiaries adopted a Protocol for the termination of the Convention. No session of the Commission has been held since 1990.

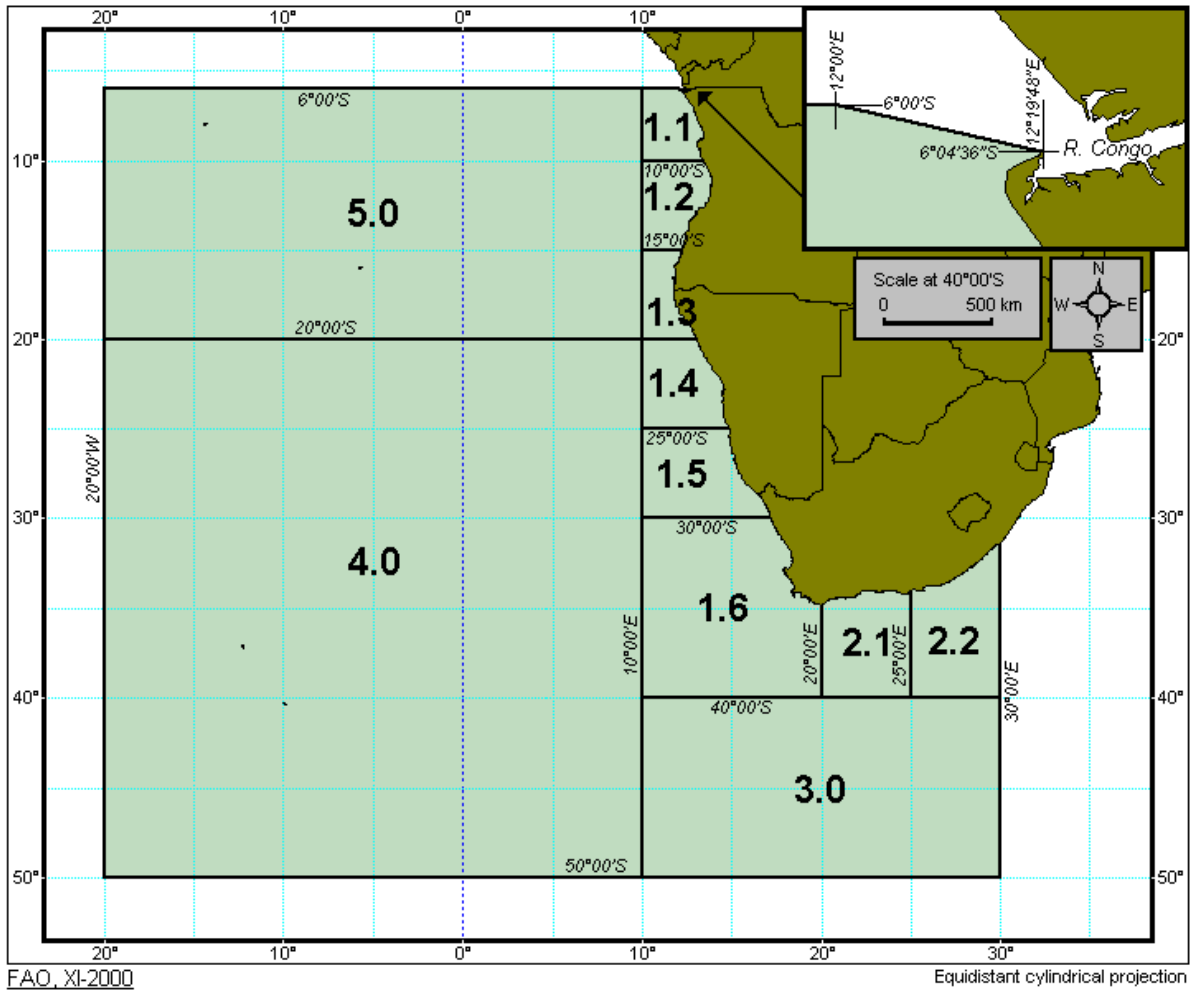
Note No.2 to Area 47:

Since 1997 fishery representatives of States coastal to Area 47, together with other interested Parties, had worked at a process of negotiation to create a regional fisheries management organisation for the South East Atlantic (South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization - SEAFO). Consequently, the SEAFO Convention was signed in April 2001 on behalf of eight states and one regional economic integration organization, and entered into force in April 2003. SEAFO convened its First Session 9-13 March 2004, at its headquarters in Namibia.

The SEAFO Convention Area was established as being all waters beyond areas of national jurisdictions in the area bounded by a line joining the following points along parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude beginning at the west coast of the African continent at a point at 6° South, thence due west along this parallel to the meridian 10° West, thence due north along this meridian to the Equator, thence due west along this parallel to the meridian 20° West, thence due south along this meridian to a parallel 50° South, thence due east along this parallel to the meridian 30° East, thence due north along this meridian to the coast of the African continent. See Appendix H2.47.1

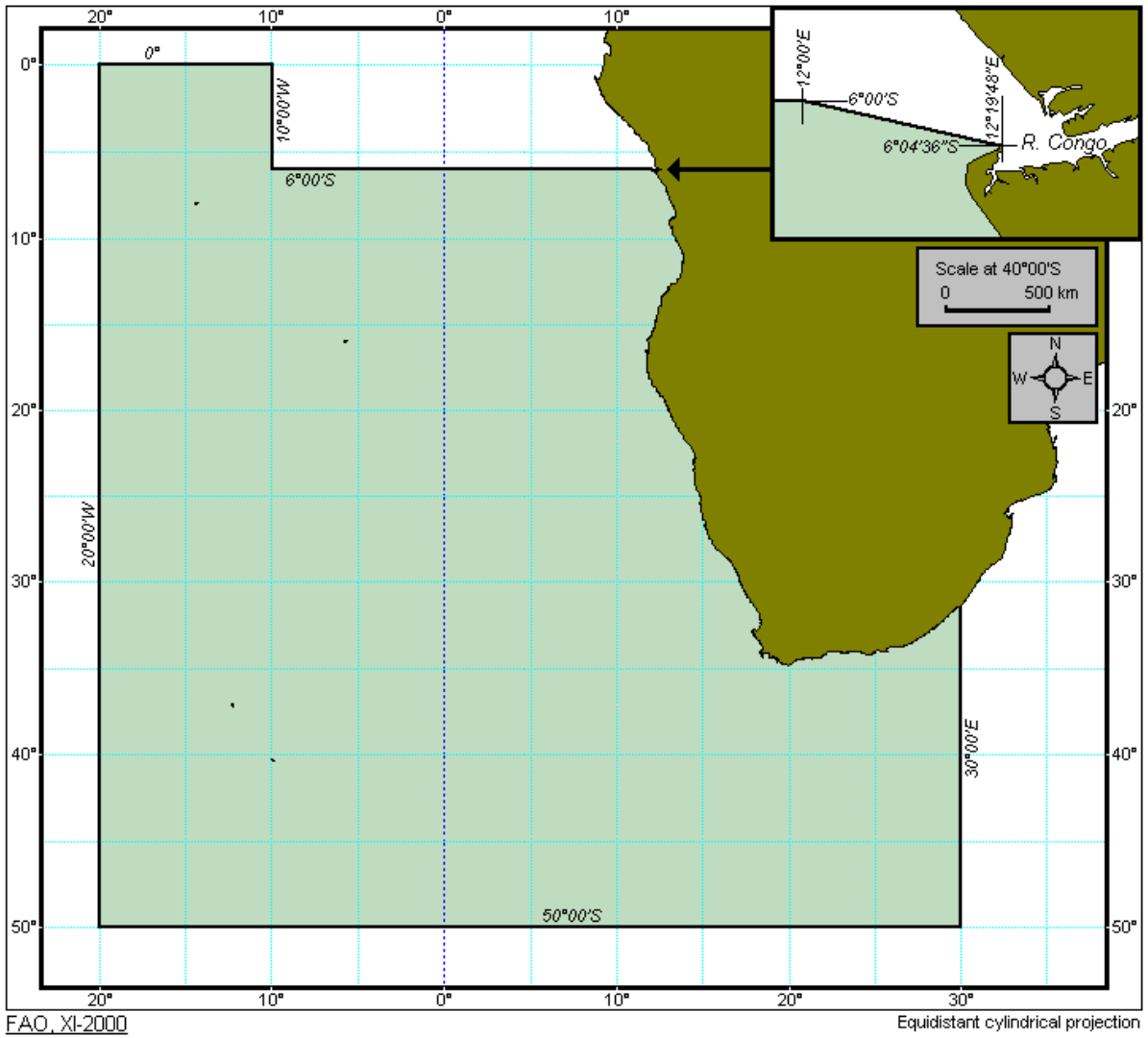
FIGURE 2.47.0

ATLANTIC, SOUTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 47)



APPENDIX H2.47.1

SEAFO Convention Area



H3.51 INDIAN OCEAN, WESTERN (Major Fishing Area 51)

Fig. H3.51.0 shows the boundaries of the Western Indian Ocean (Major Fishing Area 51). A description of the area and its subareas follows.

All marine waters of the Western Indian Ocean bounded by a line commencing on the southeast coast of India at 77°00'E longitude where the boundary between the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu meet at the sea; thence due south to the Equator; thence due east to 80°00'E longitude; thence due south to latitude 45°00'S; thence running due west along parallel 45°00'S from 80°00'E longitude to 30°00'E longitude; thence due north to the coast of southern Africa; thence in a northeasterly direction along the east coast of the African continent to the northern entrance to the Suez Canal; thence running in a southeasterly direction along the east coast of the Red Sea; thence round the Arabian Peninsula and along the coast of Iran, Pakistan and India to the point of departure.

The Western Indian Ocean is divided into the following subareas:

Red Sea (Subarea 51.1) The waters bounded by the northern entrance of the Suez Canal and a rhumb line on the south drawn from the frontier between Ethiopia and Djibouti on the coast of Africa, running across the mouth of the Red Sea, to Al Mukha on the coast of the Arabian Peninsula.

Gulf (Subarea 51.2) The waters of the Gulf closed by a line commencing at the northern tip of Ra's Musandam and running due east to the coast of Iran.

Western Arabian Sea (Subarea 51.3) The eastern and southern boundaries are a line from the Iran/Pakistan frontier on the coast of Asia running due south to the parallel 20°00'N; thence due east to the meridian 65°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 10°00'N; thence due west to the coast of Africa; northern boundaries determined by the south coast of the Arabian Peninsula and running along the coast to the northern tip of Ra's Musandam, thence due east to the coast of Iran.

Eastern Arabian Sea, Laccadives (Subarea 51.4) The waters bounded by a line commencing on the coast of Asia at 61°00'E longitude at the Iran/Pakistan frontier, running due south to the parallel 20°00'N; thence due east to the meridian 65°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 10°00'S; thence due east to the meridian 80°00'E; thence due north to the Equator; thence due west to the meridian 77°00'E; thence due north to the southeast coast of India where the boundary between the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras) meet at the sea.

Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania (Subarea 51.5) The waters bounded by a line commencing on the coast of Somalia at 10°00'N running due east to the meridian 65°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 10°00'S; thence due west to the meridian 45°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 10°28'S; thence due west to meet the east coast of Africa between Ras Mwambo (to the north) and Mwambo Village (to the south).

Madagascar and Mozambique Channel (Subarea 51.6) The waters bounded by a line commencing on the east coast of Africa between Ras Mwambo (to the north) and Mwambo village (to the south) at 10°28'S latitude, running due east to the meridian 45°00'E; thence due north to the parallel 10°00'S; thence due east to the meridian 55°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 30°00'S; thence due west to the meridian 40°00'E; thence due north to the coast of Mozambique; thence in a northerly direction along the coasts of Mozambique to the point of departure.

Oceanic (Subarea 51.7) The waters bounded by a line commencing at the position 10°00'S latitude and 55°00'E longitude, running due east to the meridian 80°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 45°00'S; thence due west to the meridian 40°00'E; thence due north to the parallel 30°00'S; thence due east to the meridian 55°00'E; thence due north to the starting position on the parallel 10°00'S.

Mozambique (Subarea 51.8) It comprises the waters lying north of parallel 45°00'S and between the meridians 30°00'E and 40°00'E.

Note No.1 to Area 51

The 17th Session of the CWP (Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 3-7 March 1997) recommended adopting changes (1) in the boundary between FAO Areas 47 and 51; and (2) in the boundary between FAO Areas 51 and 57, subject to the agreement of national fisheries statistical authorities of the countries concerned. (See FAO Fisheries Report No. 555, pp.22-23).

The 18th Session of the CWP (Luxembourg, 6-9 July 1999) further endorsed the above-mentioned changes (See FAO Fisheries Report No. 608, p.21).

See Appendix 51.I and Appendix 51.II

The new boundary around Sri Lanka proposed at the 17th and 18th Sessions of the CWP has been approved and implemented in the year 2001 and this is reflected in relevant data revisions.

Note No. 2 to Area 51

The South West Indian Ocean Committee (SWIO) at its 2nd Ad-Hoc Technical Meeting on the Future of SWIO, (Antananarivo, Madagascar, 11-12 July 2000), decided on the geographical area of competence of the Committee reproduced in Appendix 51.III.

Note No.3 to Area 51

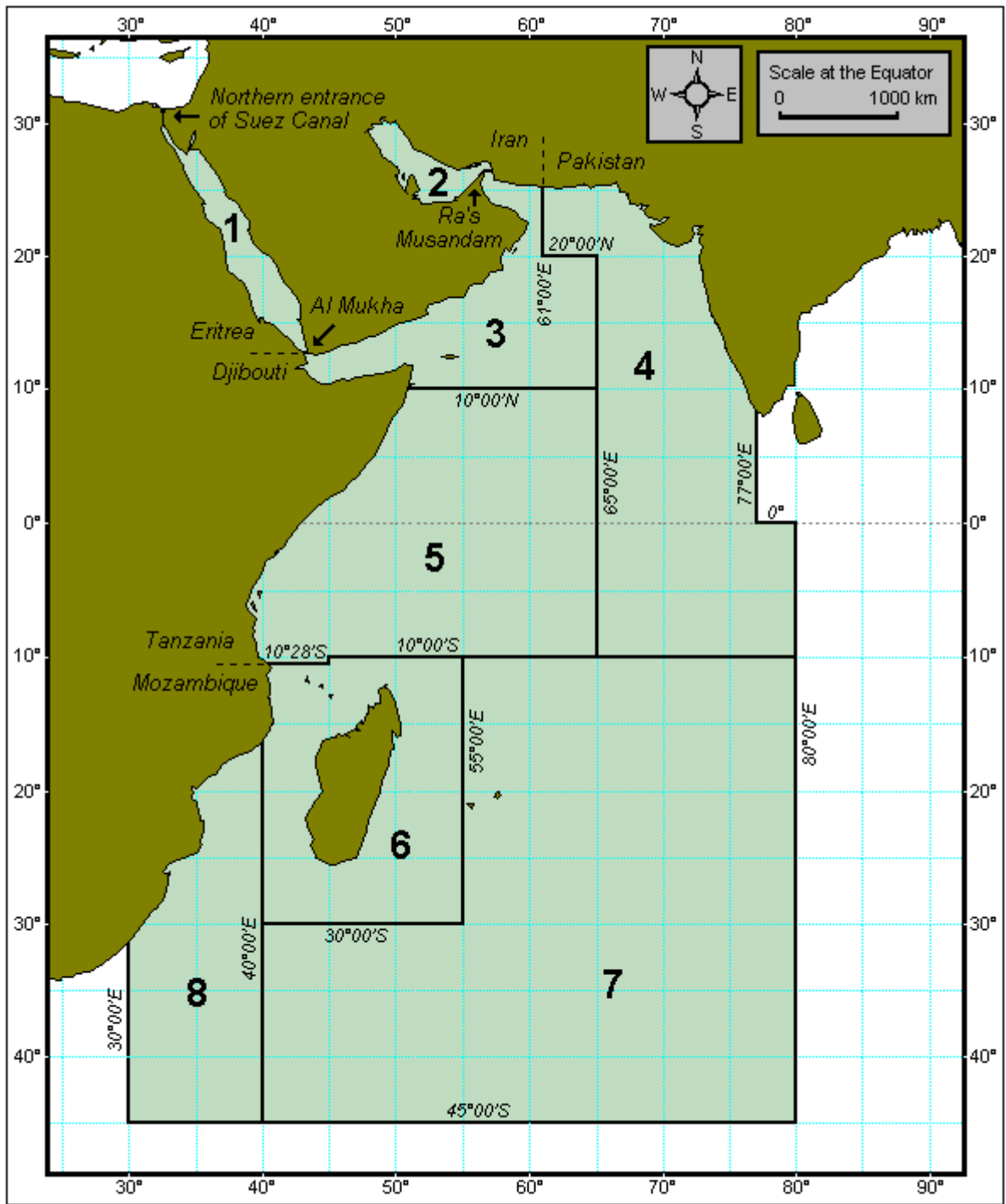
Appendix 51.IV represents the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission statistical area of competence provided by the IOTC Secretariat in February 2001 where some of the changes yet to be approved by the CWP were already operational.

Note No.4 to Area 51

Appendix 51.V shows the boundaries of the area of competence of the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) presented at the Inter-Governmental Consultation on the Establishment of the Commission held at St. Dennis, La Réunion, 6-9 February 2001. At this date the SWIOFC has not yet been formally established, and therefore no further decisions have been taken in respect of area boundaries.

FIGURE H3.51.0

INDIAN OCEAN, WESTERN (Major Fishing Area 51)

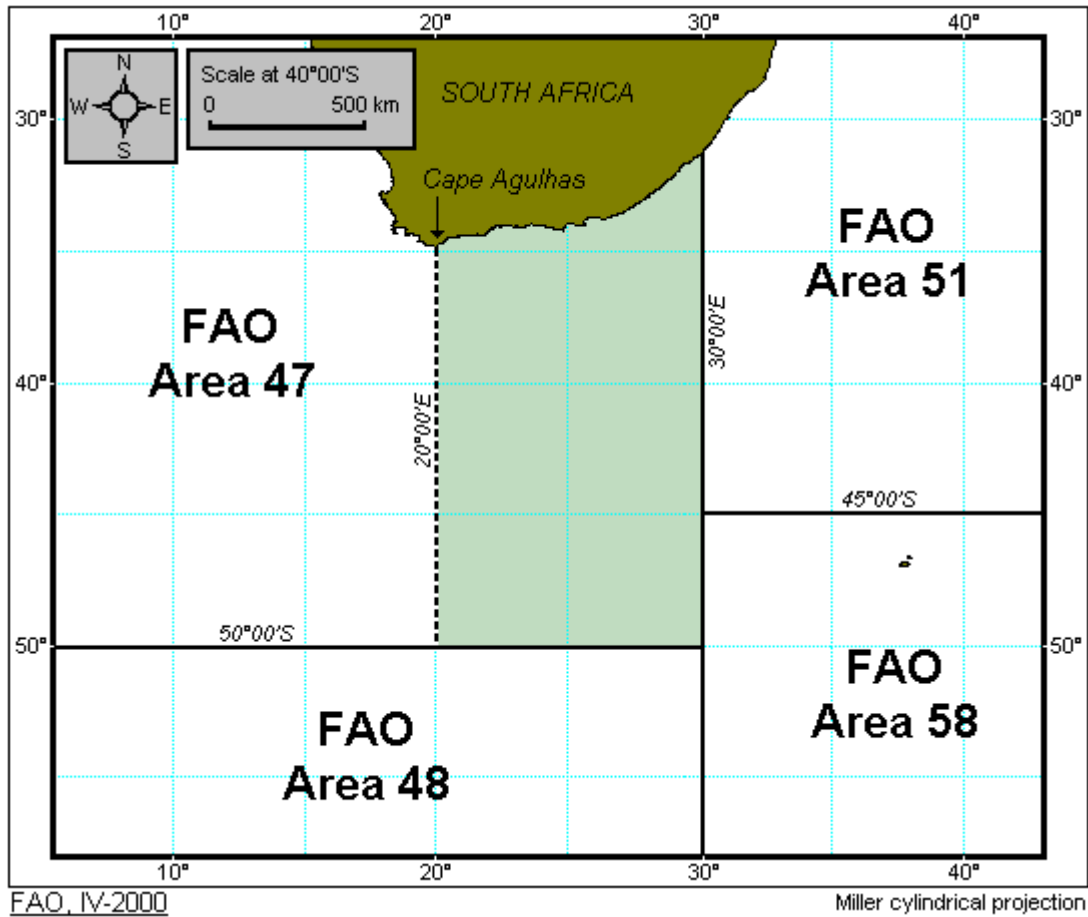


FAO, IV-2000

Equidistant cylindrical projection

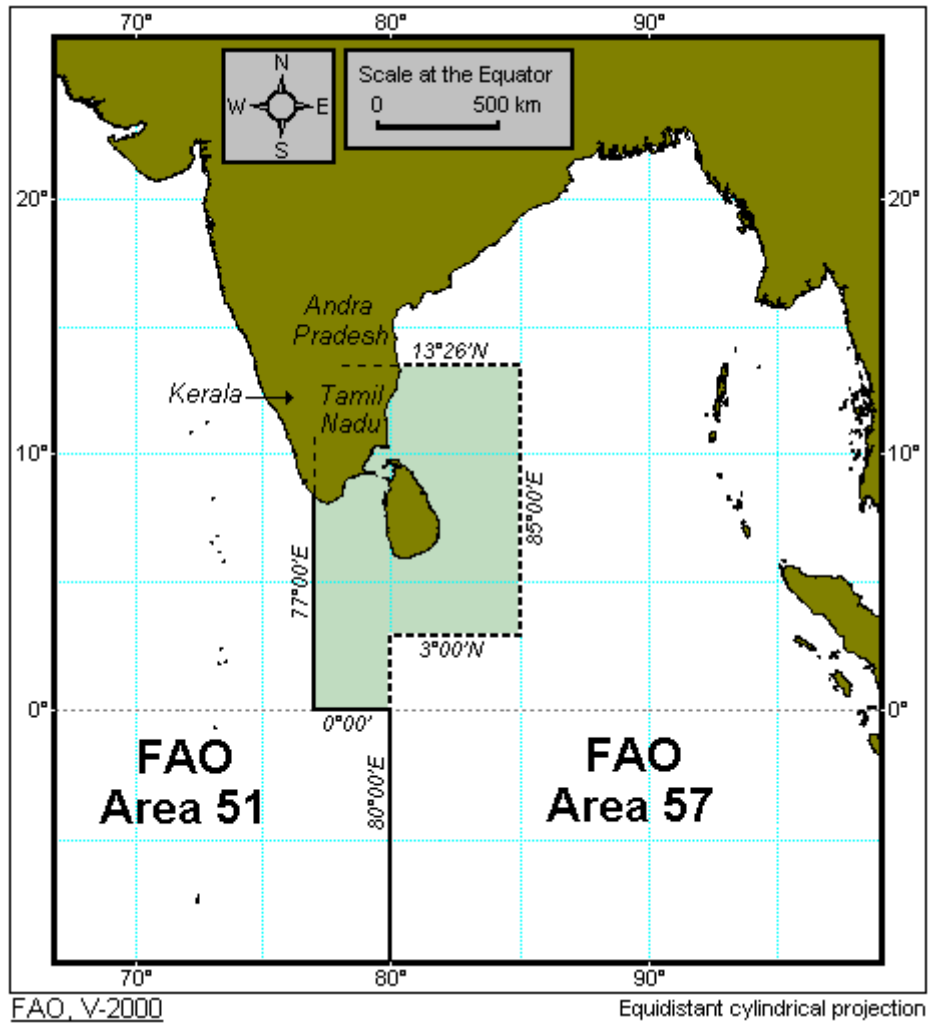
APPENDIX 51.I

Possible Modification to Boundary Between Areas 47 and 51



APPENDIX 51.II

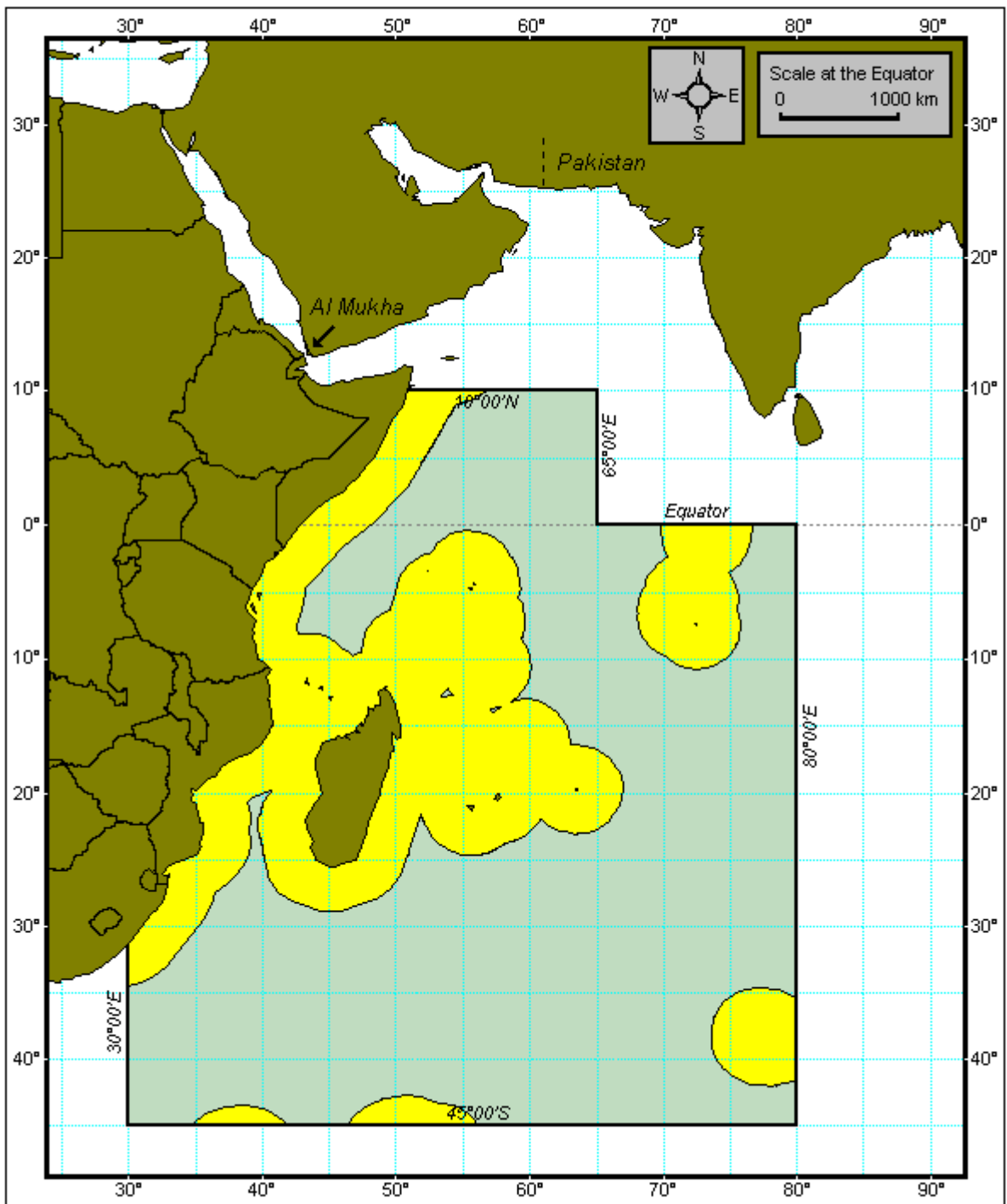
Modification to Boundary Between Areas 51 and 57



MODIFICATION APPROVED AND OPERATIONAL AS OF 2001

APPENDIX 51.III

South West Indian Ocean Committee:
Area of competence and possible EEZ external limit
(200 nautical miles)

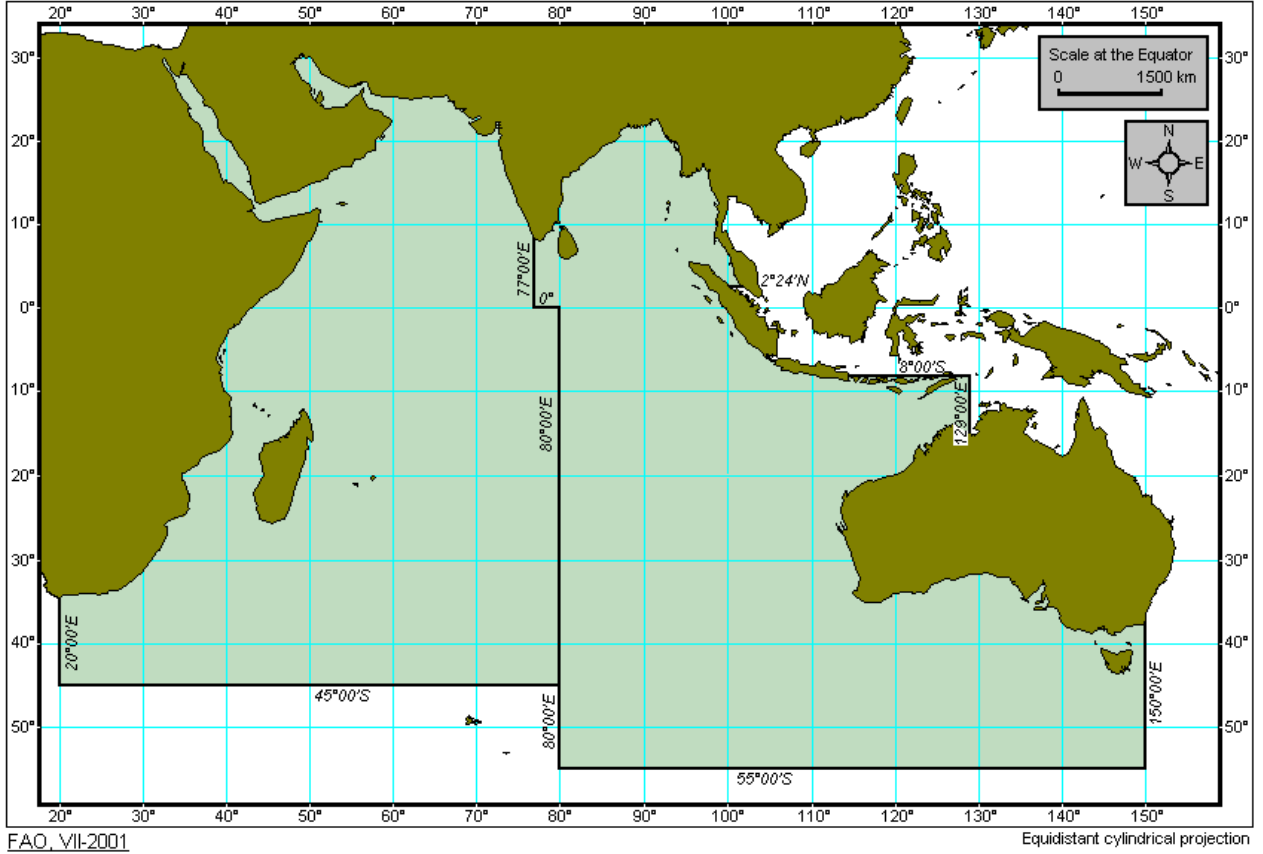


FAO, VII-2001

Equidistant cylindrical projection

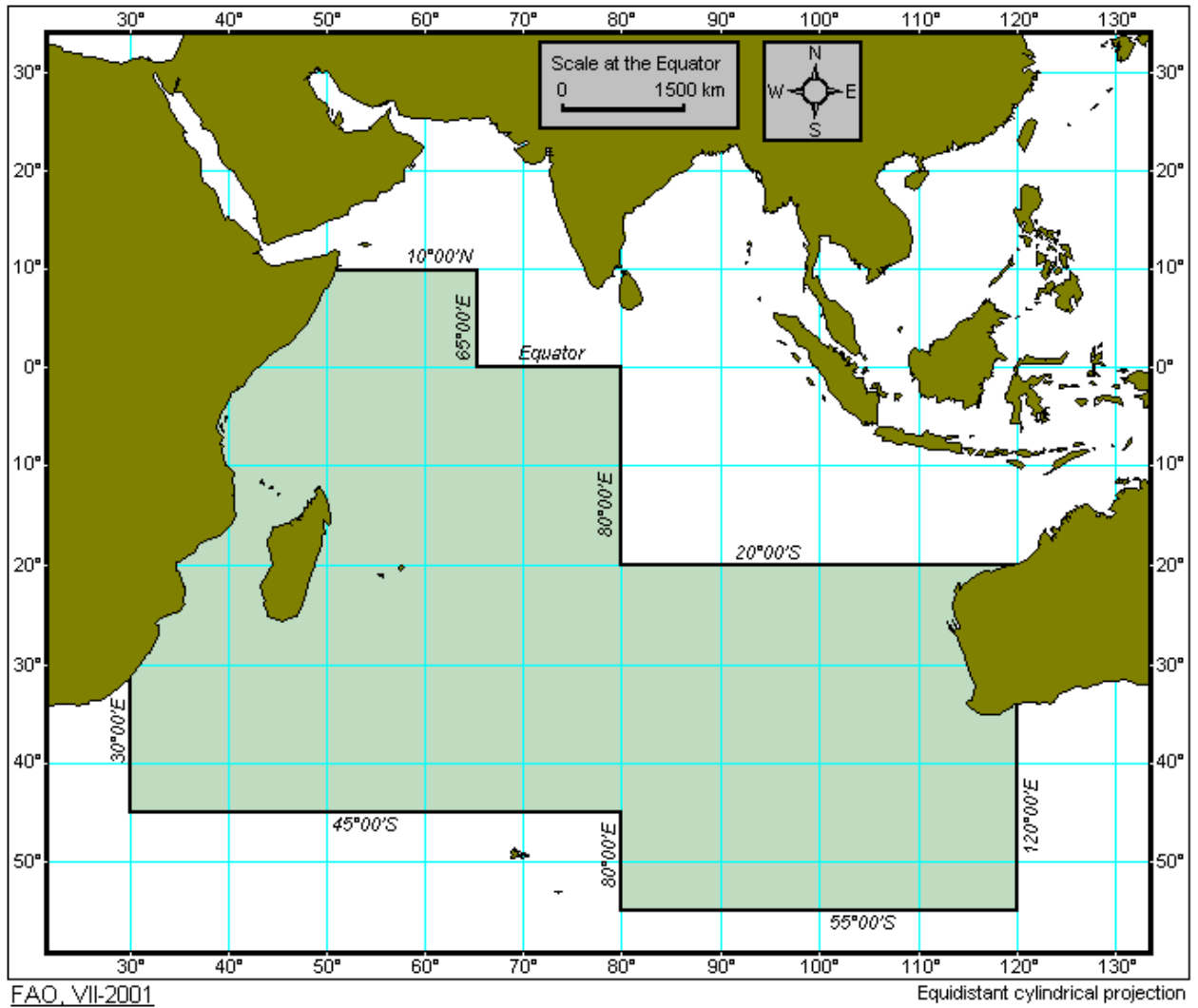
APPENDIX 51.IV

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Area



APPENDIX 51.V

Area of competence of the proposed South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC)



H3.57 INDIAN OCEAN, EASTERN (Major Fishing Area 57)

Fig. H3.57.0 shows the boundaries of the Eastern Indian Ocean (Major Fishing Area 57). A description of the area and its subareas and divisions follows.

All marine waters of the Eastern Indian Ocean bounded by a line commencing on the southeast coast of India at 77°00'E longitude where the boundary between the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu meet at the sea; thence due south to the Equator; thence due east to 80°00'E longitude; thence due south along the meridian 80°00'E to 55°00'S latitude; thence running along this parallel to 150°00'E longitude; thence due north to a point at 37°31'30"S latitude; thence on a rhumb line in a northwesterly direction to meet the southeast coast of Australia at the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria at Cape Howe; thence in a westerly direction round the south, the west and the northwest coasts of Australia to a point at 129°00'E longitude at the boundary between the State of Western Australia and the Northern Territory; thence running due north to 11°30'S latitude; thence due west to 113°28'E longitude; thence due north to meet the south coast of Java at 8°23'S latitude; thence in a westerly direction along the coasts of Java and Sumatra; thence round the coast of Sumatra running south in the Strait of Malacca; thence across the Strait at 2°30'N latitude to meet the coast of the Malay Peninsula; thence in a northerly and westerly direction along the coasts facing the Bay of Bengal to the point of departure.

The Eastern Indian Ocean is divided into the following subareas and divisions:

Bay of Bengal (Subarea 57.1) The waters bounded by a line commencing on the southeast coast of India at 77°00'E longitude where the boundary between the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu meet at the sea; thence due south to the Equator; thence due east to 80°00'E longitude; thence due north to 3°00'N latitude; thence due east to 85°00'E longitude; thence due north to 5°00'N latitude; thence due east to meet the northern coast of Sumatra; thence round the coast of Sumatra running south in the Strait of Malacca; thence across the Strait at 2°30'N latitude to meet the coast of Malay Peninsula; thence in a northerly and westerly direction along the coasts facing the Bay of Bengal to the point of departure.

Northern (Subarea 57.2) The waters bounded by a line commencing at 5°00'N latitude, 85°00'E longitude and running due east to the northern tip of the coast of Sumatra; thence in a southeasterly direction round the coast of Sumatra; thence across the marine waters between Sumatra and Java commencing on the coast of Sumatra at the boundary between the District of Lampung Utara and the District of Lampung Selatan at 5°31'S latitude, 104°33'E longitude and running along a rhumb line between Cape Tjuku Redak on the mainland of Sumatra and Cape Batu Kebucung on the Island of Tebuan to the position 6°15'S latitude, 105°04'E longitude; thence along a rhumb line between Cape Parat on the Island of Panaitan and the southeastern tip of the Island of Rakarta to the western coast of Java at the boundary between the District of Lebak and the District of Serang at 6°23'S latitude, 105°49'E longitude; thence running due east along the coast of Java to the boundary between the districts of Jember and Banyuwangi

at 8°23'S latitude, 113°28'E longitude; thence due south to parallel 15°00'S; thence running due west to 80°00'E longitude; thence due north to 3°00'N latitude; thence due east to 85°00'E longitude; thence due north to 5°00'N latitude at the point of departure.

Central (Subarea 57.3) The waters bounded by a line commencing at the position 15°00'S latitude and 80°00'E longitude running due east to the meridian 110°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 35°00'S; thence due west to the meridian 80°00'E; thence due north to the starting point.

Oceanic (Subarea 57.4) The waters bounded by a line commencing at the position 35°00'S latitude and 80°00'E longitude running due east to the meridian 110°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 40°00'S; thence due east to the meridian 135°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 45°00'S; thence due east to the meridian 150°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 55°00'S; thence due west to the meridian 80°00'E; thence due north to the starting point.

Western Australia (Subarea 57.5) The waters bounded by a line commencing on the northern coast of Australia at 129°00'E longitude; thence due north to 11°30'S latitude; thence due west to 113°28'E longitude; thence due south to 15°00'S latitude; thence due west to 110°00'E longitude; thence due south to 40°00'S latitude; thence due east to 129°00'E longitude; thence due north to meet the southern coast of Australia at the boundary between the State of Western Australia and the State of South Australia.

Northwest Australia (Division 57.5.1) The waters bounded by a line commencing on the northern coast of Australia at the boundary between the State of Western Australia and the Northern Territory at 129°00'E longitude running due north to the parallel 11°30'S; thence due west to the meridian 113°28'E; thence due south to the parallel 15°00'S; thence due west to the meridian 110°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 23°30'S; thence due east to the coast of Australia.

Southwest Australia (Division 57.5.2) The waters bounded by a line commencing on the western coast of Australia at 23°30'S latitude running due west to the meridian 110°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 40°00'S; thence due east to the meridian 129°00'E; thence due north to meet the southern coast of Australia at the boundary between the State of Western Australia and the State of South Australia.

Southern Australia (Subarea 57.6) The waters bounded by a line commencing on the southern coast of Australia at 129°00'E longitude (the boundary between the State of Western Australia and the State of South Australia), running due south to the parallel 40°00'S; thence due east to the meridian 135°00'E; thence due south to the parallel 45°00'S; thence due east to the meridian 150°00'E; thence due north to the position 37°31'50"S latitude and 150°00'E longitude; thence in a northwesterly direction along a rhumb line to meet the southeast coast of Australia at the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria at 37°30'22" S latitude and 149°58'30"E longitude which is in the vicinity of Cape Howe.

Note No.1 to Area 57

The 17th Session of the CWP (Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 3-7 March 1997) recommended adopting changes (1) in the boundary between FAO Areas 51 and 57; (2) in the boundary between FAO Areas 57 and 71; and (3) in the boundary between FAO Areas 57 and 81, subject to the agreement of national fisheries statistical authorities of the countries concerned (See FAO Fisheries Report No. 555, p.23).

The 18th Session of the CWP (Luxembourg, 6-9 July 1999) further endorsed the above-mentioned changes and recommended that the modification to the boundary south of Australia, i.e., between FAO Areas 57 and 81, should be implemented immediately as Australia (the only major fishing country affected) has agreed. (See FAO Fisheries Report No. 608 P.21). See Appendices 57.I and 57.II

The new boundary around Sri Lanka proposed at the 17th and 18th Sessions of the CWP has been approved and implemented in the year 2001 and this is reflected in relevant data revisions.

Note No.2 to Area 57

The proposed change south of Indonesia affecting Areas 57 and 71 is used for the collection of tuna data by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). The modification of the boundary from 11°30'S latitude to 8°00'S maintaining the eastern boundary at 129°00'E longitude has been adopted by IOTC to avoid bisecting an important longline fishing ground to the south of the Sunda Islands in the Indian Ocean rather than in the Banda Sea, thus the total longline catch data has been allocated to Area 57. (See 1998, IOTC Data Summary No.18, 1986-1996, para 2.3.)

The proposal to move the boundary between Areas 57 and 71 northward from 11°30'S to 8°00'S latitude was also considered by the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) Joint Working Party on Fishery Statistics and Economics, Bangkok, Thailand, 19-23 August 1997.

Although it was accepted that the proposed change was desirable for tuna statistics, the implications for Indonesian coastal fishery statistics required further consideration. The APFIC-JWP agreed that this proposal should be further studied by Indonesia and FAO. (See RAP Publication 1997/43 "Status of Fishery Statistics in Asia" Report of the First Session of the APFIC Joint Working Party on Fishery Statistics and Economics, Bangkok, Thailand, 19-23 August 1997; pp. 9 and 10). Further to these recommendations, in agreement with national fishery statisticians, these changes have been implemented and are reflected in relevant data revisions back to 1975.

Appendix 57.III represents the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission statistical area of competence provided by IOTC Secretariat in February 2001.

Note No.3 to Area 57

According to the Report of the 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee on Tuna and Billfish (Papeete, Tahiti, French Polynesia, 16-23 June 1999), the western boundary of the WCPO south of Australia was accepted by the Committee as a line running due north from 50°S latitude along meridian 141°E up to the south coast of Australia. (See Section 4.3.144 of the Report, "Statistical Areas").

This alternative boundary was already considered by the CWP's 17th and 18th Sessions. The Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) Joint Working Party on Fishery Statistics and Economics supported the proposal to change this boundary. (See RAP Publication 1997/43, Bangkok, Thailand, 19-23 August 1997; P.10).

Note No.4 to Area 57

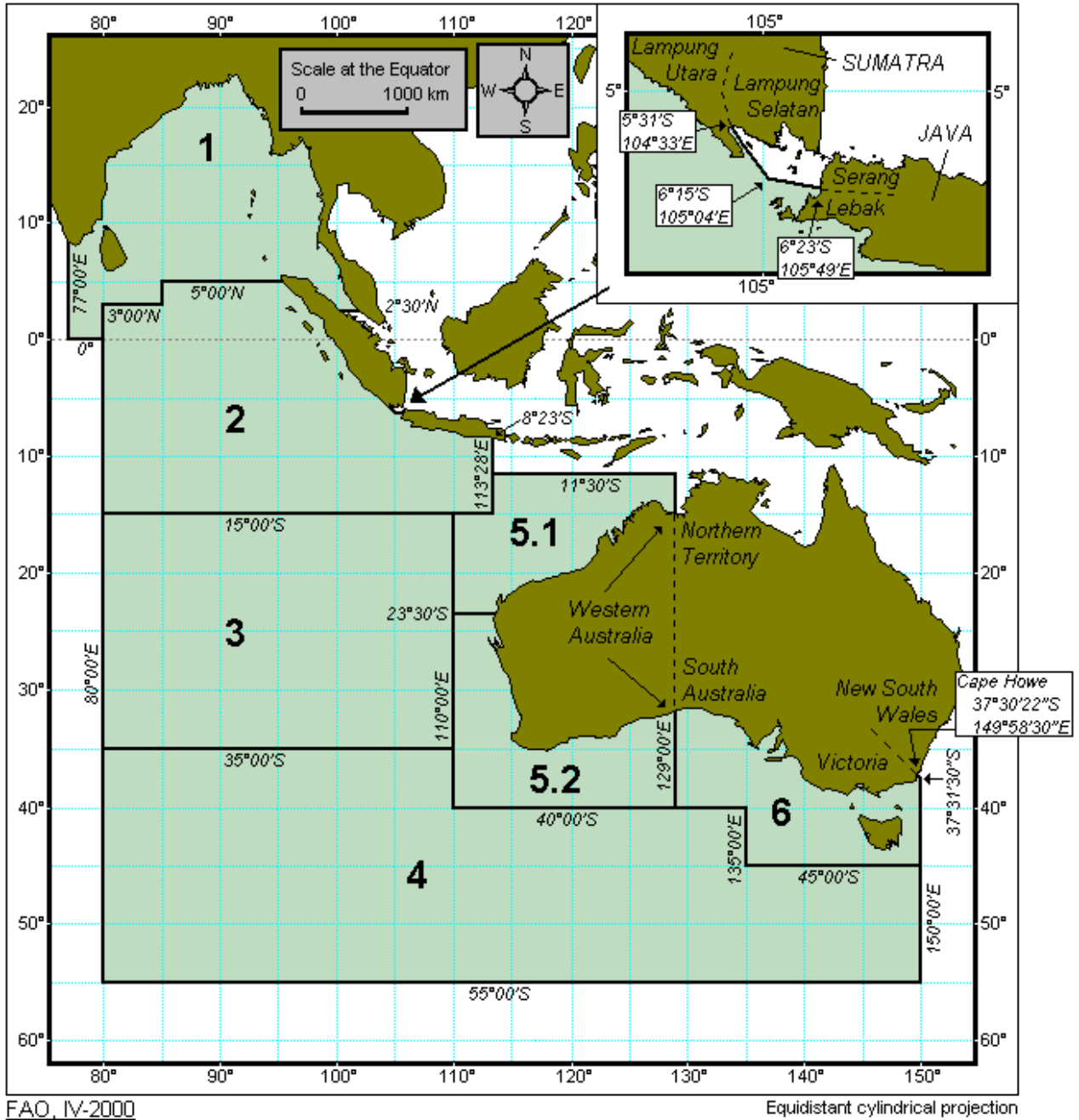
Appendix 57.IV shows the boundaries of the area of competence of the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) presented at the Inter-Governmental Consultation on the Establishment of the Commission held at St. Dennis, La Réunion, 6-9 February 2001. At this date the SWIOFC has not yet been formally established, and therefore no further decisions have been taken in respect of area boundaries.

Note No.5 to Area 57

Appendix 57.V shows the Indonesian Fishery Management Zones proposed by the Indonesian General Directorate for Fisheries.

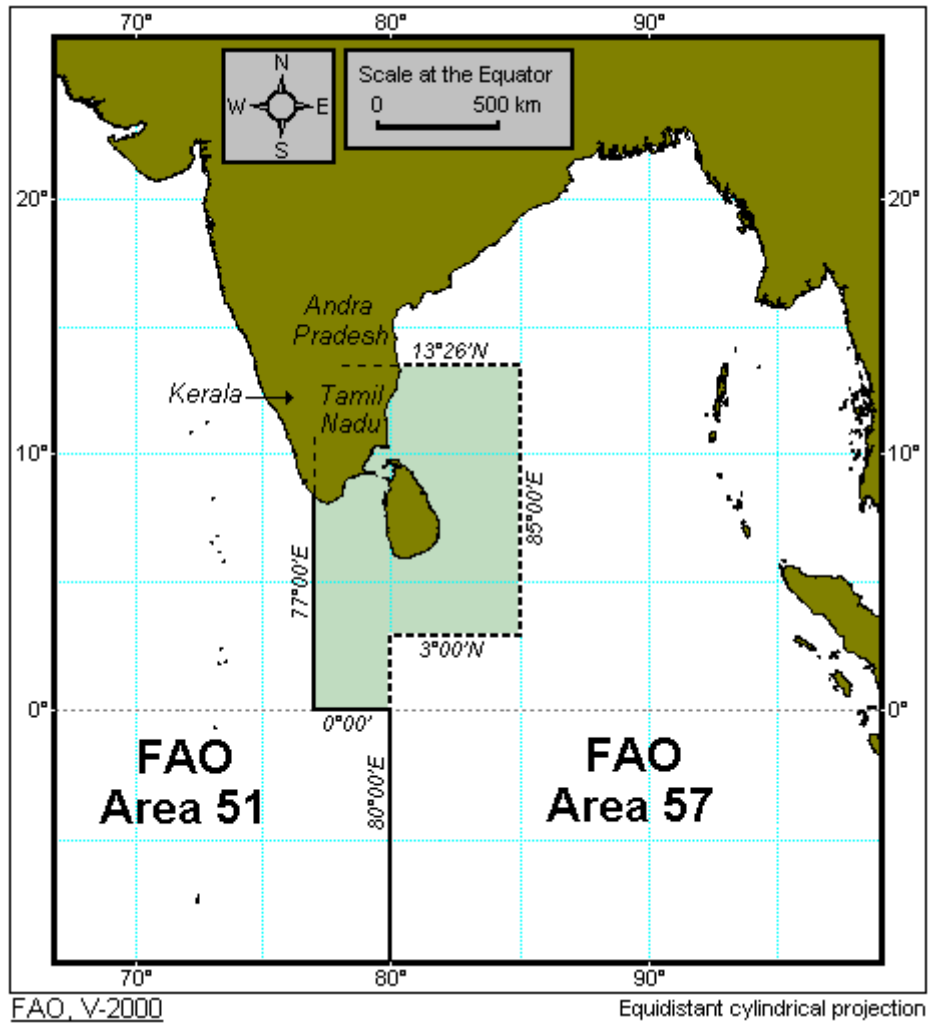
FIGURE H3.57.0

INDIAN OCEAN, EASTERN (Major Fishing Area 57)



APPENDIX 57.I

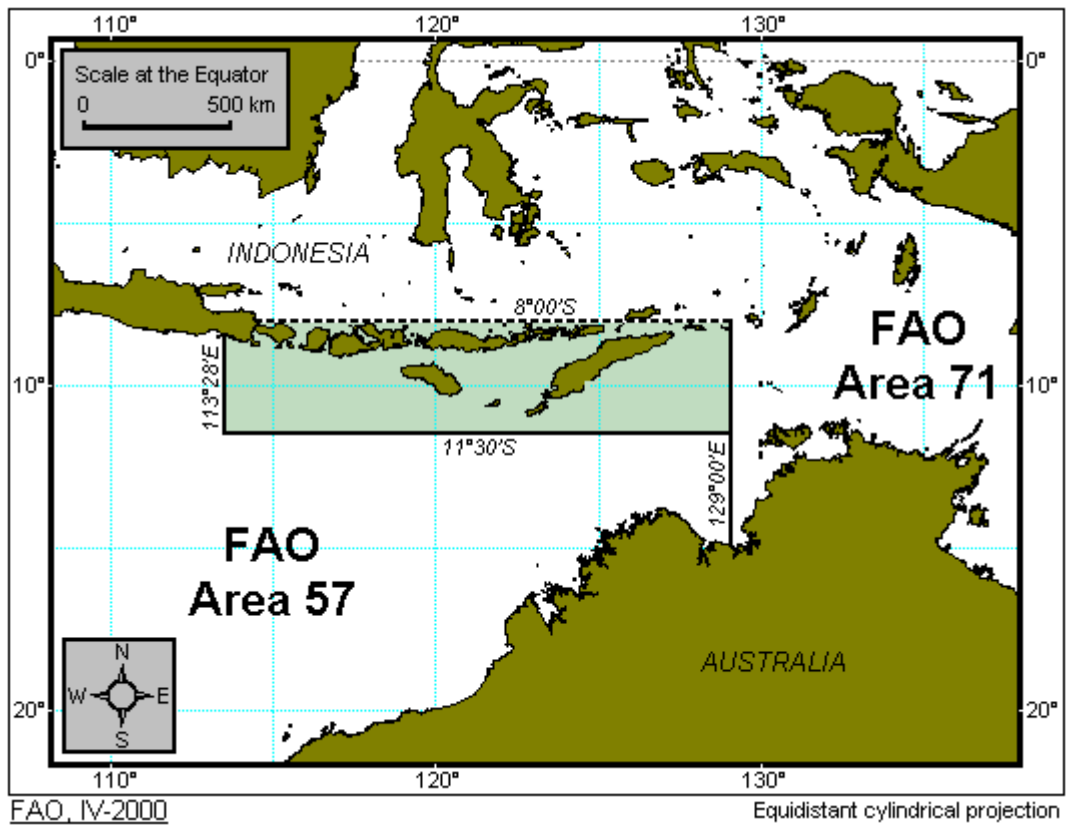
Modification to Boundary Between Areas 51 and 57



MODIFICATION APPROVED AND OPERATIONAL AS OF 2001

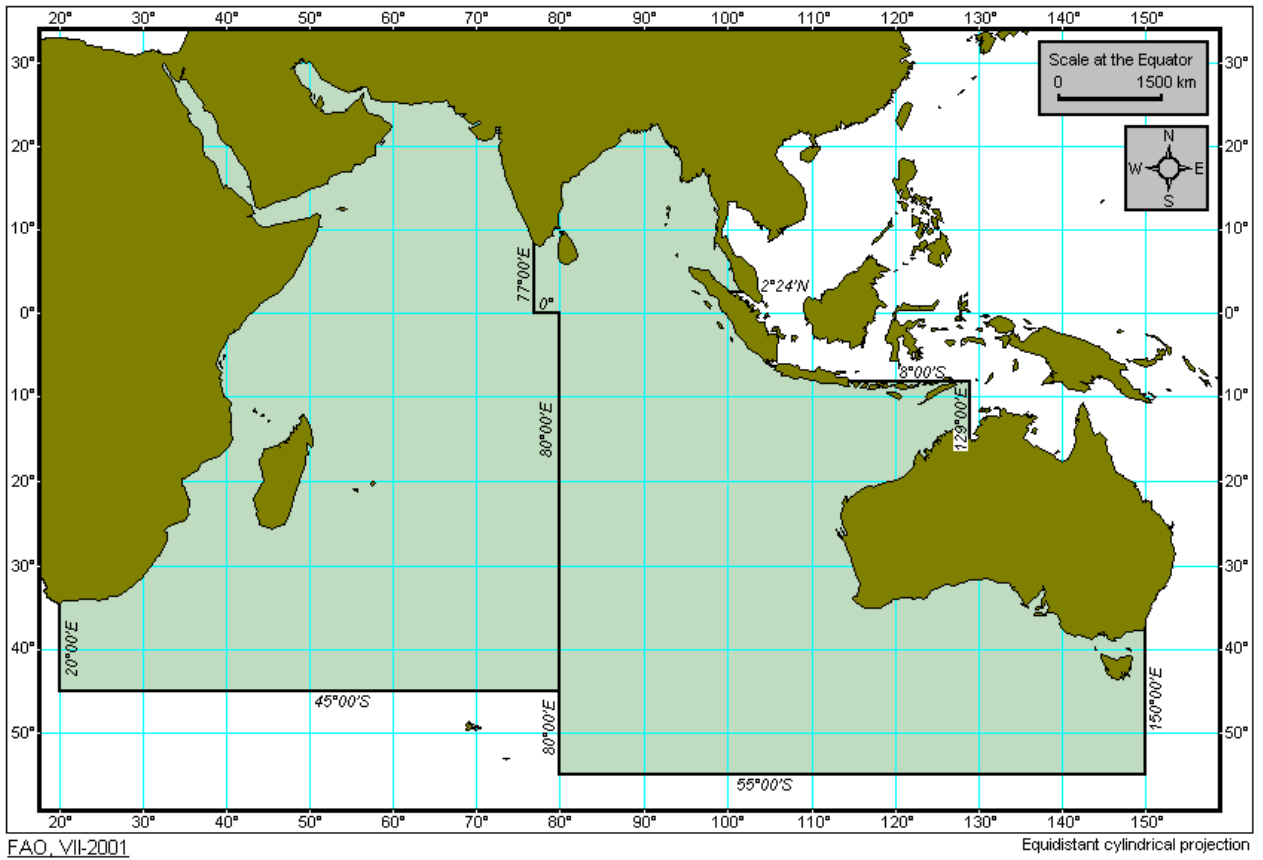
APPENDIX 57.II

Modification to Boundary Between Areas 57 and 71



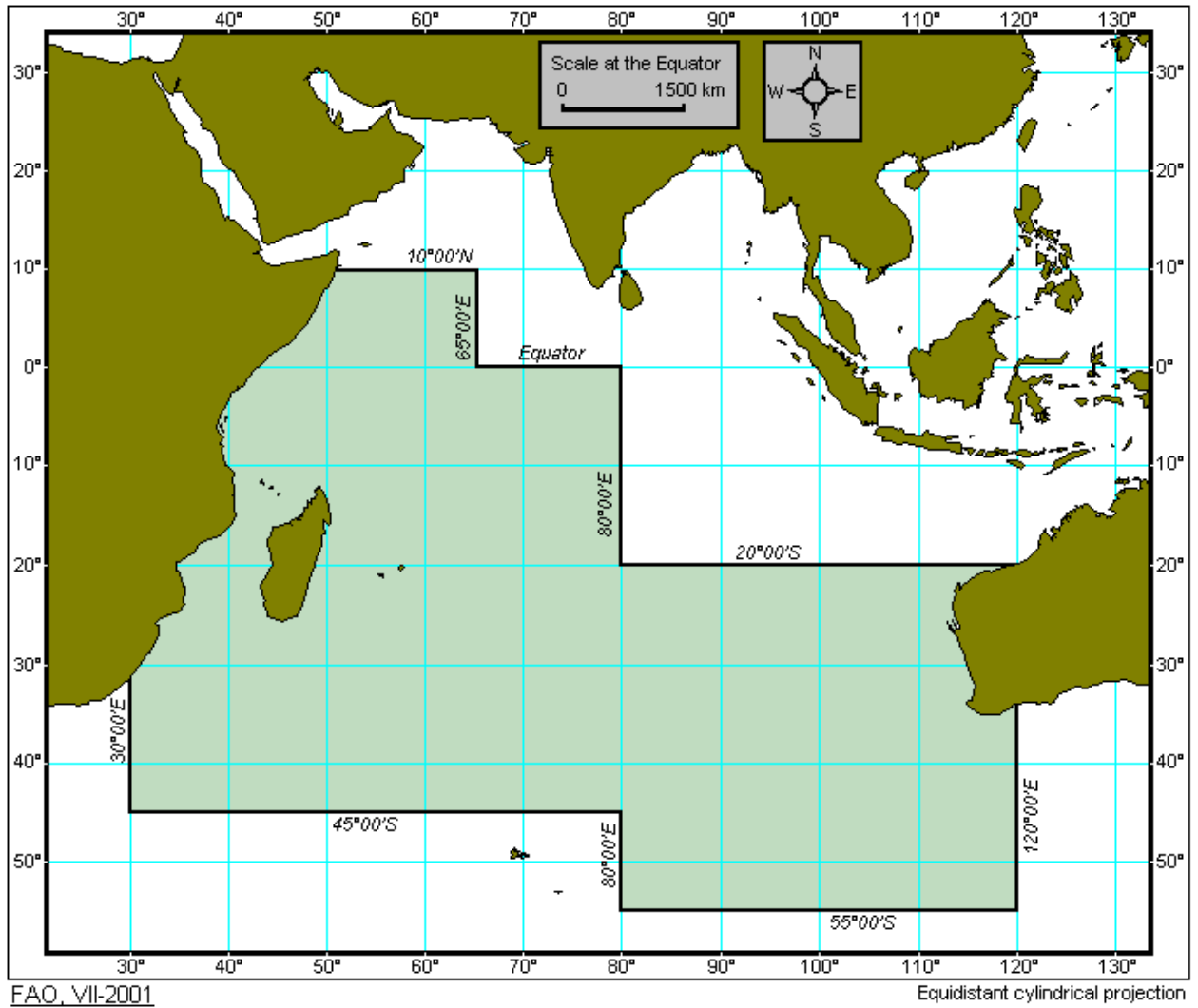
APPENDIX 57.III

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Area



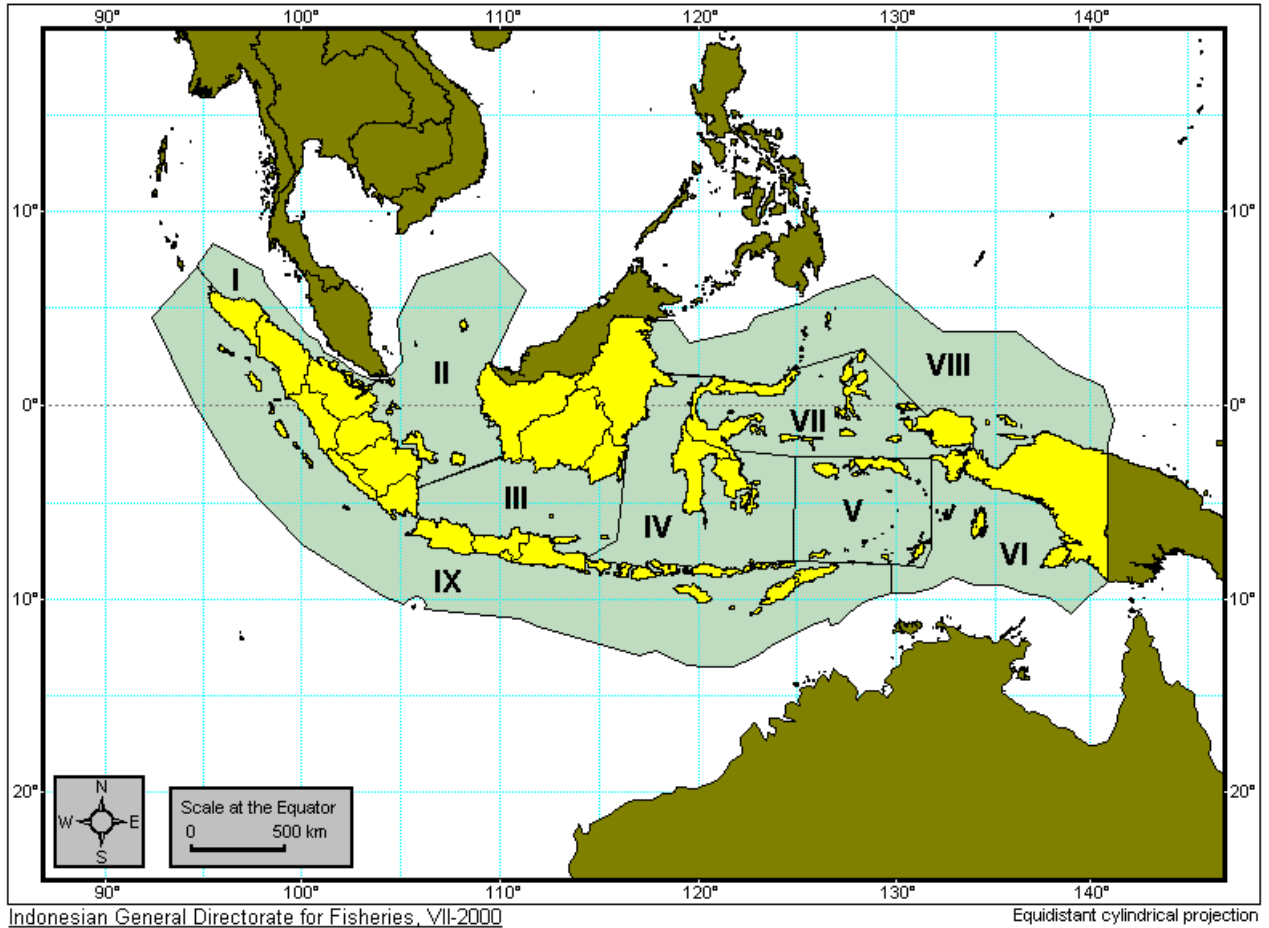
APPENDIX 57.IV

Area of competence of the proposed Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC)



APPENDIX 57.V

Fishery Management Zones proposed by Indonesia General Directorate for Fisheries



Code	Denomination
I	Malacca Strait (including I-EEZ of Malacca Strait)
II	Karimata Strait (including I-EEZ of South China Sea)
III	Java Sea
IV	Makassar Strait and Flores Sea
V	Banda Sea
VI	Arafura Sea (including I-EEZ of Arafura Sea)
VII	Maluku and Halmahera Sea
VIII	Sulawesi Sea and Pacific Ocean (Including I-EEZ of Pacific Ocean)
IX	Indian Ocean (including I-EEZ of Indian Ocean)

H4.61 PACIFIC, NORTHWEST (Major Fishing Area 61)

Fig. H4.61.0 shows the boundaries of the Northwest Pacific (Major Fishing Area 61).

A description of the area is as follows:

All marine waters of the Northwest Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the mainland coast of Russia in the Western Bering Sea at 175°00'W longitude and running due south along this meridian to 20°00'N latitude; thence running due west along this parallel to 115°00'E longitude; thence due south to 15°00'N latitude; thence due west to a point on the southeast coast of Asian Mainland at 15°00'N latitude; thence in a northeasterly direction along the coasts of Asian and Russian Mainland to the point of departure.

There are no subdivisions of the Northwest Pacific (Major Fishing Area 61) that are recognized for the collection of STATPAC catch and effort data.

NOTE to Area 61

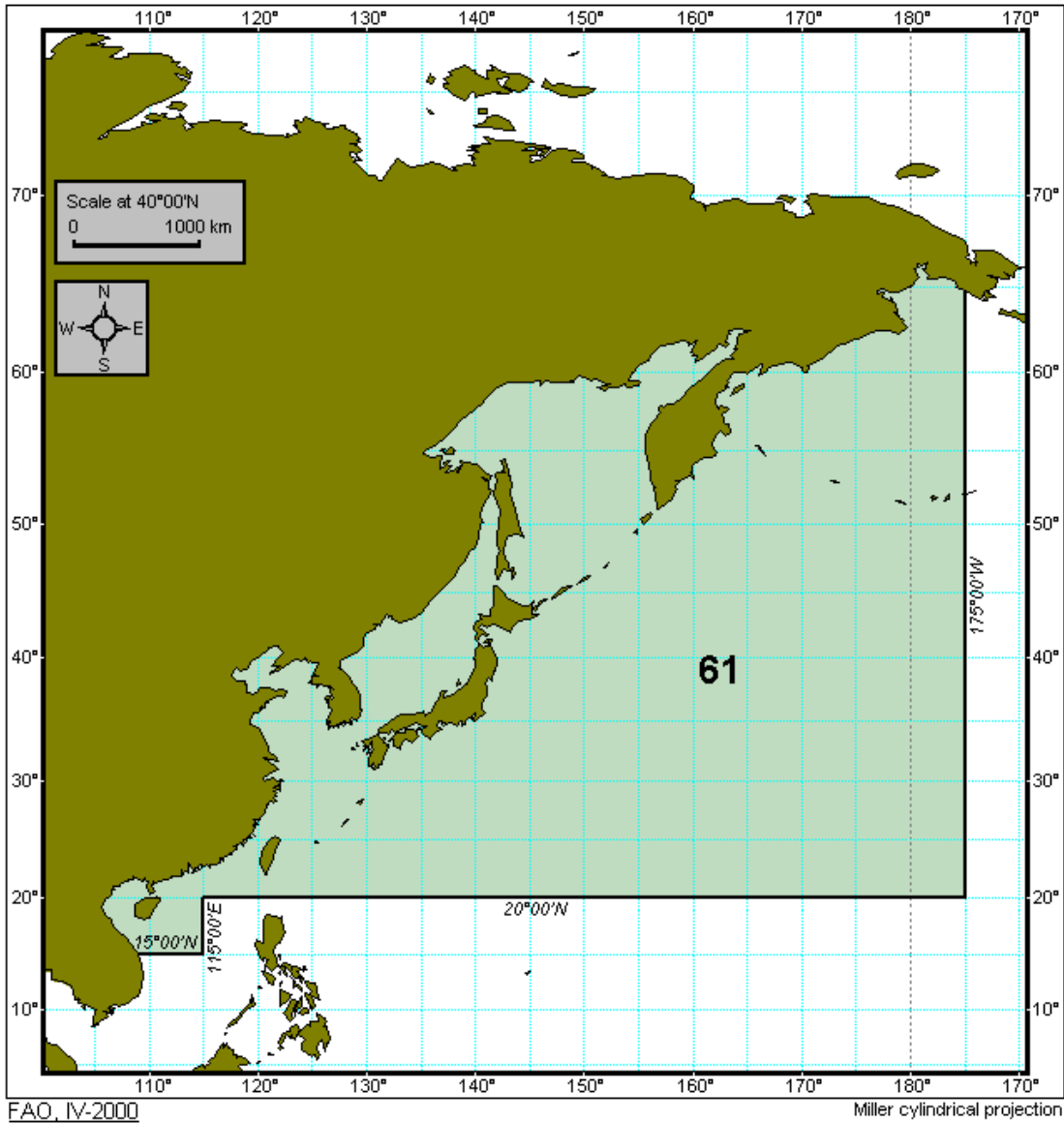
At the 37th Annual Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (October 1990), representatives of the member countries reviewed the FAO proposal concerning the creation of statistical subareas in the North Pacific (FAO Major Fishing Areas 61 and 67). Consensus was obtained for the establishment of a Bering Sea statistical subarea.

The proposed outlined subareas are shown in Appendix 61.I.

See also Appendices under section H4.00.

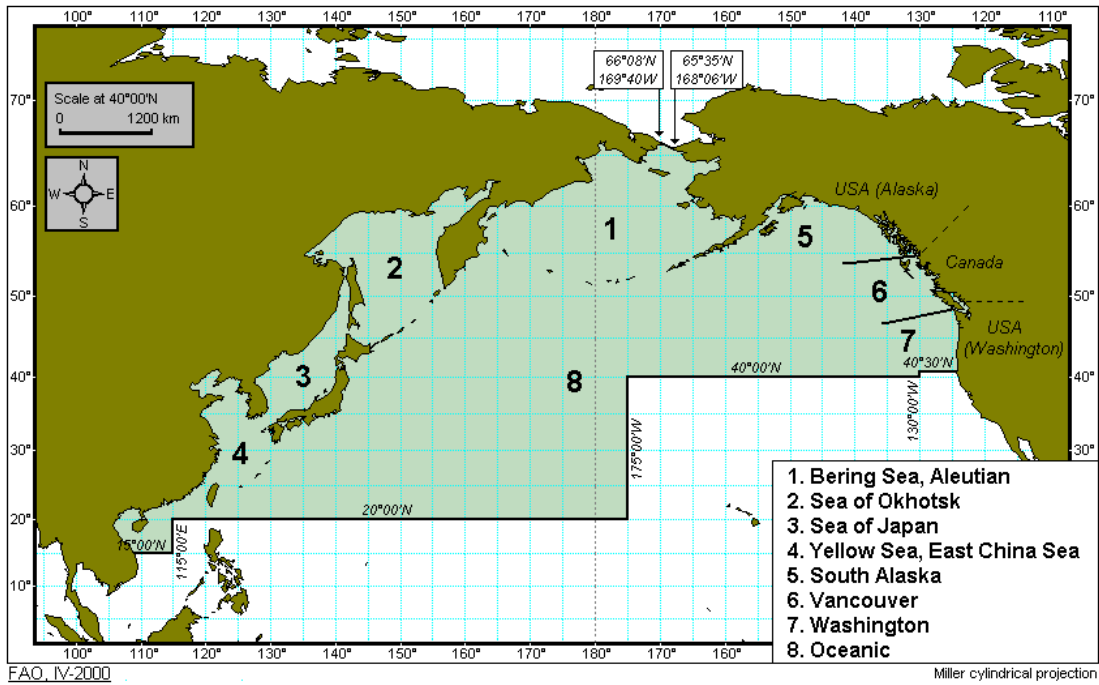
FIGURE H4.61.0

PACIFIC, NORTHWEST (Major Fishing Area 61)



APPENDIX 61.I

Proposed subareas in the North Pacific



H4.67 PACIFIC, NORTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 67)

Fig. H4.67.0 shows the boundaries of the Northeast Pacific (Major Fishing Area 67).

A description of the area is as follows:

All marine waters of the Northeast Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the mainland coast of Russia in the Western Bering Sea at 175°00'W longitude; thence in a northeasterly direction along the coast to Mys Dazhneva; thence across the Bering Strait in an easterly direction to Cape Prince of Wales; thence in a southeasterly direction along the mainland coast of Alaska, Canada and USA to 40°30'N latitude; thence due west to 130°00'W longitude; thence due south to 40°00'N latitude; thence along this parallel to 175°00'W longitude; thence due north along this meridian to the point of departure.

There are no subdivisions of the Northeast Pacific (Major Fishing Area 67) that are recognized for the collection of STATPAC catch and effort data.

NOTE No.1 to Area 67

At the 37th Annual Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (October 1990), representatives of the member countries reviewed the FAO proposal concerning the creation of statistical subareas in the North Pacific (FAO Major Fishing Areas 61 and 67). Consensus was obtained for the establishment of a Bering Sea statistical subarea.

The proposed outlined subareas are shown in Appendix 67.I.

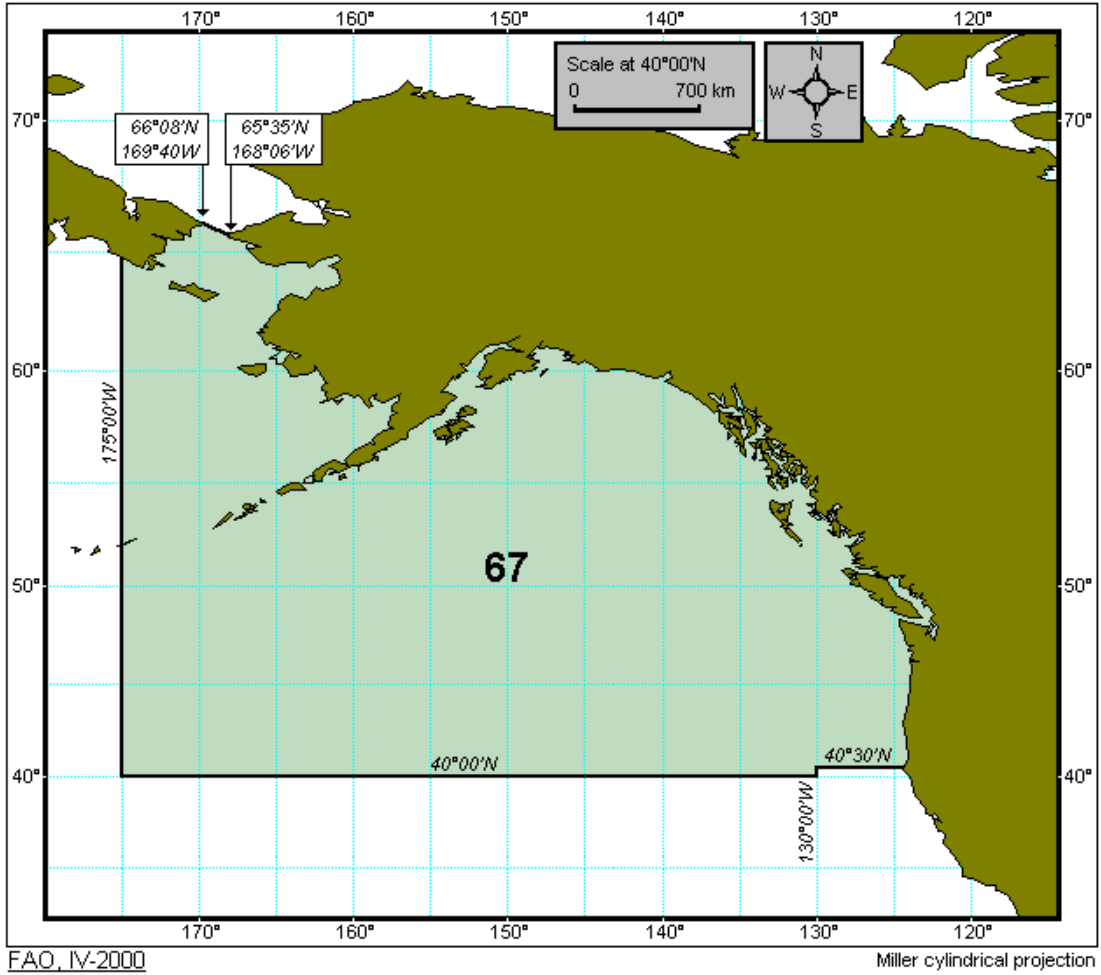
Note No.2 to Area 67

Appendix 67.II shows the Exclusive Economic Zones off Alaska provided by the US National Marine Fisheries Service. The descriptions and coordinates of these reporting areas are also included.

See also Appendices under section H4.00.

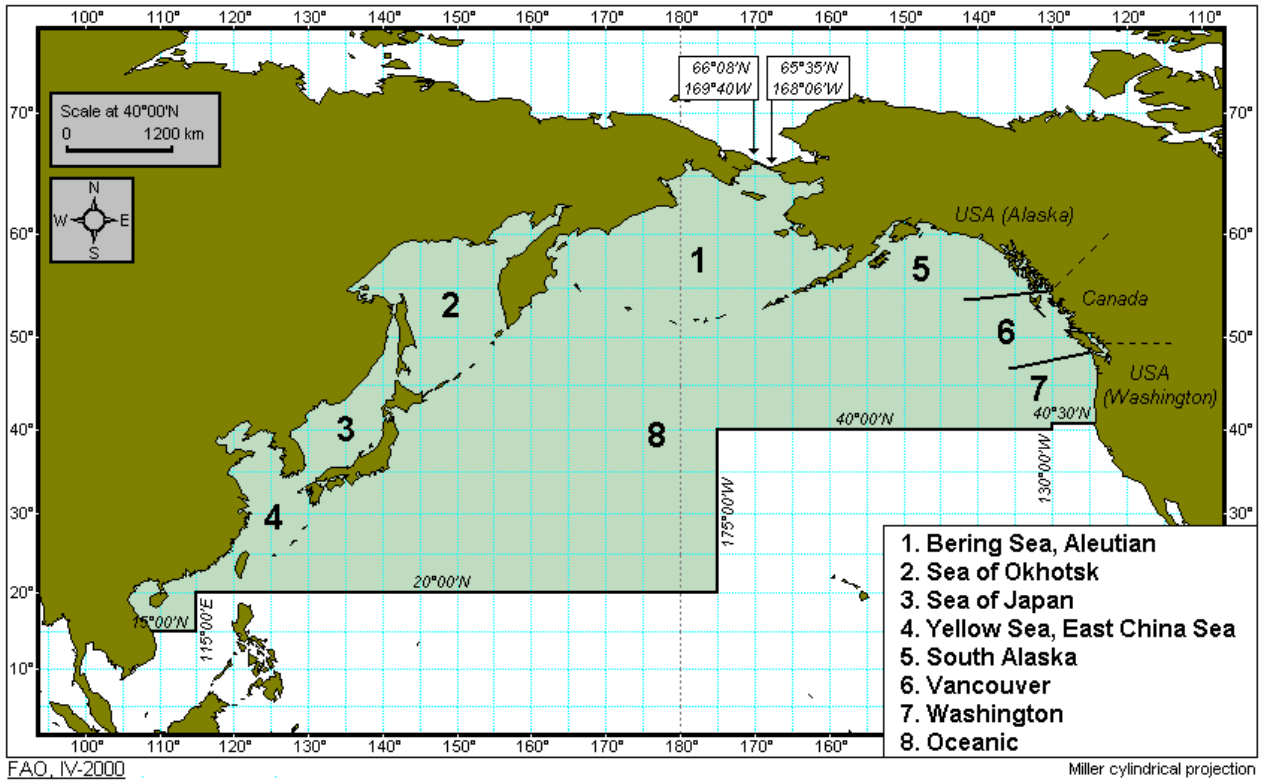
FIGURE H 4.67.0

PACIFIC, NORTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 67)



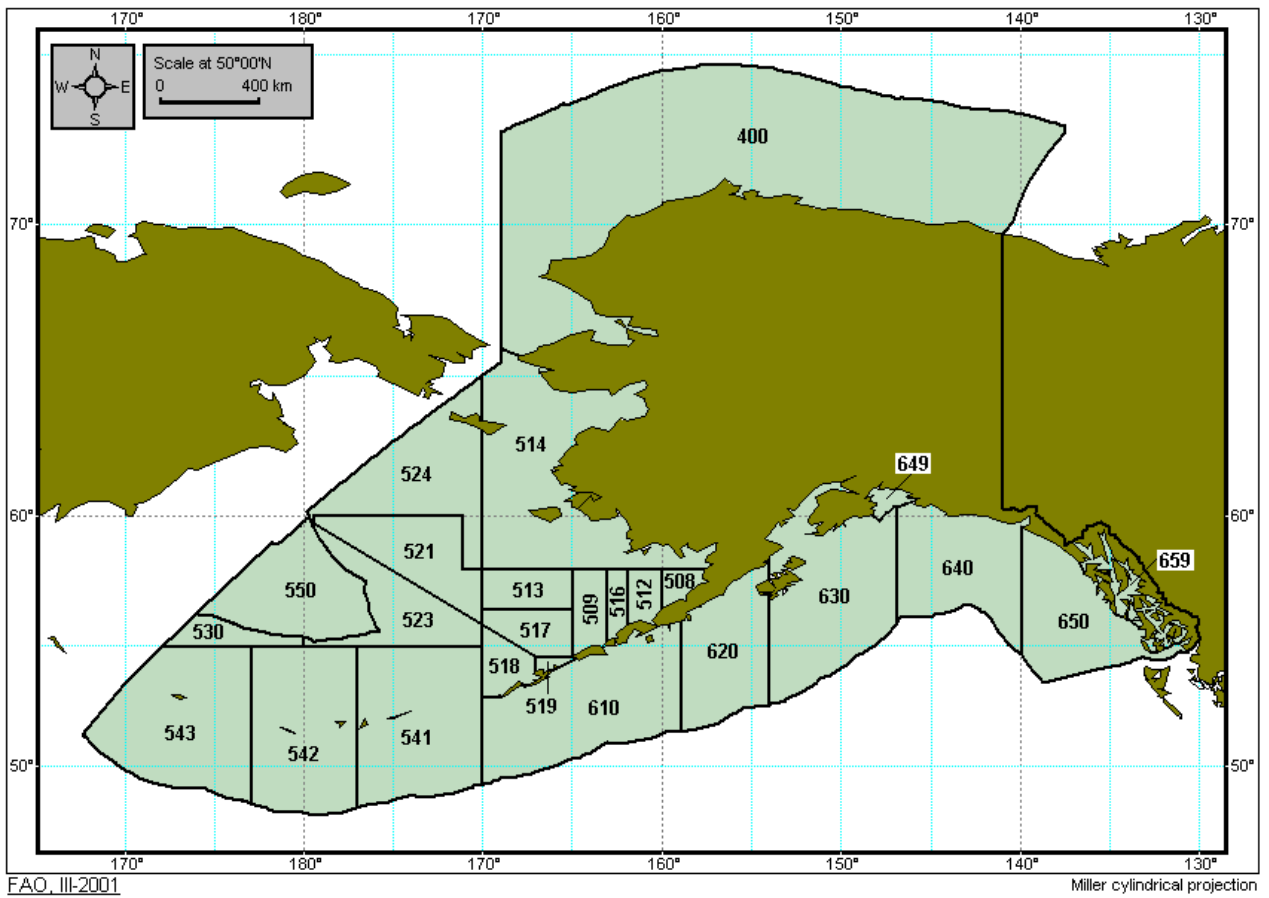
Appendix 67.I

Proposed subareas in the North Pacific



Appendix 67.II

USA National Marine Fisheries Service Reporting Areas (Oct.1, 1998)



Appendix 67.11

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Statistical and Reporting Areas and Coordinates

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
(300)	<u>Russian waters</u> : Those waters inside the Russian 200 mile limit as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part) and NOAA chart INT 814 Bering Sea (Northern Part).
400	<u>Chukchi Sea</u> : North of a diagonal line between 66°00'N, 169°42.5'W (Cape Dezhneva, Russia); and 65°37.5'N, 168°7.5'W (Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska) and to the limits of the U.S. EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart INT 814 Bering Sea (Northern Part).
508	South of 58°00'N between the intersection of 58°00'N lat with the Alaska Peninsula and 160°00'W long
509	South of 58°00'N lat between 163°00'W long and 165°00'W long
512	South of 58°00'N lat, north of the Alaska Peninsula between 160°00'W long and 162°00'W long
513	Between 58°00'N lat and 56°30'N lat, and between 165°00'W long and 170°00'W long
514	North of 58°00'N to the southern boundary of the Chukchi Sea, area 400, and east of 170°00'W long
516	South of 58°00'N lat, north of the Alaska Peninsula, and between 162°00' and 163°00'W long
517	South of 56°30'N lat, between 165°00'W long and 170°00'W long; and north of straight lines between 54°30'N lat, 165°00'W long, 54°30'N lat, 167°00'W long, and 55°46'N lat, 170°00'W long
518	<u>Bogoslof District</u> : South of a straight line between 55°46'N lat, 170°00'W long and 54°30'N lat, 167°00'W long, and between 167°00'W long and 170°00'W long, and north of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the islands connecting the following coordinates in the order listed: 52°49.18'N, 169°40.47'W 52°49.24'N, 169°07.10'W

53°23.13'N, 167°50.50'W
53°18.95'N, 167°51.06'W

- 519 South of a straight line between 54°30'N lat, 167°00'W long and 54°30'N lat, 164°54'W long; east of 167°00'W long; west of Unimak Island; and north of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the islands connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

53°58.97'N, 166°16.50'W
54°02.69'N, 166°02.93'W
54°07.69'N, 165°39.74'W
54°08.40'N, 165°38.29'W
54°11.71'N, 165°23.09'W
54°23.74'N, 164°44.73'W

- 521 The area bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

55°46'N, 170°00'W
59°25'N, 179°20'W
60°00'N, 179°20'W
60°00'N, 171°00'W
58°00'N, 171°00'W
58°00'N, 170°00'W
55°46'N, 170°00'W

- 523 The area bounded by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

59°25'N, 179°20'W
55°46'N, 170°00'W
55°00'N, 170°00'W
55°00'N, 180°00'W

- 524 The area west of 170°00'W bounded south by straight lines connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

58°00'N, 170°00'W
58°00'N, 171°00'W
60°00'N, 171°00'W
60°00'N, 179°20'W
59°25'N, 179°20'W

and to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part).

- 530 The area north of 55°00'N lat and west of 180°00'W long to the limits of

the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part).

- 541 Eastern Aleutian District: The area south of 55°00'N lat, west of 170°00'W long, and east of 177°00'W long and bounded on the south by the limits of the US EEZs as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part) and NOAA chart 530 (San Diego to Aleutian Islands and Hawaiian Islands).
- 542 Central Aleutian District: The area south of 55°00'N lat, west of 177°00'W long, and east of 177°00'E long and bounded on south by the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part) and NOAA chart 530 (San Diego to Aleutian Islands and Hawaiian Islands).
- 543 Western Aleutian District: The area south of 55°00'N lat and west of 177°00'E long and bounded on the south and west by the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part) and NOAA chart 530 (San Diego to Aleutian Islands and Hawaiian Islands).
- 550 Donut Hole: International waters of the Bering Sea outside the limits of the EEZ and Russian economic zone as depicted on the current edition of NOAA chart INT 813 Bering Sea (Southern Part).
- 610 Western GOA Regulatory Area, Shumagin District: Along the south side of the Aleutian Islands, includign those waters south of Nichols Point (54°51'31"N lat) near False Pass, and straight lines between the islands and the Alaska Peninsula connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

52°49.18'N, 169°40.47'W
52°49.24'N, 169°07.10'W
53°23.13'N, 169°50.50'W
53°18.95'N, 167°51.06'W
53°58.97'N, 166°16.50'W
54°02.69'N, 166°02.93'W
54°07.69'N, 165°39.74'W
54°08.40'N, 165°38.29'W
54°11.71'N, 165°23.09'W
54°23.74'N, 164°44.73'W

and southward to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 (Bering Sea, Southern Part) and NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass), between 170°00'W long and 159°00'W long.

- 630 Central Regulatory Area, Kodiak District: Along the south side of continental Alaska, between 154°00'W long and 147°00'W long, and southward to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass). Excluding area 649.
- 640 Eastern Regulatory Area, West Yakutat District: Along the south side of continental Alaska, between 147°00'W long and 140°00'W long, and southward to the limits of the US EEZ, as described in the current edition of NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass). Excluding area 649.
- 649 Prince William Sound: Includes those waters of the State of Alaska inside the base line as specified in Alaska State regulations at 5 AAC 28.200.
- 650 Eastern GOA Regulatory Area, Southeast Outside District: East of 140°00'W long and southward to the limits of the US EEZ as described in the current edition of NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass). Excluding Area 659.
- 659 Southeast Inside District: As specified in Alaska State regulations at 5 AAC 28.105 (a) (1) and (2).
- (690) Gulf of Alaska outside the U.S. EEZ: as described in the current editions of NOAA chart INT 813 ((Bering Sea, Southern Part) and NOAA chart 500 (West Coast of North America, Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass).

Note: A statistical area is the part of a reporting area contained in the EEZ

() = not applicable

H4.71 PACIFIC, WESTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 71)

Fig. H4.71.0 shows the boundaries of the Western Central Pacific (Major Fishing Area 71). A description of the area is as follows:

All marine waters of the Western Central Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the southeast coast of Asian Mainland at 15°00'N latitude; thence due east to 115°00'E longitude; thence due north to 20°00'N latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 175°00'W longitude; thence running due south along this meridian to 25°00'S latitude; thence due west to 155°00'E longitude; thence due south to 28°09'S latitude; thence due west to meet a point on the coast of Australia at the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Queensland; thence due north along the coast of Queensland and the State of Northern Territory to a point at 129°00'E longitude at the boundary between the State of Western Australia and the Northern Territory; thence due north to 11°30'S latitude; thence due west to 113°28'E longitude; thence due north to meet the south coast of Java at 8°23'S latitude; thence in a westerly direction along the coast of Java; thence across the marine waters between Java and Sumatra; thence along the east coast of Sumatra and running due north in the Strait of Malacca to 2°30'N latitude; thence across the Strait to meet the coast of Malay Peninsula; thence round the coasts of the Peninsula and running due north along the coast of Asian Mainland to the point of departure.

There are no subdivisions of the Western Central Pacific (Major Fishing Area 71) that are recognized for the collection of STATPAC catch and effort data. However, possible subareas are indicated in Appendix 71.I.

NOTE No.1 to Area 71

1. The 17th Session of the CWP (Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 3-7 March 1997) recommended adopting a change in the boundary between the FAO Areas 57 and 71, subject to the agreement of national fisheries statistical authorities of the countries concerned (see FAO Fisheries Report No. 555, p. 23).

The proposed change is shown in Appendix 71.II.

2. This modification south of Indonesia affecting Areas 57 and 71 was used for the collection of tuna data by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). The shifting of the boundary from 11°30'S latitude to 8°00'S, maintaining the eastern boundary at 129°00'E longitude has been adopted by IOTC to avoid bisecting an important longline fishing ground to the south of the Sunda Islands in the Indian Ocean rather than in the Banda Sea, thus the total longline tuna data is allocated to Area 57.

(See IOTC Data Summary for 1987-1996, para 2.3; p.iii)

3. The proposal to move the boundary between Areas 57 and 71 northward from 11°30'S to 8°00'S longitude, was also considered by the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) Joint Working Party on Fishery Statistics and Economics in Bangkok, Thailand, 19-23 August 1997. Although it was accepted that the proposed change was

desirable for tuna statistics, the implications for Indonesian coastal fishery statistics required further consideration. The APFIC-JWP agreed that this proposal should be further studied by Indonesia and FAO. (See RAP Publication 1997/43 "Status of Fishery Statistics in Asia" Report of the First Session of the APFIC Joint Working Party on Fishery Statistics and Economics, Bangkok, Thailand, 19-23 August 1997; pp. 9 and 10). Further to these recommendations, in agreement with national fishery statisticians, these changes have been implemented and are reflected in relevant data revisions back to 1975.

NOTE No.2 to Area 71

At the 23rd Session of the Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission (IPFC) (Colombo, Sri Lanka, 14-24 May 1990) a proposal for the modification to the boundaries of Major Fishing Area 71 was introduced and discussed. The main objectives of the proposal modifying the boundaries were:

- a) to detach the Pacific Island States from existing Area 71;
- b) to group them with similar Island States of the Pacific included in Area 77;
- c) to form a new Major Fishing Area 74 covering the central and southern Pacific;
- d) to leave Area 71 to consist henceforth only of the South China Sea and adjacent waters.

This proposal was also endorsed by the 64th Session of the IPFC Executive Committee (Colombo, Sri Lanka, 17-18 May 1990). See Documents IPFC/ExCo/64/9 March 1990; and IPFC/90/5.

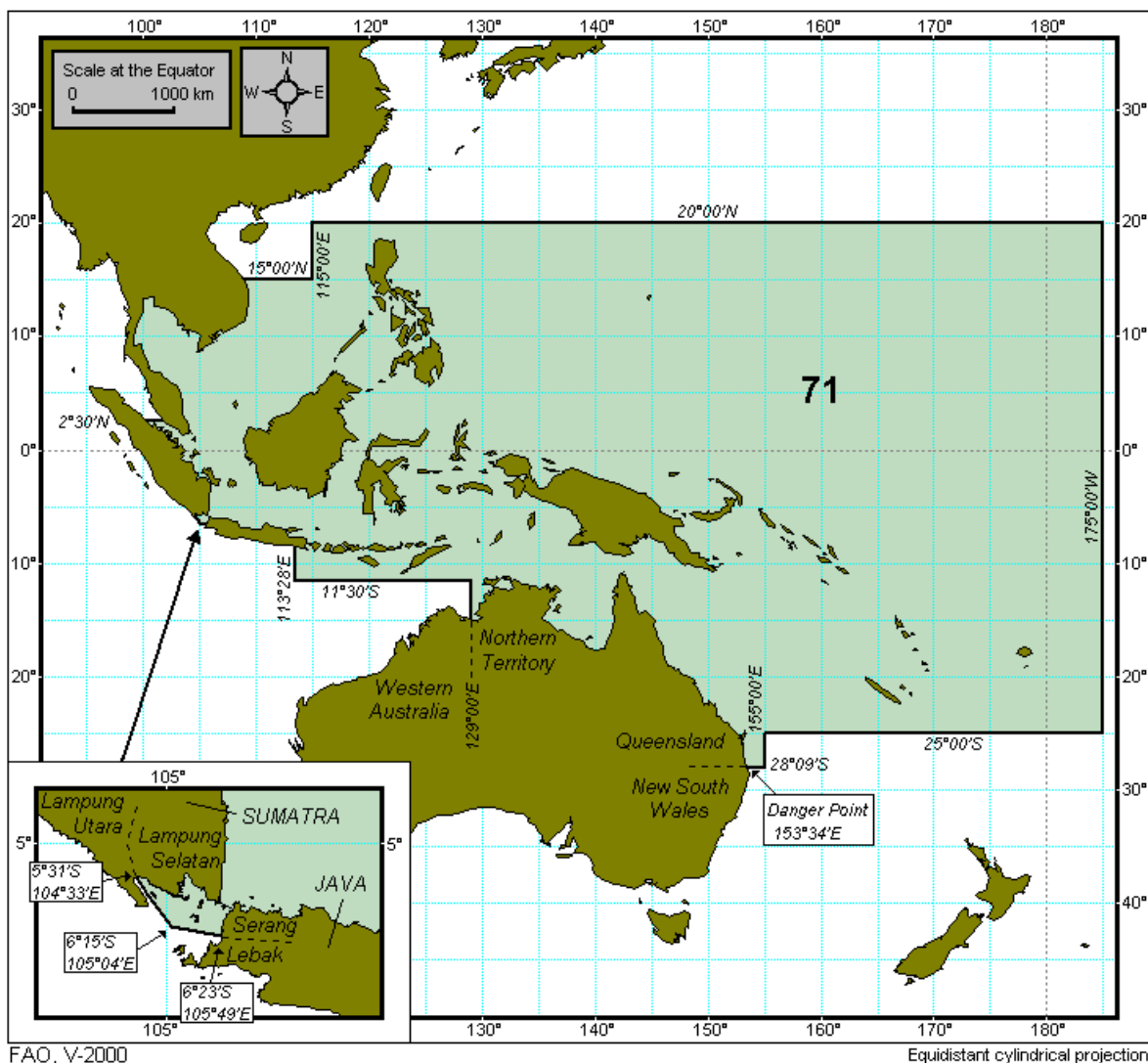
The proposed changes are shown in Appendix 71.III and Appendix 71.IV.

NOTE No.3 to Area 71

Appendix 71.V shows the Indonesian Fishery Management Zones proposed by the Indonesia General Directorate for Fisheries.

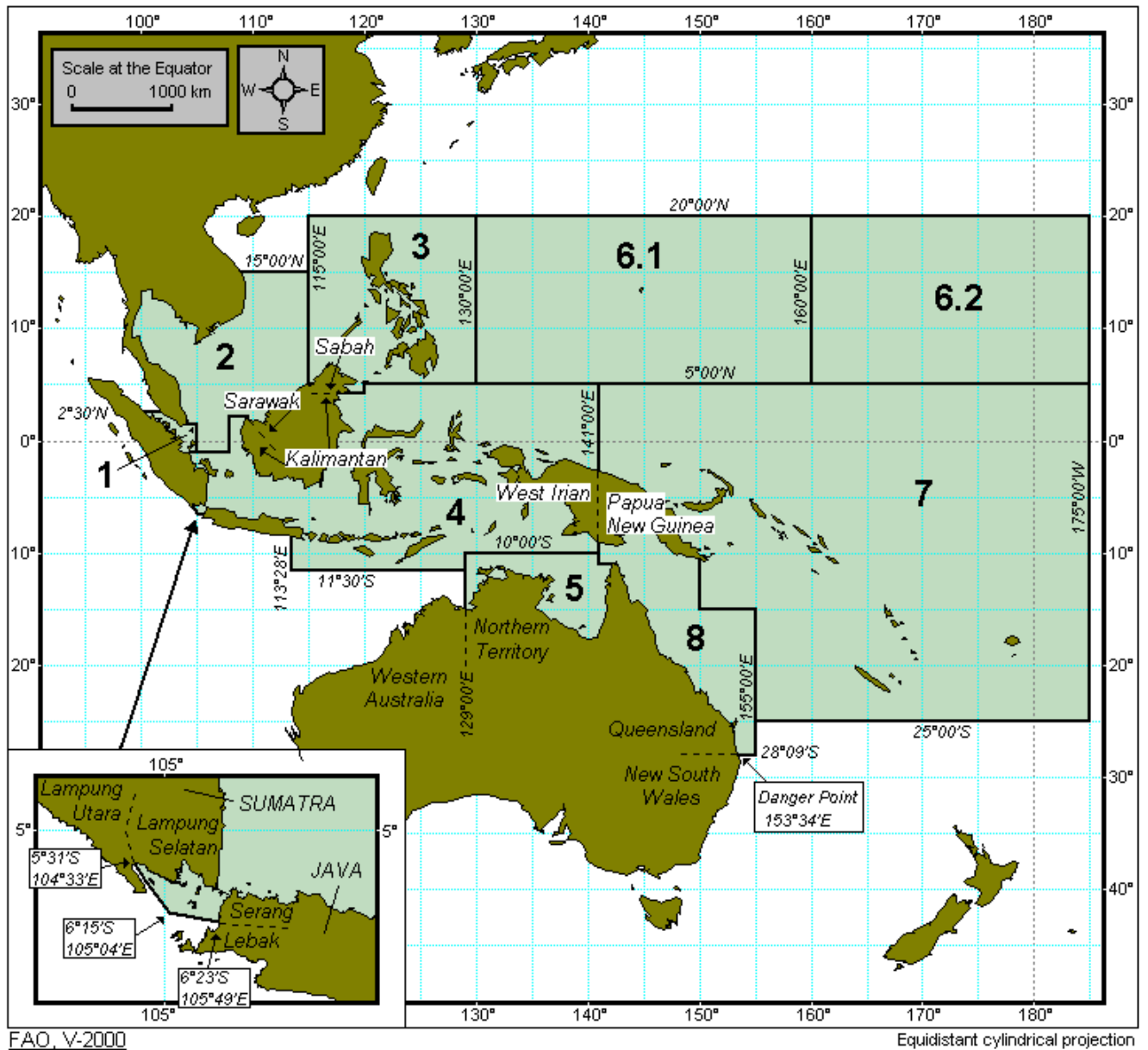
FIGURE H4.71.0

PACIFIC, WESTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 71)



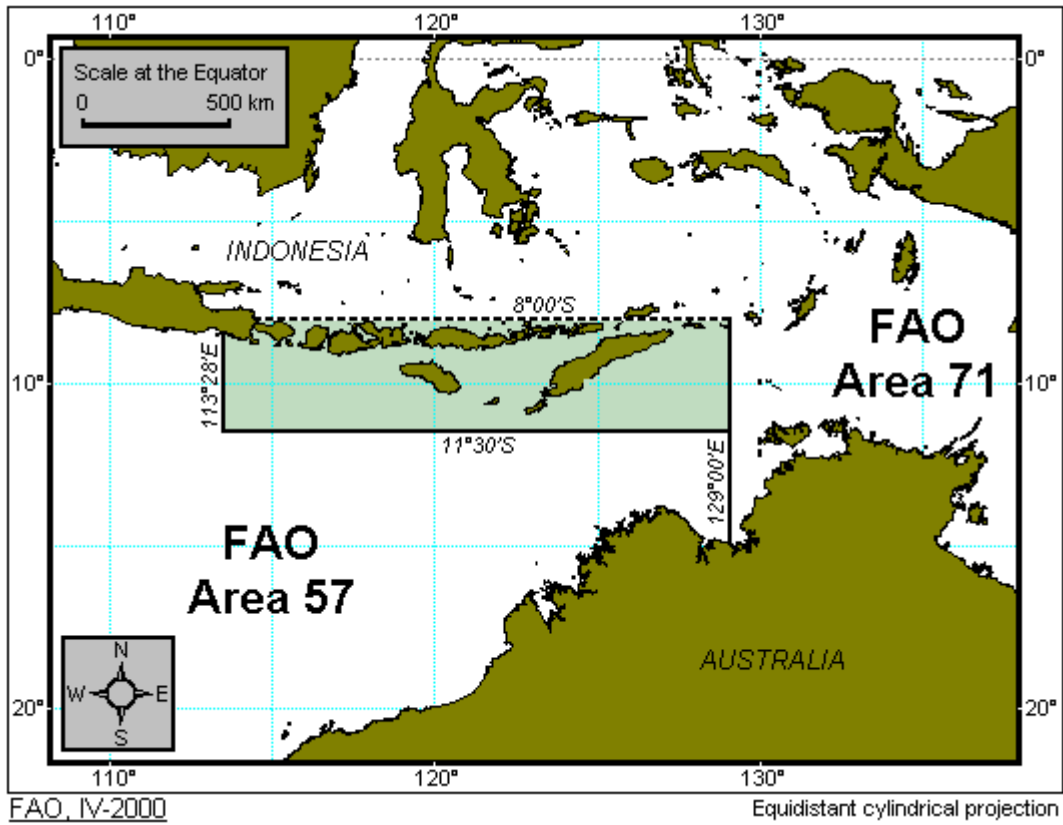
APPENDIX 71.I

Possible subareas of Major Fishing Area 71



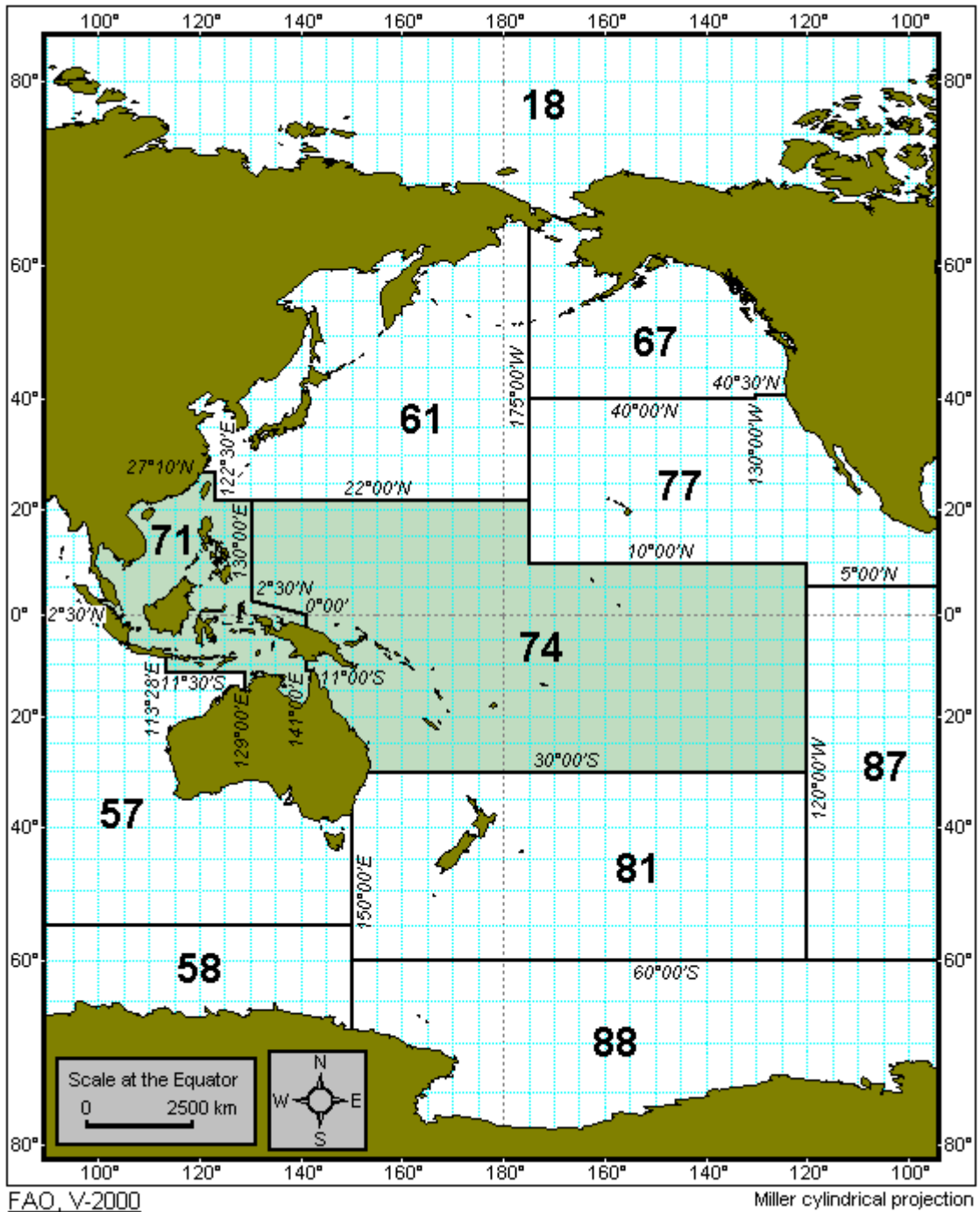
APPENDIX 71.II

Modification to Boundary Between Areas 57 and 71



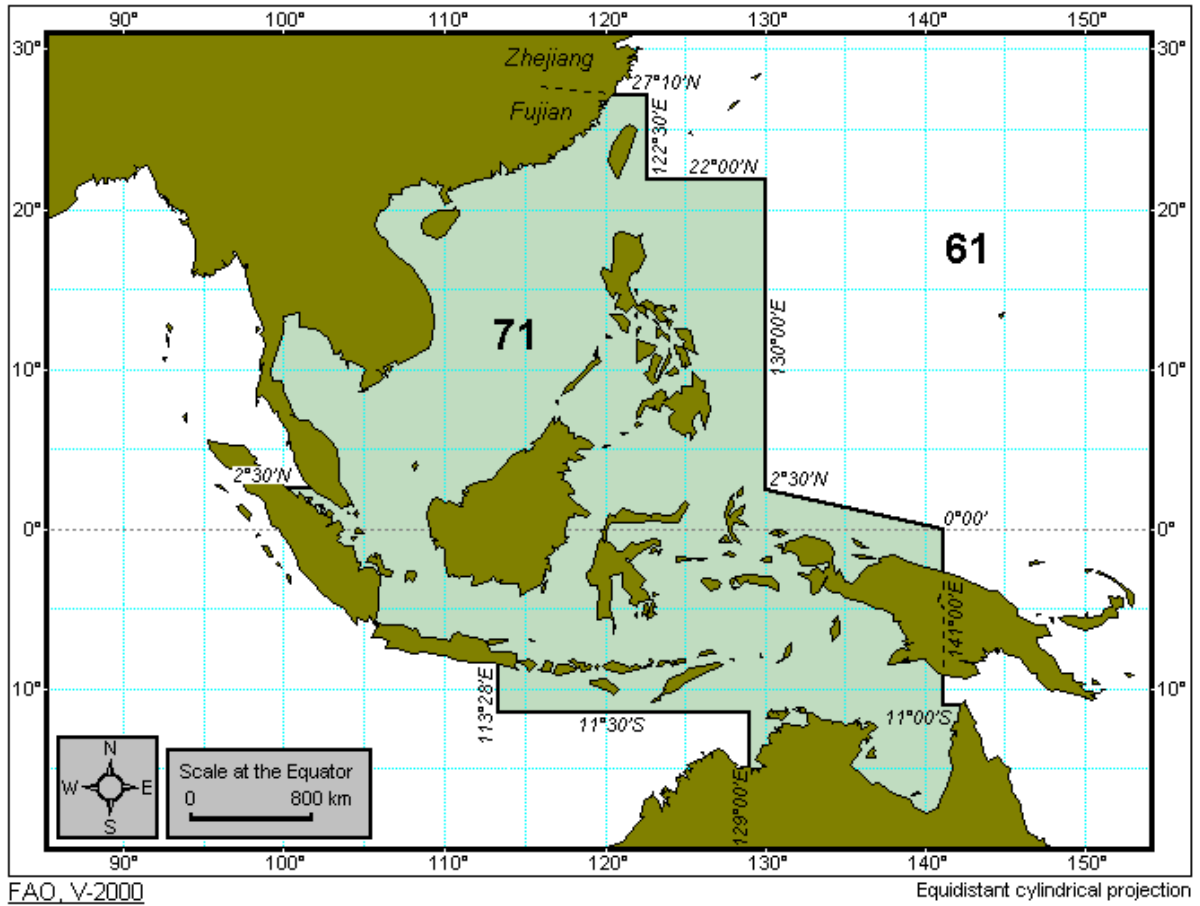
APPENDIX 71.III

Possible modification to the Western Central Pacific by creating
Two new areas: 71 and 74



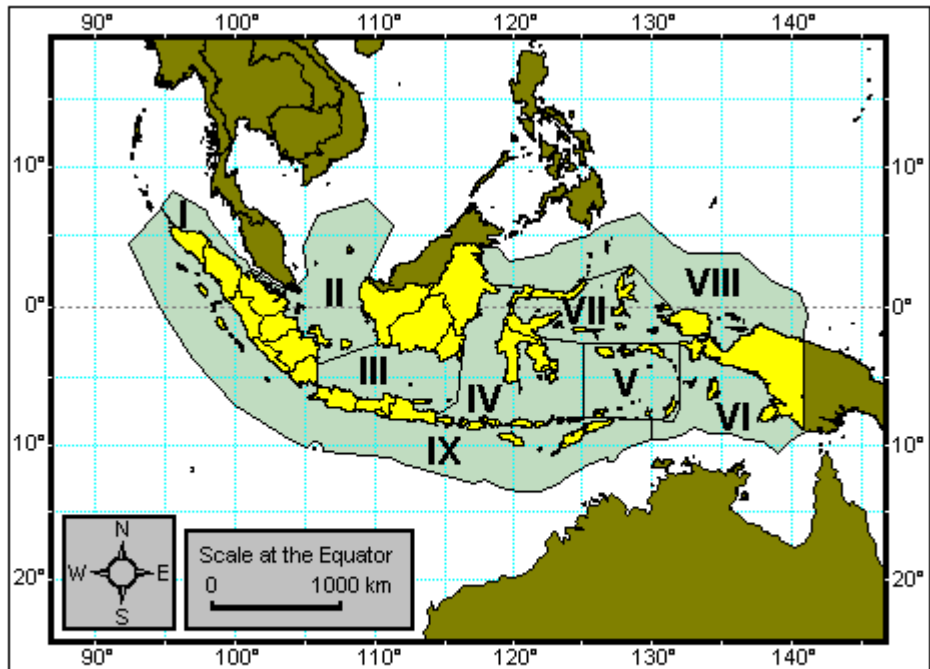
APPENDIX 71.IV

Possible Modification to Boundary Between Areas 71 and 61



Appendix 71.V

Fishery Management Zones proposed by Indonesia General Directorate for Fisheries



Indonesian General Directorate for Fisheries,

Equidistant cylindrical projection

VII-2000

Code	Denomination
I	Malacca Strait (including I-EEZ of Malacca Strait)
II	Karimata Strait (including I-EEZ of South China Sea)
III	Java Sea
IV	Makassar Strait and Flores Sea
V	Banda Sea
VI	Arafura Sea (including I-EEZ of Arafura Sea)
VII	Maluku and Halmahera Sea
VIII	Sulawesi Sea and Pacific Ocean (Including I-EEZ of Pacific Ocean)
IX	Indian Ocean (including I-EEZ of Indian Ocean)

H4.77 PACIFIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 77)

Fig. H4.77.0 shows the boundaries of the Eastern Central Pacific (Major Fishing Area 77). A description of the area follows:

All marine waters of the Eastern Central Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the Pacific coast of USA mainland at 40°30'N latitude; thence due west to 130°00'W longitude; thence due south to 40°00'N latitude; thence running due west along this parallel to 175°00'W longitude; thence running due south along this meridian to 25°00'S latitude; thence due east to 120°00'W longitude; thence due north to 5°00'N latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 79°52'W longitude; thence in a rhumb line in a northeasterly direction to meet the Pacific coast of South American mainland at the frontier between Panama and Colombia; thence due north in a northwesterly direction round the coast of central America, Mexico and California to the point of departure.

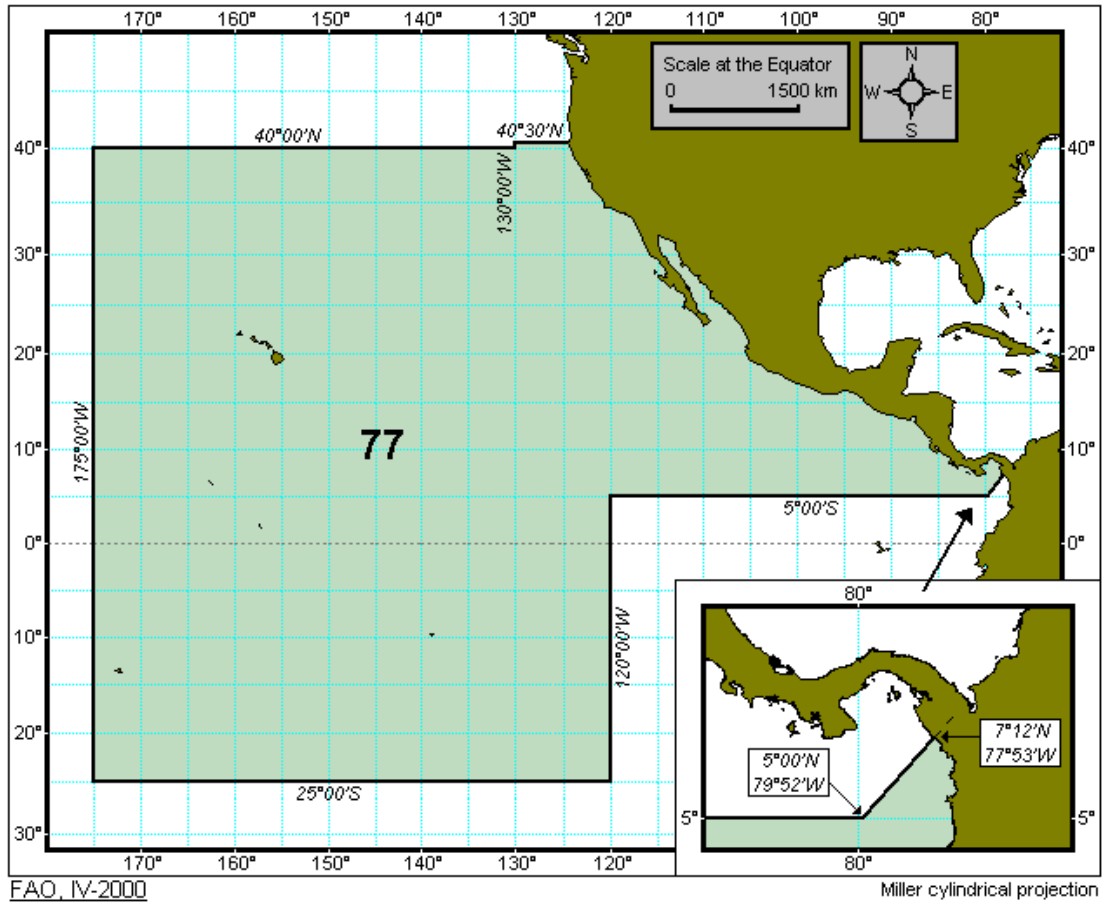
There are no subdivisions of the Eastern Central Pacific (Major Fishing Area 77) that are recognized for the collection of STATPAC catch and effort data.

Note:

The area bounded by the coastline from Canada to Chile, extending between the 50°N and 50°S parallels on the East, and the 150°W meridian on the West, thus encompassing part of French Polynesia and reaching the waters of Kiribati and Hawaii, falls under the competence of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) for all matters concerning tuna management. Map H4.V refers.

FIGURE 4.77.0

PACIFIC, EASTERN CENTRAL (Major Fishing Area 77)



H4.81 PACIFIC, SOUTHWEST (Major Fishing Area 81)

Fig. H4.81.0 shows the boundaries of the Southwest Pacific (Major Fishing Area 81).

A description of the area is as follows:

All marine waters of the Southwest Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the eastern coast of Australia at the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Queensland at 28°09'S latitude; thence due east to 155°00'E longitude; thence due north to 25°00'S latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 120°00'W longitude; thence due south to 60°00'S latitude; thence running due west along this parallel to 150°00'E longitude; thence due north along meridian 150°00'E to 37°31'50"S latitude; thence in a rhumb line in a westerly direction to meet the coast of Australia at the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria at Cape Howe at 37°30'22"S latitude and 149°58'30"E longitude; thence due north along the coast of New South Wales to the point of departure.

There are no subdivisions of the Southwest Pacific (Major Fishing Area 81) that are recognized for the collection of STATPAC catch and effort data. However, possible subareas are indicated in Appendix 81.I.

NOTE No.1 to Area 81

The 17th Session of the CWP (Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 3-7 March 1997) recommended adopting a change in the boundary between FAO Areas 57 and 81, subject to the agreement of national fisheries statistical authorities of the countries concerned. (See FAO Fisheries Report No. 555, p.23).

The 18th Session of the CWP (Luxembourg, 6-9 July 1999) further endorsed the above-mentioned change. (See FAO Fisheries Report No. 608, p.21).

The proposed change is shown in Appendix 81.II.

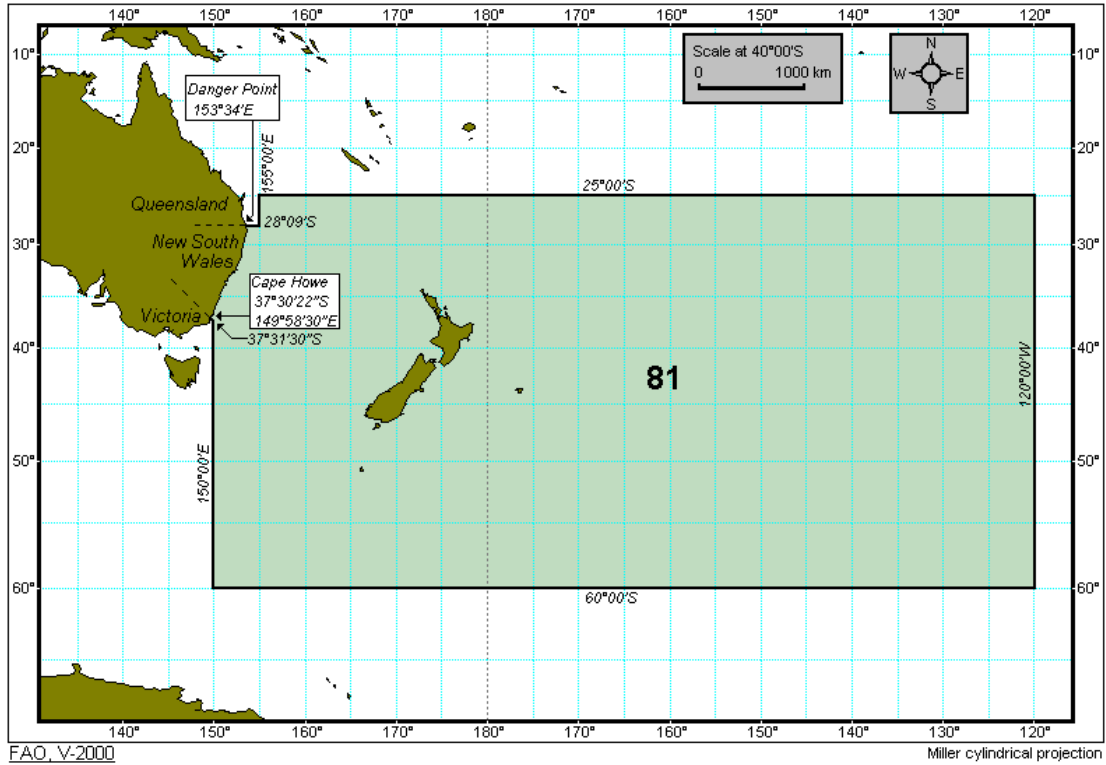
Note No.2 to Area 81

According to the Report of the 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee on Tuna and Billfish (Papeete, Tahiti, French Polynesia, 16-23 June 1999), the western boundary of the WCPO south of Australia was accepted by the Committee as a line running due north from 50°S latitude along meridian 141°E up to the south coast of Australia. (See Section 4.3.144 of the Report, "Statistical Areas").

This alternative boundary was already considered by the CWP's 17th and 18th Sessions. The Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) Joint Working Party on Fishery Statistics and Economics supported the proposal to change this boundary. (See RAP Publication 1997/43, Bangkok, Thailand, 19-23 August 1997; P.10).

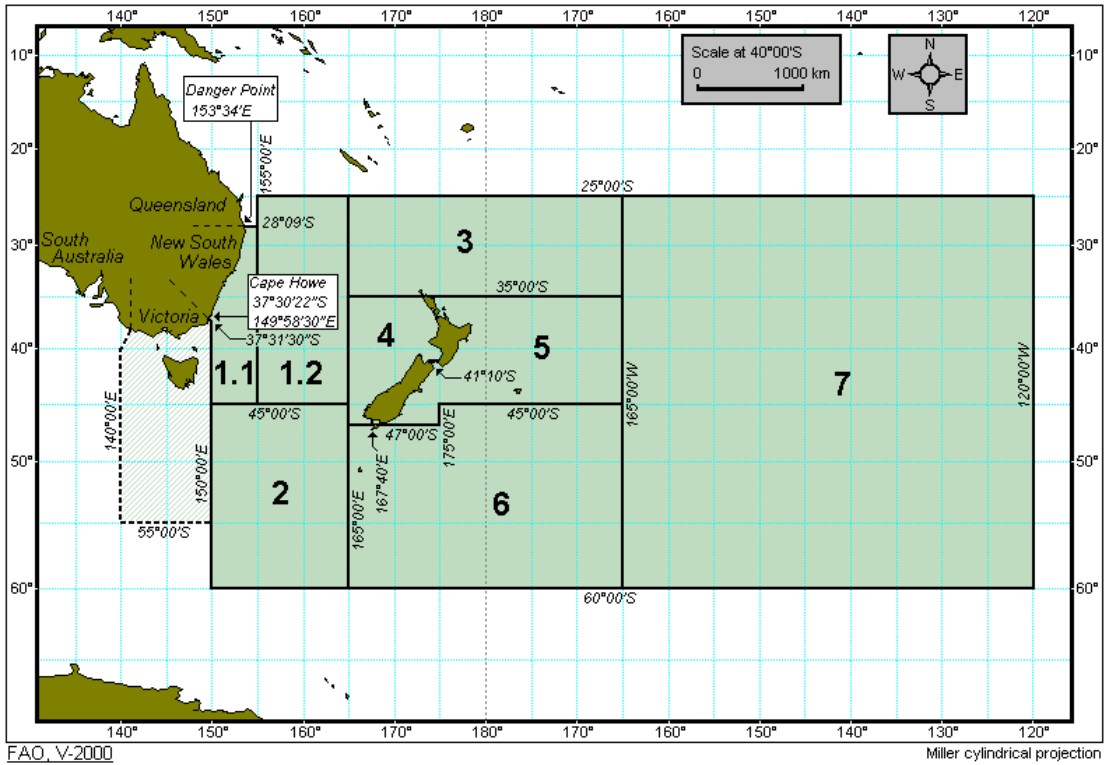
FIGURE H4.81.0

PACIFIC, SOUTHWEST (Major Fishing Area 81)



APPENDIX 81.I

Possible subareas of Major Fishing Area 81



H4.87 PACIFIC, SOUTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 87)

Fig. H4.87.0 shows the boundaries of the Southeast Pacific (Major Fishing Area 87) corresponding to the CPPS Area for statistical purposes (Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur).

A description of the area and its subareas, divisions and subdivisions, is as follows:

All marine waters of the Southeast Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the coast of South American Mainland at the border between Panama and Colombia at 7°12'39"N latitude and 77°53'20"W longitude; thence running on a rhumb line in a southwesterly direction to 5°00'N latitude and 79°52'W longitude; thence running due west along the parallel 5°00'N to the meridian 120°00'W; thence due south to 60°00'S latitude; thence due east along this parallel to a point at 67°16'W longitude; thence due north to 56°22'S latitude; thence due east to 65°43'W longitude; thence due north to 55°22'S latitude; thence in a northwesterly direction along a rhumb line and across the Beagle Canal to the border between Chile and Argentina; thence in a northerly direction along the Pacific coast of South America to the point of departure.

The Southeast Pacific is divided into the following subareas, divisions and subdivisions.

Northern (Subarea 87.1)

All the marine waters bounded by a line commencing from a point on the coast of South American mainland at the border between Panama and Colombia at 7°12'39"N latitude and 77°53'20"W longitude; thence running on a rhumb line in a southwesterly direction to 5°00'N latitude and 79°52'W longitude; thence due west along parallel 5°00'N to meridian 120°00'W; thence due south to 18°20'S latitude; thence due east along this parallel to meet the coast of South America; thence in a northerly direction along the coast to the point of departure.

Northern Coastal (Division 87.1.1) All the marine waters contained in a strip within 100 miles from the Pacific coast of South America, starting at 7°12'39"N latitude and running in a southwesterly direction to 5°00'N latitude; thence south along the coast to 18°20'S latitude.

Division 87.1.1 is subdivided into 5 subdivisions: 87.1.11 – 87.1.15

Northern Intermediate (Division 87.1.2) All the marine waters contained in a strip between 100 miles and 200 miles from the Pacific coast of South America starting at 5°00'N latitude and running south along the coast to 18°20'S latitude.

Division 87.1.2 is subdivided into 5 subdivisions: 87.1.21 – 87.1.25

Galapagos (Division 87.1.3) All the territorial waters around the Galapagos Islands.

Northern Oceanic (Division 87.1.4) All the remaining waters bounded by parallel 5°00'N, meridian 120°00'W and parallel 18°20'S.

Central (Subarea 87.2)

All the marine waters bounded by a line commencing from a point on the Pacific coast of South America at 18°20'S latitude; thence running due west to 120°00'W longitude; thence due south to 39°20'S latitude; thence due east along this parallel to meet the coast of South America; thence in a northerly direction along the coast to the point of departure.

Central Coastal (Division 87.2.1) All the marine waters contained in a strip within 100 miles from the Pacific coast of South America, starting at 18°20'S latitude and running south along the coast to 39°20'S latitude.

Division 87.2.1 is subdivided into 7 subdivisions: 87.2.11 – 87.2.17

Central Intermediate (Division 87.2.2) All the marine waters contained in a strip between 100 miles and 200 miles from the Pacific coast of South America starting at 18°20'S latitude and running south along the coast to 39°20'S latitude.

Division 87.2.2 is subdivided into 7 subdivisions: 87.2.21 – 87.2.27

San Felix (Division 87.2.3) All the territorial waters around the islands of San Felix and San Ambrosio.

Juan Fernandez (Division 87.2.4) All the territorial waters around Juan Fernandez Islands.

Pascua (Division 87.2.5) All the territorial waters around the island of Pascua (Rapa Nui).

Central Oceanic (Division 87.2.6) All the remaining waters bounded by parallel 18°20'S, meridian 120°00'W and parallel 39°20'S.

Southern (Subarea 87.3)

All the marine waters bounded by a line commencing from a point on the Pacific coast of South American mainland at 39°20'S latitude; thence running due west to 120°00'W longitude; thence due south to 60°00'S latitude; thence due east along this parallel to 67°16'W longitude; thence due north to 56°22' S latitude; thence due east to 65°43'W longitude; thence due north to 55°22'S latitude; thence in a northwesterly direction along a rhumb line and across the Beagle Canal to the border between Chile and Argentina; thence in a northerly direction along the coast of South America to the point of departure.

Southern Coastal (Division 87.3.1) All the marine waters contained in a strip within 100 miles from the Pacific coast of South America, starting at 39°20'S

latitude and running south along the coast to 56°22'S latitude, 65°43'W longitude; thence due north to 55°22'S latitude; thence in a northwesterly direction and across the Beagle Canal to the border between Chile and Argentina.

Division 87.3.1 is subdivided into 3 subdivisions: 87.3.11 – 87.3.13

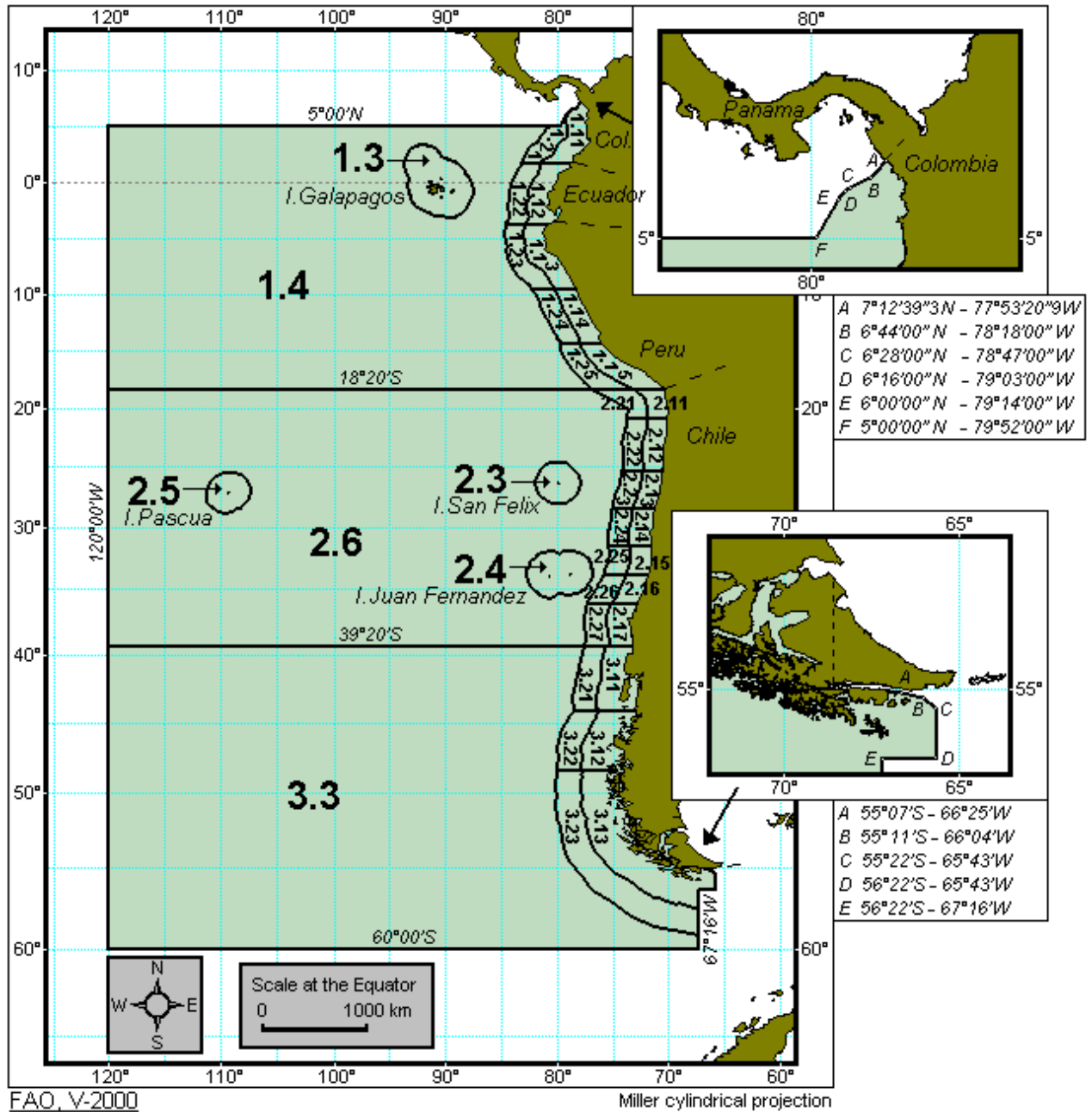
Southern Intermediate (Division 87.3.2) All the marine waters contained in a strip between 100 miles and 200 miles from the Pacific coast of South America, starting at 39°20'S latitude, and running south along the coast to 67°16'W longitude.

Division 87.3.2 is subdivided into 3 subdivisions: 87.3.21 – 87.3.23

Southern Oceanic (Division 87.3.3) All the remaining waters bounded by parallel 39°20'S, meridian 120°00'W and parallel 60°00'S, running along this parallel to 67°16'W longitude, thence due north to meet a point at 200 miles from the coast.

FIGURE H4.87.0

PACIFIC, SOUTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 87)



H4.00 Possible Modification to Boundaries of Major Fishing Areas in the Pacific

Figure H4.00.0 shows the boundaries of the existing Major Fishing Areas in the Pacific currently used for the presentation of catch data.

According to several recommendations, mostly made in 1990 by the CWP and other international fishery bodies like INPFC (dissolved in 1992), IPFC (renamed APFIC - Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission, in 1993), SPC, SEAFDEC, WCPTC, modified Major Fishing Areas in the Pacific were presented.

Appendix H4.1 shows the outcome of these proposals.

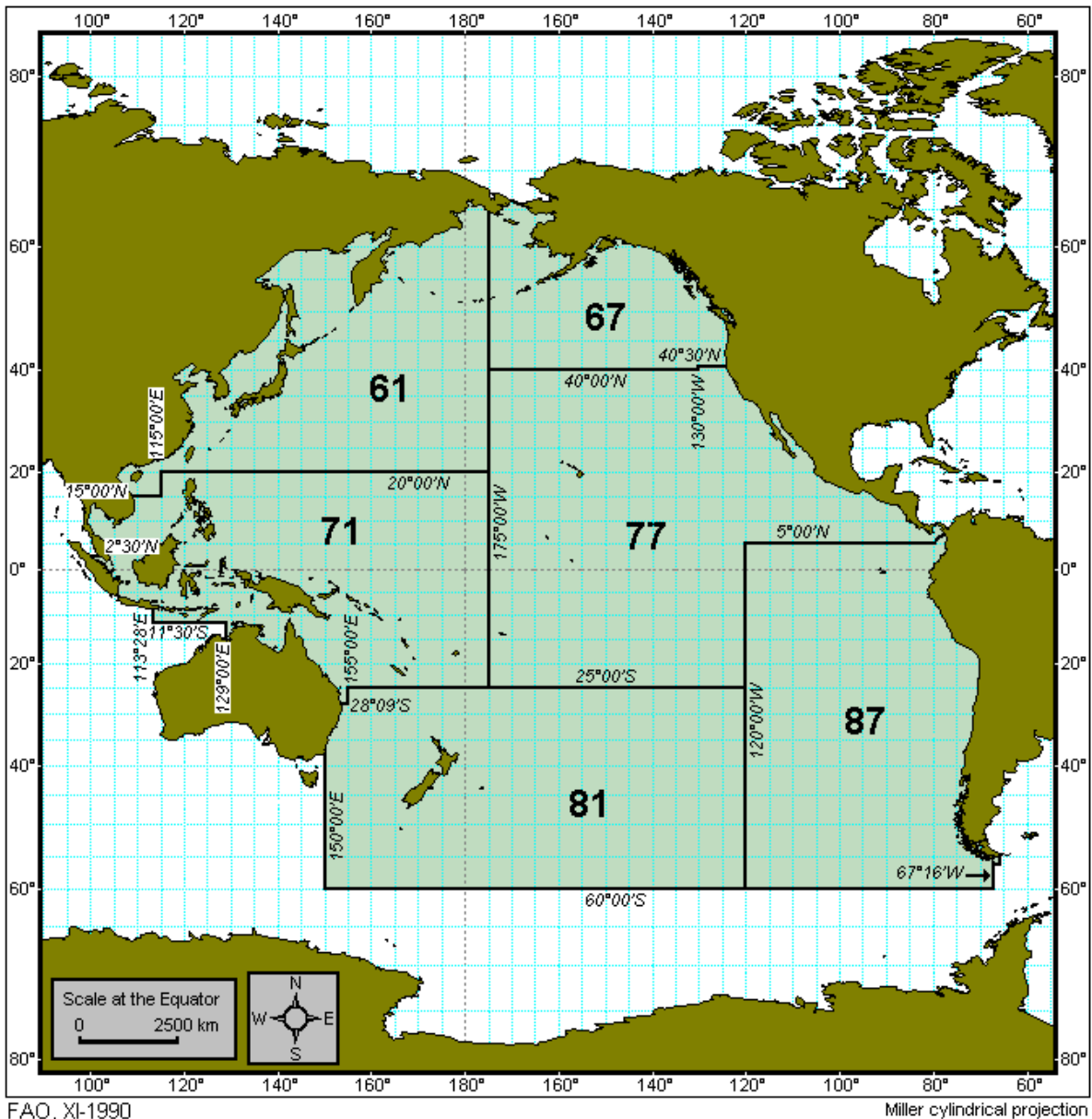
Appendices H4.II to H4.V are included as reference to convention and statistical areas used by fishery bodies and USA in the Pacific.

In particular the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) at its 70th meeting, June 2003, adopted a new convention that transformed the Commission into a tuna management organization. The area covered is bounded by the coastline from Canada to Chile, extending between the 50°N and 50°S parallels on the East, and the 150°W meridian on the West, thus encompassing part of French Polynesia and reaching the waters of Kiribati and Hawaii.

Appendix H4.VI represents a chart summarizing proposed changes to fishing areas in the Pacific and their implications.

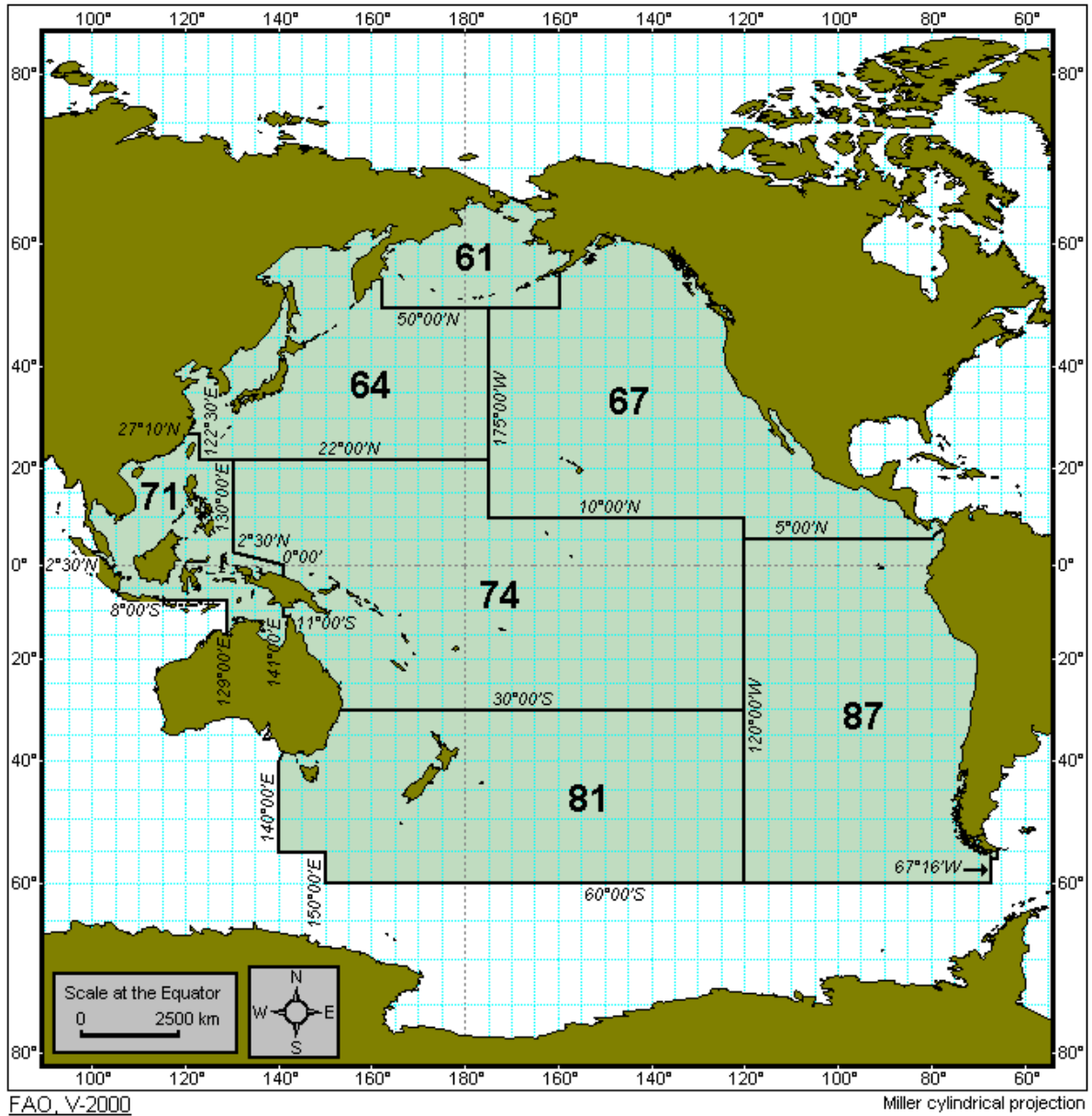
FIGURE H4.00.0

EXISTING MAJOR FISHING AREAS IN THE PACIFIC



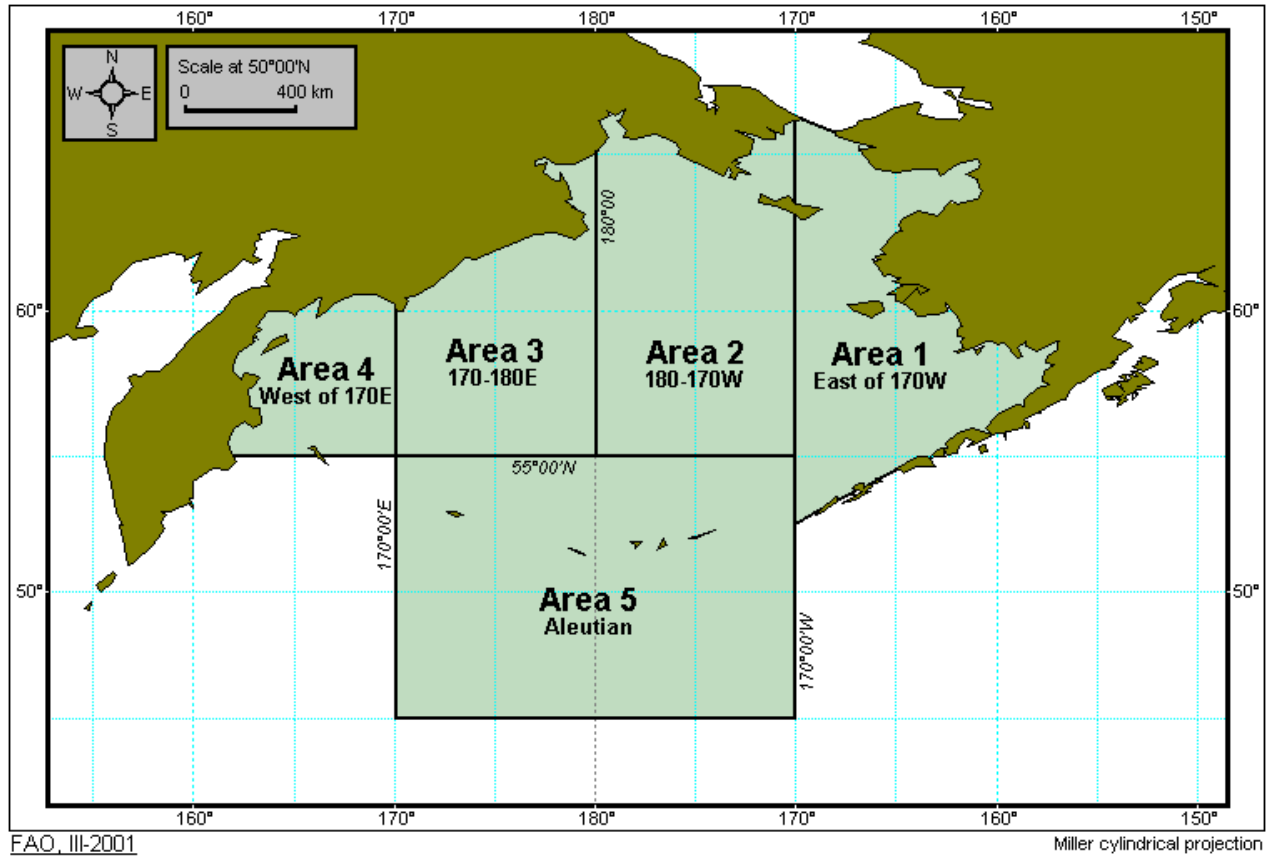
APPENDIX H4.I

PROPOSED MAJOR FISHING AREAS IN THE PACIFIC



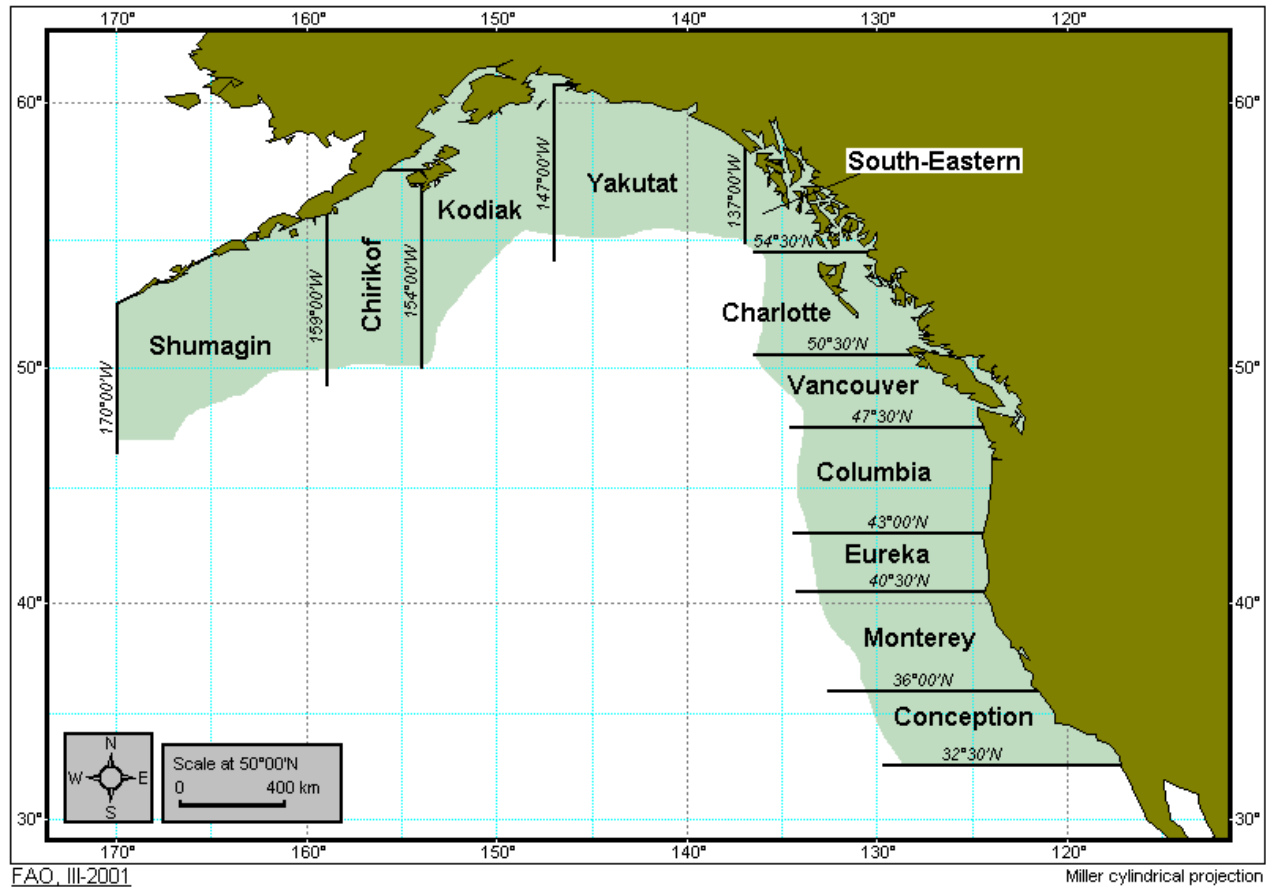
APPENDIX H4.II

a) Statistical area divisions of the Bering Sea Region



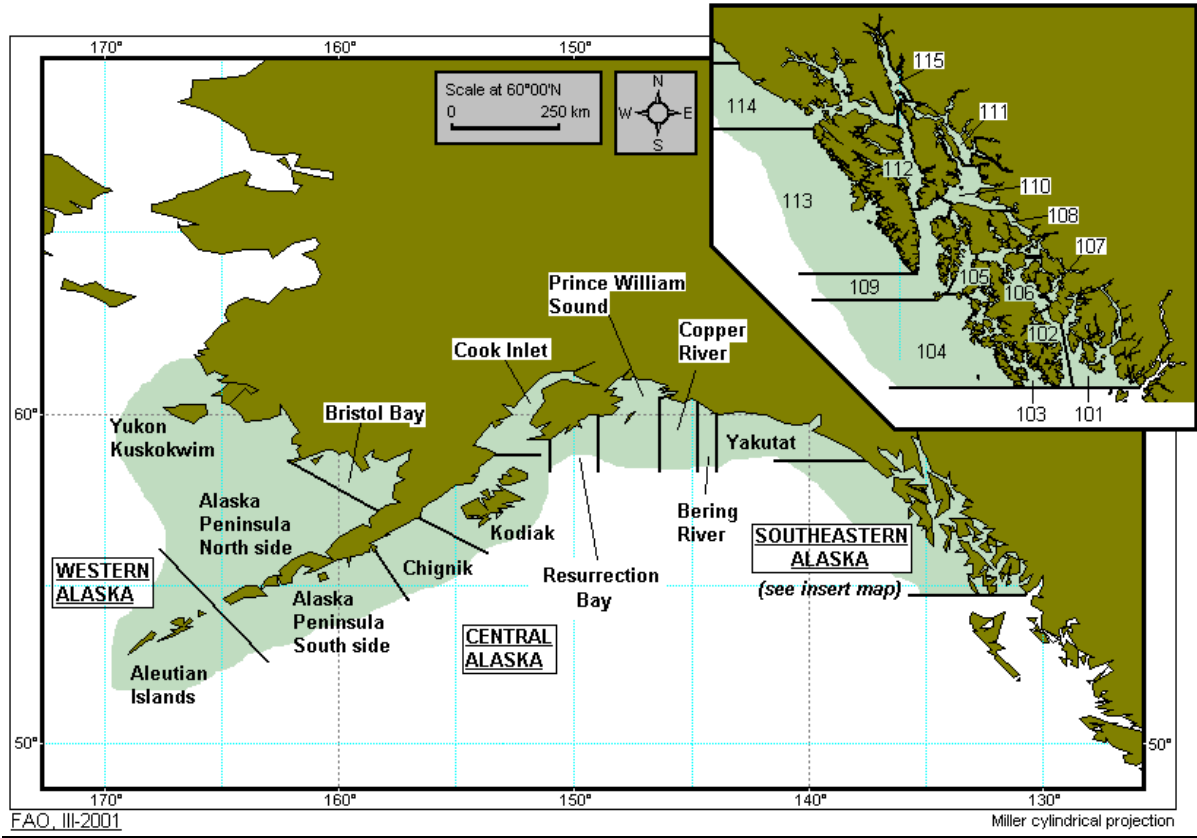
APPENDIX H4.II

b) Statistical area divisions of the Northeast Pacific Region



APPENDIX 4.II

c) Statistical area divisions of the State of Alaska



APPENDIX 4.II

d) Statistical area divisions of the States of Washington, Oregon and California

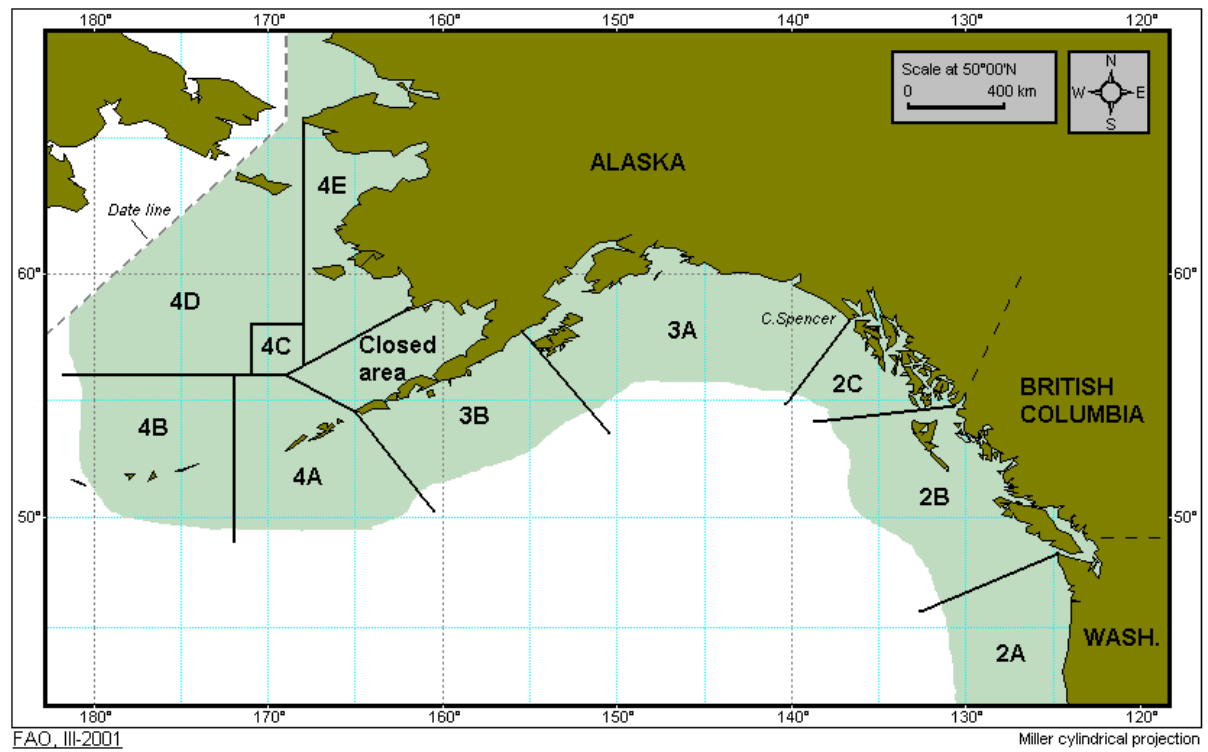


Source: Statistical Yearbook, 1985. North Pacific Commission

APPENDIX H4.III

International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC)

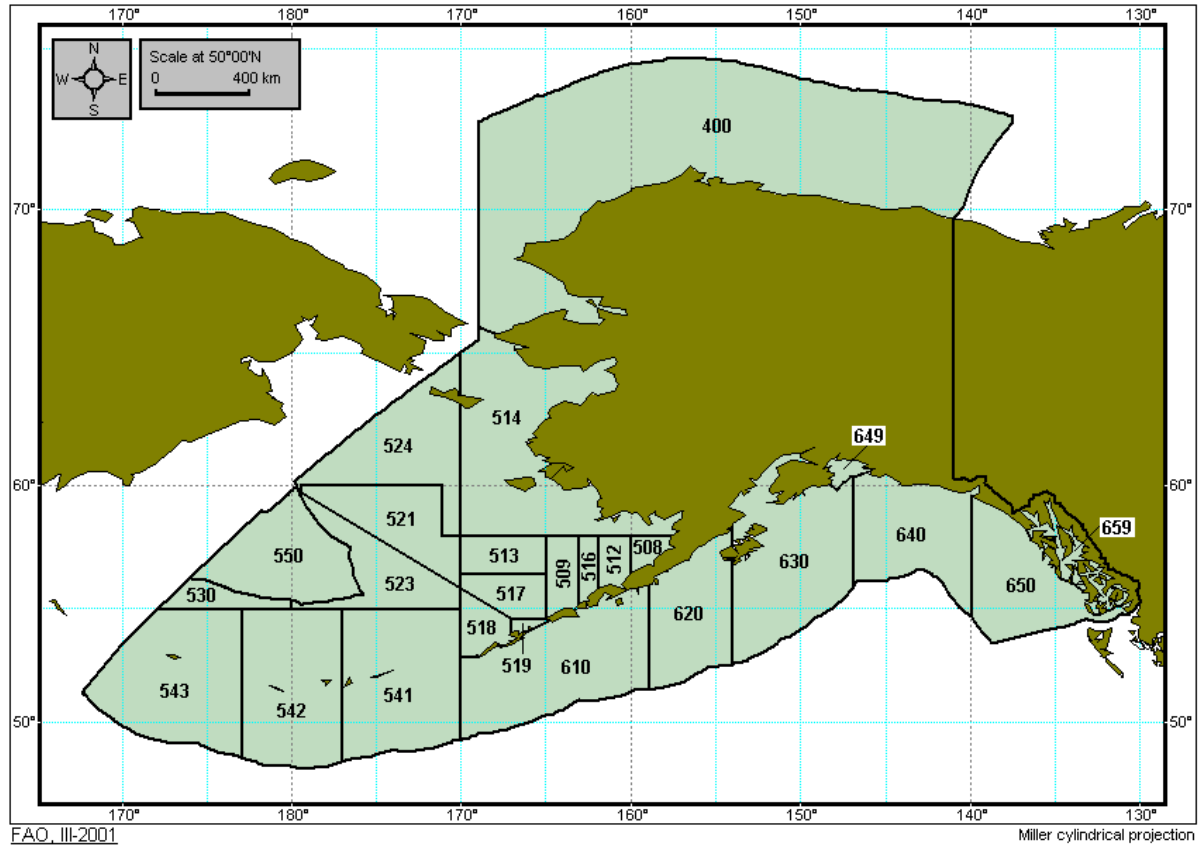
Regulatory areas for the Pacific halibut fishery



Source: Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations, 1989

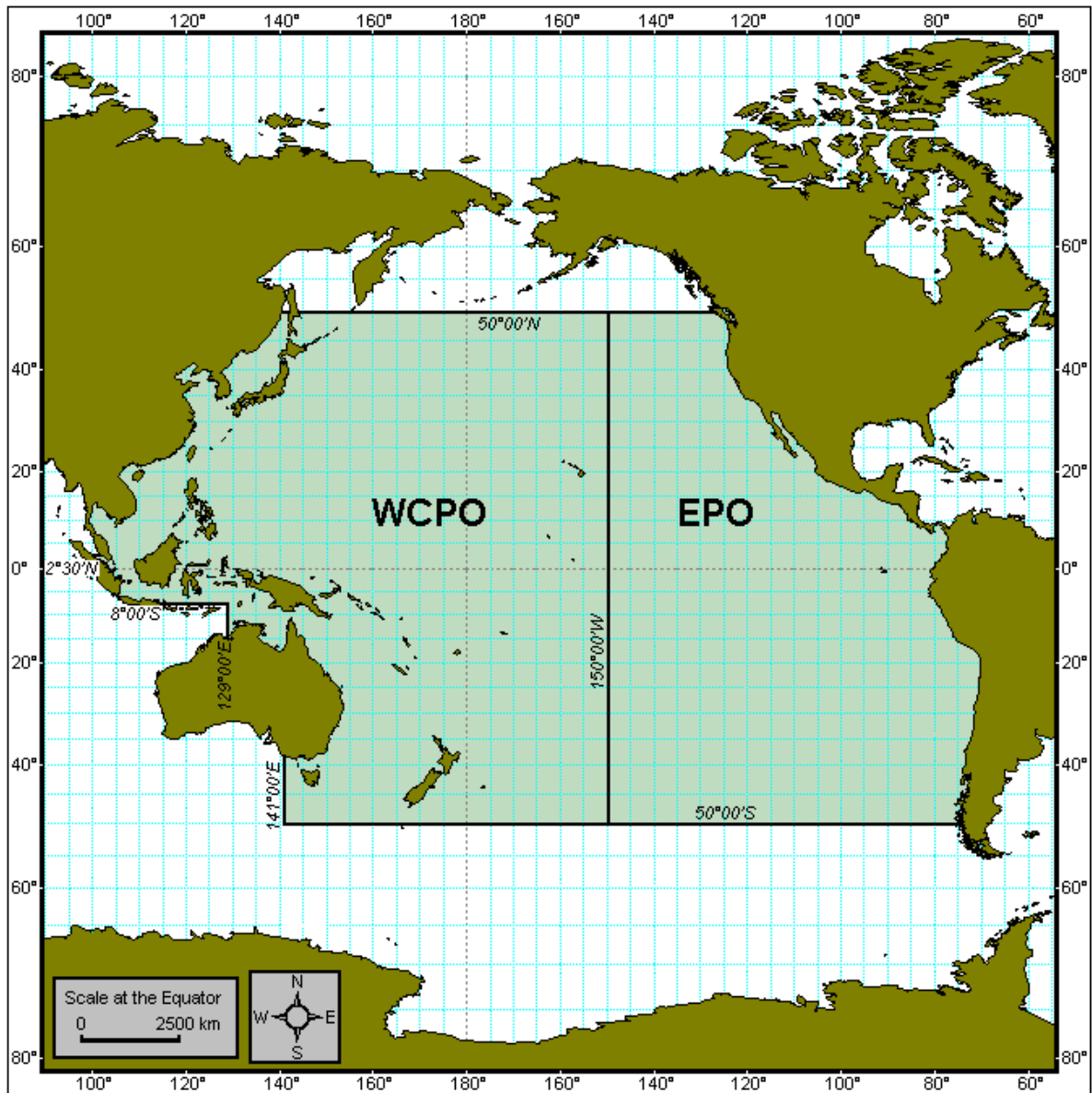
APPENDIX H4.IV

US National Marine Fisheries Service Reporting Areas as of 1 October 1998



APPENDIX H4.V

The Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) and The Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO)



Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Oceanic Fisheries Programme,
Tuna Fishery Yearbook, 1998

Miller cylindrical projection

APPENDIX H4.VI

Summary of Modifications (*proposed and/or implemented*) to Boundaries of
FAO Major Fishing Areas in the **Indian and Pacific Oceans**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Recommended by</i>	<i>Fishery Bodies Concerned</i>	<i>Areas concerned</i>	<i>Countries directly affected</i>
1969 1970 1997 1998	IPFC/IOFC IPFC/IOFC CWP-17 CWP-18	SEAFO IOTC SPC	51 – 57 47 – 51 51 – 57	Sri Lanka South Africa India Sri Lanka
1999	APFIC	ICCAT CCAMLR	57 – 71	Indonesia
1999	APFIC	IPTP SCTB CCSBT	57 – 81	Australia Indonesia
1990	FAO INPFC	NPC IPHC	61 – 67	USA, Alaska Canada Russia Japan Korea, Rep.
1978 1987 1989 1990	FAO/IPFC IPFC SEAFDEC IOFC		71 – 61 71 – 74	China Taiwan Vietnam Papua New Guinea Australia Indonesia Japan Brunei Malaysia Philippines Singapore Thailand

H5.48 ATLANTIC, ANTARCTIC (MAJOR FISHING AREA 48)

Figure H5.48.0 shows the boundaries of the Antarctic Atlantic (Major Fishing Area 48) corresponding to the CCAMLR Area for statistical purposes. A description of the area and its subareas follows.

All marine waters of Antarctic Atlantic bounded by a line commencing from a point at longitude $70^{\circ}00'W$ on the coast of Antarctica at Palmer Land; thence running across the George VI Sound to a point at longitude $70^{\circ}00'W$ on the south coast of Alexander Island; thence along the east coast of this island to a point on the northeast coast at longitude $70^{\circ}00'W$; thence running due north to latitude $60^{\circ}00'S$; thence due east along this parallel to $50^{\circ}00'W$ longitude; thence due north to $50^{\circ}00'S$ latitude; thence due east along this parallel to $30^{\circ}00'E$ longitude; thence due south to Princess Ragnhild coast in Antarctica; thence running in a westerly direction along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

The Antarctic Atlantic is divided into the following subareas:

Peninsular (Subarea 48.1)

The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point at $70^{\circ}00'W$ longitude on the coast of Antarctica at Palmer Land; thence running across the George VI Sound to a point at $70^{\circ}00'W$ longitude on the south coast of Alexander Island; thence along the east coast of this island to a point on the northeast coast at $70^{\circ}00'W$ longitude; thence due north to $60^{\circ}00'S$ latitude; thence due east to $50^{\circ}00'W$ longitude; thence due south to $65^{\circ}00'S$ latitude; thence due west to a point on the east coast of the Antarctic Peninsula at $65^{\circ}00'S$ latitude; thence running in a northeasterly and then southwesterly direction along the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula to the point of departure.

South Orkney (Subarea 48.2)

The waters bounded by a line running from a point at $64^{\circ}00'S$ latitude and $50^{\circ}00'W$ longitude; thence due north to a point at $57^{\circ}00'S$ latitude and $50^{\circ}00'W$ longitude; thence due east to $30^{\circ}00'W$ longitude; thence due south to $64^{\circ}00'S$ latitude; thence due west to the point of departure.

South Georgia (Subarea 48.3)

The waters bounded by a line running from a point at $57^{\circ}00'S$ latitude and $50^{\circ}00'W$ longitude; thence due north along meridian $50^{\circ}00'W$ to parallel $50^{\circ}00'S$; thence due east to $30^{\circ}00'W$ longitude; thence due south to $57^{\circ}00'S$ latitude; thence due west to the point of departure.

South Sandwich (Subarea 48.4)

The waters bounded by a line running from a point at $64^{\circ}00'S$ latitude and $30^{\circ}00'W$ longitude; thence due north along meridian $30^{\circ}00'W$ to parallel $50^{\circ}00'S$; thence due

east to 20°00'W longitude; thence due south to 64°00'S latitude; thence due west to the point of departure.

Weddel Sea (Subarea 48.5)

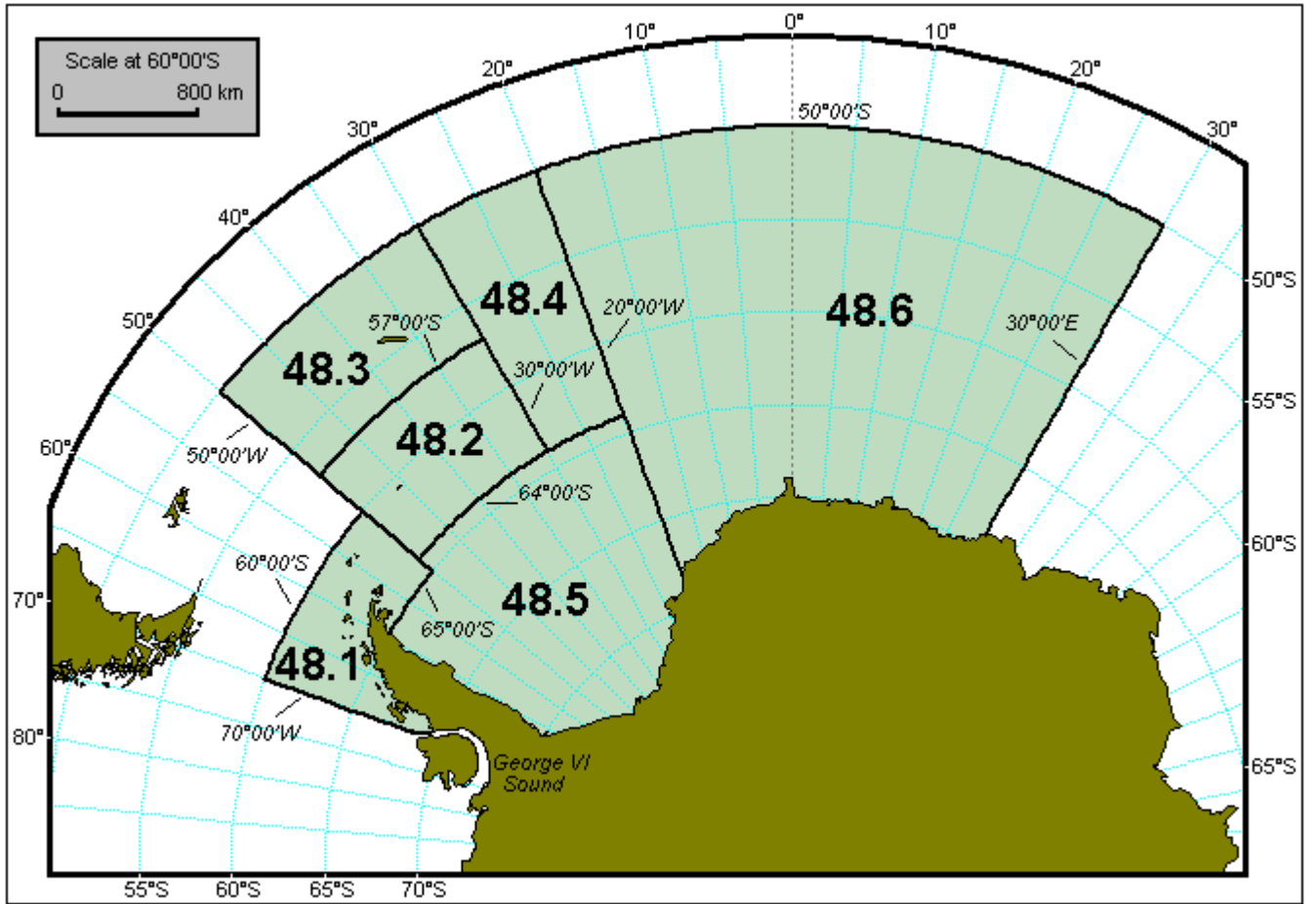
The waters bounded by a line running from a point at 65°00'S latitude on the east coast of the Antarctic Peninsula; thence due east to 50°00'W longitude; thence due north to 64°00'S latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 20°00'W longitude; thence due south to the coast of Antarctica near Coats Land; thence running in a southwesterly and then northerly direction along the coast of Antarctica and the Antarctic Peninsula to the point of departure.

Bouvet (Subarea 48.6)

The waters bounded by a line running from a point at 20°00'W longitude on the coast of Antarctica near Coats Land; thence running due north along meridian 20°00'W to 50°00'S latitude; thence due east to 30°00'E longitude; thence due south to Princess Ragnhild coast in Antarctica; thence in a westerly direction along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

FIGURE H 5.48.0

ATLANTIC, ANTARCTIC (Major Fishing Area 48)



FAO, III-2001

Equidistant azimuthal projection

H5.58 ANTARCTIC AND SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN (MAJOR FISHING AREA 58)

Figure H5.58.0 shows the boundaries of the Antarctic and Southern Indian Ocean (Major Fishing Area 58) corresponding to the CCAMLR Area for statistical purposes.

A description of the area and its subareas, divisions and subdivisions follows.

All marine waters of the Antarctic and Southern Indian Ocean bounded by a line commencing from a point at longitude 30°00'E on Princess Ragnhild coast in Antarctica; thence due north to 45°00'S latitude; thence due east to 80°00'E longitude; thence due south to 55°00'S latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 150°00'E longitude; thence due south to the coast of Antarctica between Oates Land and George V Land; thence running in a westerly direction along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

The Antarctic and Southern Indian Ocean is divided into the following subareas, divisions and subdivisions:

Enderby-Wilkes (Subarea 58.4)

The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point at longitude 30°00'E on Princess Ragnhild coast in Antarctica; thence due north to 50°00'S latitude; thence due east to 60°00'E longitude; thence due south to 55°00'S latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 150°00'E longitude; thence due south to the coast of Antarctica between Oates Land and George V Land; thence in a westerly direction along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

Wilkes Land (Division 58.4.1): The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point at 80°00'E longitude on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land in Antarctica; thence due north to latitude 55°00'S; thence running due east along this parallel to 150°00'E longitude; thence due south to the coast of Antarctica between Oates Land and George V Land; thence running in a westerly direction along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

Prydz Bay (Division 58.4.2): The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point at 30°00'E longitude on Princess Ragnhild coast in Antarctica; thence due north to 62°00'S latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 80°00'E longitude; thence due south to the coast of Antarctica at Princess Elizabeth Land; thence running in a westerly direction along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

Danzare Bank (Division 58.4.3): The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point at 62°00'S latitude and 60°00'E longitude; thence due north to a point at 55°00'S latitude and 60°00'E longitude; thence due east to 80°00'E longitude; thence due south to 62°00'S latitude; thence due west to the point of departure.

Ob and Lena Banks (Division 58.4.4): The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point at 62°00'S latitude and 30°00'E longitude; thence due north to a point at 50°00'S latitude and 30°00'E longitude; thence due east to 60°00'E longitude; thence due south to 62°00'S latitude; thence due west to the point of departure.

Ob Bank (Subdivision 58.4.4a): The waters bounded by a line running from a point at 62°00'S latitude and 30°00'E longitude; thence due north to 50°00'S latitude; thence due east to 43°00'E longitude; thence due south to 62°00'S latitude; thence due west to the point of departure.

Lena Bank (Subdivision 58.4.4b): The waters bounded by a line running from a point at 62°00'S latitude and 43°00'E longitude; thence due north to 50°00'S latitude; thence due east to 60°00'E longitude; thence due south to 62°00'S latitude; thence due west to the point of departure.

Kerguelen, McDonald (Subarea 58.5)

The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point at 55°00'S latitude and 60°00'E longitude; thence due north to 45°00'S latitude; thence due east running along this parallel to 80°00'E longitude; thence due south to 55°00'S latitude; thence due west to the point of departure.

Kerguelen (Division 58.5.1): The waters bounded by a line running from a point at 53°14'S latitude and 60°00'E longitude; thence due north 45°00'S latitude; thence due east to 80°00'E longitude; thence due south to 49°24'S latitude; thence due east to 76°42'E longitude; thence running in a rhumb line in a southwesterly direction to a point at 53°14'S latitude and 67°03'E longitude; thence due west along parallel 53°14'S to the point of departure.

McDonald and Heard (Division 58.5.2): The waters bounded by a line running from a point at 55°00'S latitude and 60°00'E longitude; thence due north to 53°14'S latitude; thence due east to 67°03'E longitude; thence running in a rhumb line in a northeasterly direction to a point at 49°24'S latitude and 76°42'E longitude; thence due east to 80°00'E longitude; thence due south to 55°00'S latitude; thence running due west along this parallel to the point of departure.

Crozet (Subarea 58.6)

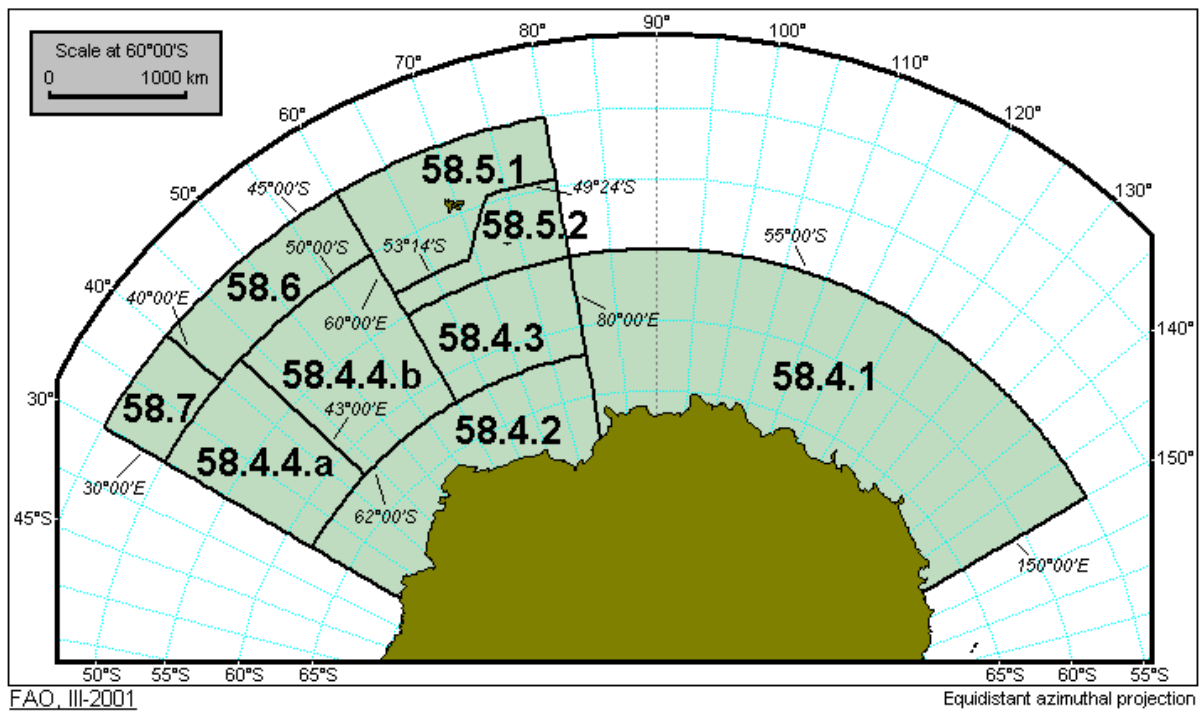
The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point at 50°00'S latitude and 40°00'E longitude; thence due north to 45°00'S latitude; thence due east to 60°00'E longitude; thence due south to 50°00'S latitude; thence running due west along this parallel to the point of departure.

Marion-Edward (Subarea 58.7)

The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point at 50°00'S latitude and 30°00'E longitude; thence due north to 45°00'S latitude; thence due east to 40°00'E longitude; thence due south to 50°00'S latitude; thence due west to the point of departure.

FIGURE H5.58.0

ANTARCTIC AND SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN (Major Fishing Area 58)



H5.88 PACIFIC, ANTARCTIC (MAJOR FISHING AREA 88)

Figure H5.88.0 shows the boundaries of the Antarctic Pacific (Major Fishing Area 88) corresponding to the CCAMLR Area for statistical purposes.

A description of the area and its subareas follows.

All marine waters of the Antarctic Pacific bounded by a line commencing from a point on the coast of Antarctica between Oates Land and George V Land at 150°00'E longitude thence due north to 60°00'S latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 70°00'W longitude; thence due south to a point at 70°00'W longitude on the northern coast of Alexander Island; thence along the east coast of the island to a point on the south coast at 70°00'W longitude; thence across the George VI Sound to a point at 70°00'W longitude on the coast of Antarctica at Palmer Land; thence due west along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

Eastern Ross Sea (Subarea 88.1)

The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point on the coast of Antarctica between Oates Land and George V Land at 150°00'E longitude; thence due north to 60°00'S latitude; thence due east to 170°00'W longitude; thence due south to Dufek coast in Antarctica; thence running in a westerly direction along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

Western Ross Sea (Subarea 88.2)

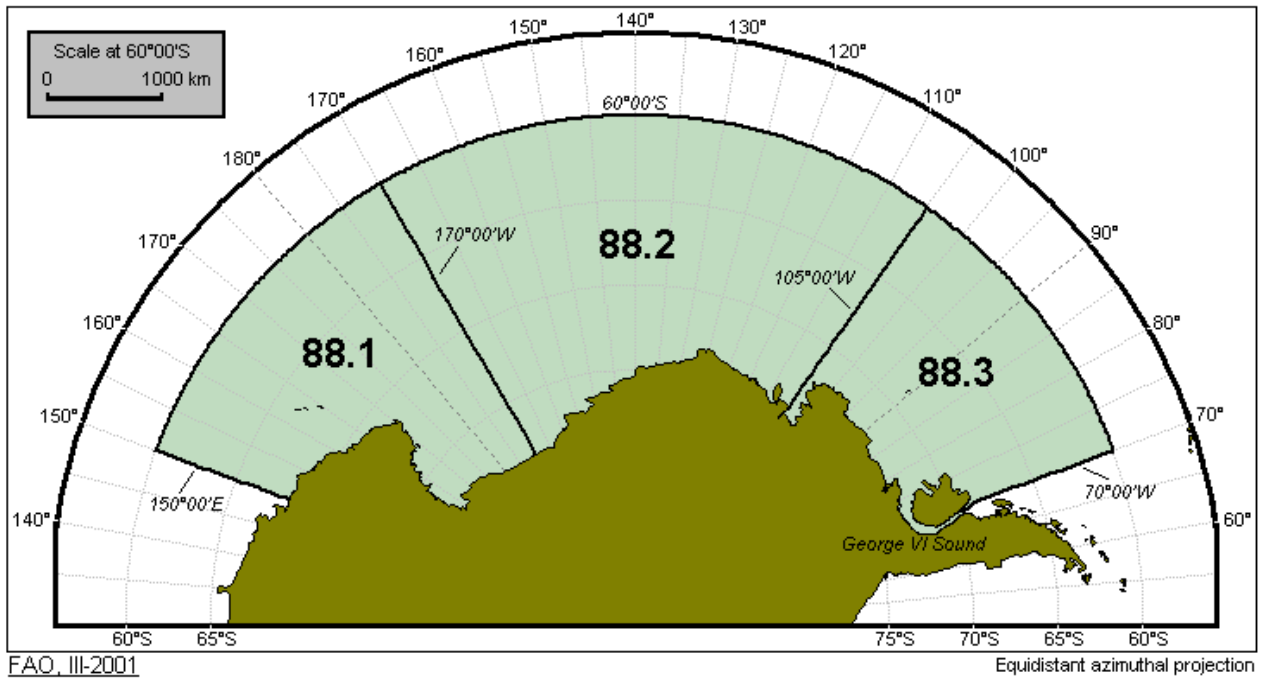
The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point on Dufek coast in Antarctica at 170°00'W longitude; thence due north to 60°00'S latitude; thence running due east along this parallel to 105°00'W longitude; thence due south to Walgreen coast in Antarctica; thence in a westerly direction along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

Amundsen Sea (Subarea 88.3)

The waters bounded by a line commencing from a point on Walgreen coast in Antarctica at 105°00'W longitude; thence due north to 60°00'S latitude; thence due east to 70°00'W longitude; thence due south to a point on the northeast coast of Alexander Island at 70°00'W longitude; thence along the east coast of this island to a point on the south coast at 70°00'W longitude; thence across the George VI Sound to a point on the coast of Antarctica in Palmer Land at 70°00'W longitude; thence due west along the coast of Antarctica to the point of departure.

FIGURE H5.88.0

PACIFIC, ANTARCTIC (Major Fishing Area 88)



I. CONVERSION FACTORS

In the context of fishery statistics the term "conversion factor" is used principally when converting the volume or mass (more commonly referred to as the "weight") of a product at one stage in the production chain to its volume or mass at another stage in the chain.

I.1 CONVERSION FACTORS FROM LANDED TO NOMINAL WEIGHT

Perhaps the most common use of conversion factors is for the conversion of the landed weight of a product to its live weight equivalent (i.e. its mass, or weight, when it was removed from the water). In most situations it would be impracticable (largely because of the restraints imposed by the working conditions) to accurately record the weight of fish at the time of capture. The accuracy of measures recorded on fishing log-sheets thus depends heavily on the experience of the observer in making a visual assessment of the volume and composition of a catch (see Section O. Logbooks). The first occasion on which weight of the fish may be accurately recorded is often at the time of landing, either in a port prior to auction or in a processing plant, with the exception of factory vessels which have facilities for processing (e.g. filleting, freezing) the catch. The landed weight may differ significantly from the weight of the aquatic organism as it was taken from the water, due partly to the physiological changes associated with death and, often more importantly, to processing of the catch on board the vessel (e.g. gutting, scaling, beheading, filleting).

The landed weight is more an indicator of the mass at the *time* of landing than of the mass of an identifiable product. For example, landed fish may be whole fish, fish which have been simply gutted, or gutted and headed, or filleted fish and thus the landed weight in many circumstances has to be considered as a measure of a very heterogeneous group of products. Aggregation of such heterogeneous data for further evaluation might well produce some ambiguous results. Thus it is normal, in further processing the data, to apply conversion factors to the individual products which express the mass in a more homogenous way. The most common approach is to convert the landed mass to the mass of the aquatic organism as it was taken from the water (often referred to as the nominal catch or the live weight equivalent of the product [see Section B]).

The establishing of conversion factors is a task which cannot be undertaken lightly and requires careful consideration of the elements likely to affect it. Taking the example of the factor converting the landed weight to the live weight equivalent, the following are among the elements which would have to be taken into consideration when undertaking such an investigation:

- a) the zone of capture of the product. An experienced eye can often identify the zone of capture from the physical characteristics of the fish (e.g. ratio of the length to the depth of the body) and these differences may well affect the conversion factor;
- b) the size of the product. As a fish grows the proportion of skeletal material to flesh may well change, such a change could well affect the conversion factor;

c) the season of capture. Certain species in certain waters are subject to significant changes in physical characteristics in different seasons of the year (e.g. due to state of maturity and fat content) which may affect the resulting conversion factor;

d) the extent and method of processing on board the fishing vessels. There could be considerable differences in the method of presentation of a nominally identical product at the time of landing. For example, machine gutting, heading and filleting could result in very different products (in terms of the proportion of the product removed) compared with hand processing.

It is obvious from the above that a "simple" conversion factor should be the result of a lengthy, thorough, and therefore expensive investigation. It is not surprising that, once a factor has been established, in many situations it is not revised on a regular basis. It is known that many factors employed by national authorities have been in use for 20 years or more without any attempt to revise them and, while there is no evidence to suggest that these factors are no longer applicable, the CWP has expressed the view that national authorities should regularly review the factors that are in use. The accuracy of such factors is important because most subsequent analyses of the landings (e.g. for stock assessment and management) and the resultant stock management measures, require that the quantities are expressed in a uniform unit, the live weight equivalent.

The CWP has requested FAO to maintain records of the conversion factors used by the national authorities and accordingly FAO has introduced a questionnaire, FISHSTAT CF, on which the national authorities are requested to indicate the appropriate conversion factors. This is not an annual questionnaire but is distributed on rotation approximately every five years. However, FAO requests national authorities that introduce significantly different conversion factors in the intervening period, to submit them to FAO.

Caution is advised when studying the conversion factors used by the different national authorities. While most countries use conversion factors for an identified products that are in reasonable agreement ($\pm 10\%$) there are instances where the differences are significantly greater. However, it would be dangerous to suggest automatically that a factor was unrealistic. Experience has shown that these factors can be justified frequently, because the brief descriptor of the product hides significant differences in the presentation of the product.

Publications:

Conversion factors have been the subject of two occasional publications from FAO, Quantity conversion factors: Atlantic fish species - landed or product weight to live weight, *FAO Fisheries Circular No. 725*, 1980; and *No. 847*, 1992.

A third FAO Fisheries Circular on Conversion Factors **No. 847 Revision 1** has been published at the end of the year 2000. This revision is the result of close collaboration between the FAO Fisheries Department and the "Fisheries" Sector, Directorate for Agriculture, Environment and Energy Statistics, EUROSTAT. The information on conversion factors presented was obtained from four sources:

I. A questionnaire circulated to national authorities by FAO in 1992-93, requesting the submission of conversion factors used nationally in compiling catch data reported to FAO and other international organizations.

II. A study commissioned by the European Commission and conducted by COFREPÊCHE in December 1996. This study, whose main object was to review the status of the work on conversion factors in the countries bordering the North-east Atlantic, resulted in the compilation of factors, many of which had not been submitted to FAO on the above-mentioned questionnaire. The factors were obtained from various sources within the countries contacted: fishery administrations, statistical units and technical organizations.

III. Results from discussions between the European Commission and the fishery inspectorates of the Member States of the European Union. The factors used in compiling submissions to the EU's catch quota monitoring system were found identical to those used in the compilation of catch statistics for other purposes.

IV. Additional information on other conversion factors also submitted by the national statistical bodies to EUROSTAT.

The inquiry conducted by FAO in 2001 did not yield sufficient results to justify a second revision of the above publication (FAO Fishery Circular No. 847).

1.2 CONVERSION FACTORS FROM PRODUCT TO LIVE WEIGHT

The above notes have referred largely to factors to convert the landed weight to the live weight equivalent of the catches. However conversion factors may be used for other purposes. An example of this is to be found in Section P. Supply Balance Sheets. An end product of balance sheets is the apparent *per capita* consumption of the product and by the judicious use of conversion factors it is possible to express this in various ways. It is often useful to compare the input of fish to the diet and compare it with the input from "rival" protein foods such as meat and eggs. In this case a conversion factor would be applied to the product weight (or other unit in which the balance sheet had been calculated) to produce a figure for the consumption in, for example, Kg in live weight per year. Another use is for comparisons among countries and also for a gross assessment of national self-sufficiency in fish and fishery products.

Annex I.1 presents indicative factors for converting product weight to live weight for a selection of major fishery commodities.

Publication:

Torry Research Station, Aberdeen (UK). Yield and nutritional value of the commercially more important fish species. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 309. Rome, FAO. 1989.

ANNEX I.1

INDICATIVE FACTORS FOR CONVERTING PRODUCT WEIGHT TO LIVE WEIGHT FOR A SELECTION OF MAJOR FISHERY COMMODITIES

FROZEN FISH

Type	Presentation	Gutted, Head On	Gutted, Head Off
Carp			
Pike		1.04	
Nile perch			
Tilapia			
Catfish			
Other freshwater fish			
Eel		1.11	
Trout		1.4	
Salmon:			
	whole	1.0	
	dressed	1.13	1.3
Flatfish:			
	dressed	1.1	1.4
	whole		
Cod		1.2	1.69
Haddock		1.14	1.61
Ocean perch			
Saithe		1.15	1.45
Hake:			
	dressed	1.16	1.55
	whole	1.0	
Alaska pollack:			
	dressed		2.17
	whole		
Capelin			
Mackerel		1.11	1.46
Jack and horse mackerel		1.09	1.65
Sardine	whole	1.0	1.43
Anchovy	whole	1.0	
Sprat	whole	1.0	
Herring	whole	1.0	1.52
Shark		1.1	2.0
Sea bream		1.1	1.47
Sea bass		1.12	1.79
Snapper		1.14	
Albacore			
Yellowfin		1.1	
Skipjack		1.1	
Bonito			1.29
Marlin		1.1	
Swordfish			1.31
Other tunas		1.16	1.36
Other marine fish			

FILLETS

Type	Presentation	Raw CF	Skin Off CF
Flatfish		2.48	2.61
Herring		1.62	2.17
Cod		2.45	3.23
	fillet		3.23
	portion		3.55
	mince		3.23
Mackerel		1.95	2.60
Haddock		2.77	2.91
	fillet		2.81
	portion		3.20
Ocean perch		2.92	3.11
Saithe		2.12	2.55
Hake		2.53	2.90
	fillet		2.90
	portion		3.19
	mince		2.90
Alaska pollack			3.78
	fillet		3.78
	mince		3.78
Salmon		2.00	2.00
	steaks	1.60	
Tuna		1.54	1.92
	loins		
Catfish		2.63	3.55
	steaks	2.40	

FISH DRIED, WHETHER OR NOT SALTED

Type	Basic Product	Conversion Factor for Basic Product	Deduced CF
Stockfish	gutted cod	1.2	1.94
Klipfish	filleted cod	2.45	3.97
Hake	fillet	2.53	4.1
Shark	fillet	2.4	3.89
Shark fins			0
Tuna	fillet	1.54	2.49
Pilchard	fillet	1.62	2.62
Tilapia	gutted	1.2	1.94
Other freshwater	fillet	2.45	4
Other fish	fillet	2.45	4

NB: the conversion factor for dried fish is taken as 1.62 times the CF for the basic product

FISH SALTED, WET OR IN BRINE

Type	Observed Conversion Factors (range)	Mean or Recommended CF
Freshwater fish		1.5
Cod	1.79 - 2.2	2.0
Other demersal	1.3 - 2.4	1.6
Herring	1.09 - 1.61	1.39
Sardine	1.3 - 1.92	1.48
Mackerel	1.16 - 2.15	1.45
Anchovy	1.33	1.33
Salmon		1.5 (assumed)
Other pelagic	1.28 - 1.5	1.39
Fish roes		1.0

All data taken from FAO Fisheries Circular No. 847 and FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 309

SMOKED FISH

Type	Yield ¹	Deduced CF
Herring	0.67	1.49
Sardine	-0.67	1.49
Mackerel	0.6	1.67
Other small pelagic	-0.67	1.49
Eel	0.7	1.43
Salmon	0.52	1.92
Haddock	0.57	1.75
Skipjack		2.30 ²
Other smoked fish	0.62 ³	1.61

¹ From Torry Research Station, Advisory Note. No. 17 "Measures, storage rates and yields of fishery products"

² From FAO Fisheries Circular No. 847

³ Assumed average (of all species)

CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS

Fresh, chilled, frozen, dried

Type	Presentation	Indicative CF ¹
Shrimps and prawns	tails (shell on)	1.63
	tails (peeled)	2.8
	meat	2.8
Lobsters	tails (shell on)	2.63
	meat	3.86
Crabs	meat	6.00
Oysters	meat	10.00
	meat (dried)	10.00
Clams	meat	6.00
	meat (dried)	10.6
Mussels	meat	6.00
Scallop	meat	9.10
	meat (dried)	10.6
Abalone	meat	2.44
Squid	whole	1.00
	raw, gutted	1.45
	raw, gutted, skin off	2.34
	raw, gutted, tentacles off	2.3
	edible meat	
	dried, whole	1.55
Cuttlefish	dried, gutted	4.00
	frozen	1.0
	frozen, gutted	1.6
Octopus	dried	1.6
	frozen	1.3
	frozen, gutted	
	dried	4.0

¹ Mainly based on mean of ranges of observed values

FISH, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, CANNED

Type	Basic CF	Processing Factor	Derived CF
Salmon: steak, bone-in	1.6	0.75	1.2
Herring: filleted	1.62	0.75	1.22
Sardine: head off, gutted	1.43	0.75	1.07
Albacore, Bonito, Other Tuna: flesh, boneless	1.92	0.75	1.44
Mackerel, Jack Mackerel: fillet	1.95	0.75	1.46
Eel: fillet	2.7	0.75	2.03

FISH PREPARATIONS IN CONTAINERS

Type	Basic CF	Processing Factor	Derived CF
Salmon, smoked			1.92
Herring, semi-preserved, Marinated, etc.): gutted	1.06	0.75	0.8
Herring, fillets, semi- preserved: fillet	1.62	0.75	1.22
Anchovy, salted: fillet	2.17	0.75	1.63
Caviar			1
Caviar substitutes			1
Fish balls: fillet	3.23	0.6	1.94
Fish cakes: fillet	3.23	0.25 to 0.35	0.80 to 1.13
Fish ham: filet	3.23	0.80 to 0.90	2.58 to 2.91
Fish sausages: fillet	3.23	0.50 to 0.65	1.62 to 2.10
Fish paste: fillet	3.23	0.70 0.75	2.26 to 2.42
Fish, fermented: fillet	3.23	0.5	1.62
Fish roes			0

CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, CANNED

Type	Basic CF	Processing Factor	Derived CF
Shrimps	2.8	0.75	2.1
Lobster	3.86	0.75	2.9
Crab meat	6	0.75	4.5
Other crabs	6	0.75	4.5
Other crustaceans			4.0 (average figure)
Oysters	10	0.75	7.5
Scallops	9.1	0.75	6.8
Clams	6	0.75	4.5
Mussels	6	0.75	4.5
Abalone	2.44	0.75	1.83
Squid, etc.	1.45	0.75	1.09

CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, PREPARATIONS IN CONTAINERS, WHETHER OR NOT AIRTIGHT

Type	Basic CF	Processing Factor	Derived CF
Squid, pickled	1.45	0.75	1.09
Other shellfish, pickled	4.0	0.75	3.0
Shrimp and prawn paste	2.8	0.70 to 0.75	1.96 to 2.10
Crustaceans, fermented	4.0	0.75	3.0
Molluscs, fermented	1.45	0.75	1.09
Sea urchin roes			0
Jellyfish, cured, pickled			

J. AQUACULTURE

In consultation with pertinent bodies, FAO and the CWP have formulated a working definition of aquaculture activities for statistical purposes.

Definition of Aquaculture

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms: fish, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic plants, crocodiles, alligators, turtles, and amphibians. Farming implying some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of 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 exploitable by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licences, are the harvest of capture fisheries.

Definition of culture environments

By freshwater culture is understood the cultivation of aquatic organisms where the end product is raised in freshwater, such as reservoirs, rivers, lakes, canals and groundwater, in which the salinity does not normally exceed 0.5‰. Earlier stages of the life cycle of these aquatic organisms may be spent in brackish or marine waters.

By brackishwater culture is understood the cultivation of aquatic organisms where the end product is raised in brackishwater, such as estuaries, coves, bays, lagoons and fjords, in which the salinity may lie or generally fluctuate between 0.5‰ and full strength seawater. If these conditions do not exist or have no effect on cultural practices, production should be recorded under either "Freshwater culture" or "Mariculture". Earlier stages of the life cycle of these aquatic organisms may be spent in fresh or marine waters.

By mariculture is understood that the cultivation of the end product takes place in seawater, such as fjords, inshore and open waters and inland seas in which the salinity generally exceeds 20‰. Earlier stages in the life cycle of these aquatic organisms may be spent in brackishwater or freshwater.

Definition of ongrowing units

Ponds and tanks: are artificial units of varying sizes constructed above or below ground level capable of holding and interchanging water. Rate of exchange of water is usually low, i.e. not exceeding 10 changes per day.

Enclosures and pens: refer to water areas confined by net, mesh and other barriers allowing uncontrolled water interchange and distinguished by the fact that enclosures occupy the full water column between substrate and surface; pens and enclosures will generally enclose a relatively large volume of water.

Cages: refer to open or covered enclosed structures constructed with net, mesh or any porous material allowing natural water interchange. These structures may be floating, suspended, or fixed to the substrate but still permitting water interchange from below.

Raceways and silos: are artificial units constructed above or below ground level capable of high rates of water interchange in excess of 20 changes per day.

Barrages: are semi-permanent or seasonal enclosures formed by impervious man-made barriers and appropriate natural features.

Rice-cum-fish paddies: refer to paddy fields used for the culture of rice and aquatic organisms; rearing them in rice paddies to any marketable size.

Rafts, ropes, stakes: refer to the culture of shellfish, notably mussels, and seaweeds usually conducted in open waters using rafts, long lines or stakes. The stakes are impaled in the seabed in inter-tidal areas and ropes are suspended in deeper waters from rafts or buoys.

Hatcheries: refer to installations for housing facilities for breeding, nursing and rearing seed of fish, invertebrates or aquatic plants to fry, fingerlings or juvenile stages.

Nurseries: refer generally to the second phase in the rearing process of aquatic organisms and refer to small, mainly outdoor ponds and tanks.

Other Definitions

To help classifying ambiguous practices it should be noted that:

- (a) by sea-ranching is understood the harvest of enhanced capture fisheries, i.e. the raising of aquatic animals, mainly for human consumption, under extensive production systems, in open space (oceans, lakes) where they grow using natural food supplies. These animals may be released by national authorities and re-captured by fishermen as wild animals, either when they return to the release site e.g. salmon, or elsewhere (seabreams, flatfishes).
- (b) the production of wild-caught fish raised temporarily in holding facilities is considered as enhanced capture.

Note:

To promote the monitoring of aquaculture in an internationally harmonised manner and separate aquaculture activities from capture fisheries, a classification is presented at the end of this Section as Annex J.I.

Structural data on aquaculture are collected by the statistical questionnaire FISHSTAT AQ, and aquaculture production by FISHSTAT NS AQ.

Publications:

Data for mariculture and other kinds of fish farming were previously presented in the series "FAO Fisheries Circular" No.815 up to revision No.11. Rome, 1999.

Beginning with Volume 82 (printed in 1998) data on aquaculture were included in the series "FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics".

Beginning with Volume 86 (printed in 2000) the aquaculture production is presented in the even-numbered volumes of the "FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, /2".

"Aquaculture production, 2000" FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics – Vol.90/2. FAO, Rome 2002.

Rana, K. J. "Guidelines on the collection of structural aquaculture statistics" FAO Statistical Development Series 5b. Rome, 1997.

ANNEX J.I

Classification proposed for various aquaculture and capture fisheries practices

PRODUCTION FROM:	DESIGNATION		
	AQUACULTURE	CAPTURE FISHERIES	
		Enhanced	Traditional
Hatcheries	•		
Managed grow-out sites for organisms reared from fry, spat and juveniles:			
- Ponds	•		
- Tanks	•		
- Raceways	•		
- Cages	•		
- Pens	•		
- Barrages	•		
- Integrated vallicoltura production	•		
- Private, tidal ponds (tambaks)	•		
- Poles, ropes and net bags for molluscs	•		
- Aquatic plants from planted or suspended facilities	•		
Managed sites for on-growing or fattening of organisms of marketable size (e.g. tuna, cod) captured in the wild	[•]		•
Stocked lakes, dams, reservoirs and rivers:			
- with additional enhancement (predator control, engineering and/or fertilization etc.)		•	
- modifications, with exploitation rights		•	
- no other intervention, without exploitation rights		•	
Unstocked lakes, dams, reservoirs and rivers:			
- with enhancement (fertilization and/or predator control habitat modification), exploitation with or without rights		•	
Rice-fish practice:			
- from stocked rice-paddy	•		
- from unstocked rice-paddy			•
Brush parks:			
- managed over time and with other enhancement rights		•	
- harvested on an install-and-harvest basis			•
Fish aggregating devices			•
Holding facilities for live captured organisms of marketable size held for a few months (e.g. lobsters, crabs)			•
Ranching		•	
Artificial reefs with or without exploitation rights		•	
Recreational fisheries:			
- privately owned recreational riverine fisheries			•
- public water bodies			•
Open access waters with or without exploitation rights			•

Source: FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, Vol.90/2. Modified from CWP 1992.

[•] Only incremental growth in captivity

K. FISHERS

Until recently the development at the international level of harmonised statistics on the number of fishers has been neglected. This is almost certainly due to the fact that, generally speaking, until about 20 years ago there was little effort at the international level to control the structure of fishing fleets and thus a knowledge of the number of fishers likely to be affected by structural measures was not required. Structural measures that were applied nationally and the countries applying them adopted definitions for employment in the sector that suited their national purposes. Recent studies by, for example, the EU to determine the possibility of harmonising fishers statistics have shown that definitions, concepts and methods of compiling data are subject to significant national variations and that unless there is a stimulus from the need to apply internationally administrative measures to regulate employment in the fishing industry, there is little chance of obtaining harmonised fishers statistics.

Although the subject of the definitions to apply to the work force in the fishing industry has been discussed by the CWP, in view of the widely varying national situations, it has not laid down firm guidelines for application at the international level. However, it did reach a wide degree of agreement on the definitions that would be appropriate should such guidelines be fixed. These definitions are:

Full-time fishers receive at least 90% of their livelihood from fishing or spend at least 90% of their working time in that occupation.

Part-time fishers receive at least 30% but less than 90% of their livelihood from fishing or spend at least 30% but less than 90% of their working time in that occupation.

Occasional fishers receive under 30% of their livelihood from fishing, or spend under 30% of their working time in that occupation.

The CWP noted a number of problems in identifying and enumerating separately "fishers" as primary producers among the economically active population. These problems arise largely from the seasonal availability of the various fishery resources compounded by the seasonal availability of more lucrative occupations. In many countries the number of people whose only source of income is from a year-round activity in fishing is small compared with the number of people entering the industry at peaks of activity in that industry, or slack periods in a more lucrative industry. For example, fishing is often of major importance in "under-developed" regions where the other major industry may be tourism. (See FAO Fisheries Circular 929, Revision2). The fishing "season" may be adapted so that it does not coincide with the peak tourist period from which earnings might well be higher.

Another problem is associated with subsistence fishing which is undertaken on a full-time, part-time, or occasional basis in many developed or developing communities as part of the occupation of the economically-active populations. However, people who are too young, too old to be normally included in the economically active population may be involved in subsistence fishing. These issues are further complicated where subsistence fishing

merges with recreational fishing. For example, sports fishers and people owning and operating pleasure craft might try to offset their capital expenditure and running costs through the sale of fish caught during trips of such recreational craft.

In concluding its discussions on this subject the CWP, while not issuing any firm guidelines, did reach conclusions as to the coverage of the "fishing population" that it would wish to see included in statistics of the industry. This coverage is as follows:

- 1) All commercial, industrial and subsistence fishers, operating in freshwater, brackish water, and marine waters in economically inspired efforts to catch and land any of the great variety of aquatic animals and plants, should be included. People working on fish farms, hatcheries, and employed in shell fish culture operations, should also be included. The term "fisher" should include not only those operating from fishing vessels of all types, but also those operating land-based fishing gears and installations from the banks of rivers, lakes, canals, dams etc., and from beaches and shores which do not require the use of auxiliary boats. Where possible a breakdown by the type of activity should be included.
- 2) The crews on fish factory ships, mother ships to fishing fleets, and on auxiliary craft such as, fish carriers, and fish transport craft should be included.
- 3) The data collected nationally should include nationals, and others employed on nationally registered vessels landing their catches in foreign ports.
- 4) Foreign fishers working on foreign vessels landing in national ports should be excluded from the data. However the data should show, preferably separately, the national fishers working on foreign vessels chartered to national companies.
- 5) Fishers on whaling vessels should be recorded separately.
- 6) The crews of state-operated fishery patrol vessels, fishery protection vessels, hospital ships, etc. should be excluded from the fishers statistics.

It was recognised that, while the above would greatly improve the current situation regarding fishers data, there were a number of points which, albeit of relatively minor importance in terms of the number of people involved, still had to be resolved. For example, while a spotter on the bridge, or on the mast of a fishing vessel would probably be included in the fishing population, it was not so certain that a spotter in an aeroplane or helicopter scouting for a fleet would.

It is hoped that the above notes, while not laying down firm guidelines for fishers statistics, will assist national offices wishing to establish, or modify national systems and that, as a result, the statistics will become better harmonised at the international level.

As part of the FAO annual statistical enquiry of world fishing industries, annual questionnaires to collect numbers of fishers according to the time spent in fishing have been despatched to countries regularly. For various reasons, including incomplete and irregular replies by some national statistical offices, and implications for world aggregates

of the lack of harmonization in national occupational classifications, the data collected have not been published for several years. However, as a result of greater attention to social and economic problems related to employment in fishing, increasing demands from users have led to the the dissemination of the data collected, despite their shortcomings.

In 1995 the questionnaire for reporting employment in fishing was modified so as to bring it in line with the sub-divisions of the ILO International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), which also provide for reporting employment in aquaculture, and to collect employment statistics by gender, as recommended by the United Nations Statistical Commission. See Annex K.I.

Data on fishers, including fish farmers, are collected by the statistical questionnaire FISHSTAT FM.

Publication:

FAO Fisheries Circular No. 929, Revision 2, "Numbers of Fishers, 1970-1997".

ANNEX K.I

ISCO-88 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS MAJOR GROUP 6

MINOR GROUP 615 – FISHERY WORKERS, HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS

6151 Aquatic life cultivation workers

Aquatic life cultivation workers breed and raise fish and cultivate mussels, oysters and other forms of aquatic life, for sale or delivery on a regular basis to wholesale buyers, marketing organizations or at markets.

6152 Inland and coastal waters fishery workers

Inland and coastal waters fishery workers, alone or as members of fishing vessel crews, catch fish or gather other forms of aquatic life in inland or coastal waters, for sale or delivery on a regular basis to wholesale buyers, marketing organizations or at markets.

6153 Deep-sea fishery workers

Deep-sea fishery workers, as members of fishing vessel crews, catch deep-sea fish for sale or delivery on a regular basis to wholesale buyers, marketing organizations or at markets.

6154 Hunters and trappers

(This group includes seal and whale hunters)

MINOR GROUP 621 – SUBSISTENCE, AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS

This group includes workers that catch fish and gather other forms of aquatic life in order to provide food, shelter and a minimum of cash income for themselves and their households.

Source:

ILO. International Standard Classification of Occupations: ISCO-88. Geneva. 1990.

L. FISHERY FLEET

The terms 'fishery fleet' or 'fishery vessels' refer to mobile floating objects of any kind and size, operating in freshwater, brackishwater and marine waters, which are used for catching, harvesting, searching, transporting, landing, preserving and/or processing fish, shellfish and other aquatic organisms, residues and plants.

The term 'fishing vessel' is used specifically when the vessel is engaged only in catching operations. The term 'non-fishing vessel' applies to vessels performing other functions related to fisheries, such as transporting, supplying, protecting, rendering assistance or conducting research or training.

In order to assess fleet capacity it is necessary as a bare minimum to have estimates of vessel numbers and main vessel characteristics. If the fleet consists of only one type of vessel, the number of fishing vessels can be used to express the total fishing power or capacity of the fishing fleet. If the fleet consists of vessels of different designs, any survey to determine the capacity of a given fishing vessel would need to collect information on a number of vessel characteristics. Gross tonnage (GT), length and engine power would be amongst the most important characteristics, and it is likely that gross tonnage would be the most important single variable influencing fishing capacity.

In international law, as well as in practice, several systems of tonnage measurement have existed side by side. Traditionally, records of measurements of a ship's size were expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet each (GRT); tonnage was used as a basis for taxes, berthing, docking, passage through canals, and other facilities. However, the method of tonnage measurement has evolved and differs considerably from country to country. A number of international meetings on the subject concluded with the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, held in London in 1969. The Convention, commonly known as the 1969 Tonnage Convention, entered into force in July 1982, though existing ships were not required to comply with the Convention until July 1994. At that time, gross tonnage, as defined by the 1969 London Convention, became obligatory for all vessels of 24 metres in length and over, and engaged in international voyages. Until 1994 the system of tonnage defined by the Oslo Convention (1947, using the Gross Register Ton GRT as unit of measurement) continued to be valid.

Although the London Convention has been adopted for vessels of 24 metres in length and over, for many vessels only data by the Oslo Convention are available. The situation varies from country to country, as measuring units defined at national level can also be used to determine the tonnage of vessels operating without an international tonnage certificate.

The two conventions produce very different tonnage values. Although GT measurement is higher than GRT, there is no simple correlation between the two units (GT is often double the GRT, but sometimes as much as four times the GRT).

The magnitude of the task of reaching international agreement on standardized measurement units, of introducing these units into national regulations, of re-measuring all fishing vessels is a very lengthy, complex and costly process.

For statistical purposes two main classifications were adopted by the CWP for classifying fishery vessels by tonnage and types:

1. The 'International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Vessels by GRT Categories' (ISSCFV), based on the Gross Register Tonnage of the vessels, approved by the CWP in 1977. See Annex L.I.
2. The 'International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Vessels by Vessel Types' (ISSCFV), based on the type of gear used by the vessels, approved by the CWP in 1984. See Annex L.II.

Based on the international convention in use, FAO fleet data on the vessel tonnage are measured according to the Oslo Convention (1947) expressing data by Gross Register Tonnage (GRT) until 1995; and according to the London Convention (1969) expressing data in Gross Tonnage (GT) since 1996.

The Gross Register Tonnage represented the total measured cubic content of the permanently enclosed spaces of a vessel, with some allowances or deductions for exempt spaces such as living quarters (1 gross register ton = 100 cubic feet = 2.83 cubic metres). Whereas, the Gross Tonnage for ships of 24 metres in length and over refers to the volume of all ship's enclosed spaces (from keel to funnel) measured to the outside of the hull framing.

Data on fishing fleets are collected by means of the statistical questionnaire FISHSTAT FF. Form FF1 is used for the collection of data on "decked vessels", whereas form FF2 is intended for "undecked vessels" for which the most important distinction is made between "powered" and "not-powered" crafts. Starting with the collection of data for 1996 several other changes were implemented in the FISHSTAT FF inquiry: non-fishing vessels were excluded from the inquiry (see Annex L.III), numbers and capacity data are now collected for broad groups of fishing vessels types and length overall has been defined as the main characteristic of measurement in international data collation (see Annex L.IV). Discussions are ongoing within the CWP on the possibilities of further improvements to the ISSCFV classification "by type", to reflect the state of current technology developments (see Annex L.V).

Publication:

FAO. Bulletin of Fishery Statistics - Fishery fleet statistics; 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1989-95. FAO. Rome, 1998.

ANNEX L.I

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF FISHERY
VESSELS (ISSCFV) BY GRT¹ CATEGORIES** *(approved by CWP-9, in use until 1995)*

Division Code	Group Codes	GRT Lower Limit	GRT Upper Limit
01		0	0.9
02		1	24.9
	021	1	4.9
	022	5	9.9
	023	10	14.9
	024	15	19.9
	025	20	24.9
03		25	49.9
04		50	99.9
05		100	149.9
06		150	249.9
	061	150	199.9
	062	200	249.9
07		250	499.9
	071	250	299.9
	072	300	349.9
	073	350	399.9
	074	400	449.9
	075	450	499.9
08		500	999.9
	081	500	599.9
	082	600	699.9
	083	700	799.9
	084	800	899.9
	085	900	999.9
09		1 000	1 999.9
10		2 000	3 999.9
	101	2 000	2 999.9
	102	3 000	3 999.9
11		4 000	9 999.9
	111	4 000	4 999.9
	112	5 000	5 999.9
	113	6 000	6 999.9
	114	7 000	7 999.9
	115	8 000	8 999.9
	116	9 000	9 999.9
12		10 000	99 999.9
	121	10 000	19 999.9
	122	20 000	29 999.9
	123	30 000	39 999.9
	124	40 000	49 999.9
	125	50 000	99 999.9

¹ Based on the Oslo Convention.

ANNEX L.II

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF FISHERY VESSELS BY VESSEL TYPES *(approved by CWP-12, 1984 – in use until 1995)*

Code	Vessel Type	Standard Abbreviation	Code
<i>FISHING VESSELS</i>			
01.0.0	TRAWLERS	TO	
	Side trawlers	TS	01.1.0
	Side trawlers wet-fish	TSW	01.1.1
	Side trawlers freezer	TSF	01.1.2
	Stern trawlers	TT	01.2.0
	Stern trawlers wet-fish	TTW	01.2.1
	Stern trawlers freezer	TTF	01.2.2
	Stern trawlers factory	TTP	01.2.3
	Outrigger trawlers	TU	01.3.0
	Trawler nei	TOX	01.9.0
02.0.0	SEINERS	SO	
	Purse seiners	SP	02.1.0
	North American type	SPA	02.1.1
	European type	SPE	02.1.2
	Tuna purse seiners	SPT	02.1.3
	Seiner netters	SN	02.2.0
	Seiner nei	SOX	02.9.0
03.0.0	DREDGERS	DO	
	using boat dredge	DB	03.1.0
	using mechanical dredge	DM	03.2.0
	Dredgers nei	DOX	03.9.0
04.0.0	LIFT NETTERS	NO	
	using boat operated net	NB	04.1.0
	Lift netters nei	BOX	04.9.0
05.0.0	GILLNETTERS	GO	
06.0.0	TRAP SETTERS	WO	
	Pot vessels	WOP	06.1.0
	Trap setters nei	WOX	06.9.0
07.0.0	LINERS	LO	
	Handliners	LH	07.1.0
	Longliners	LL	07.2.0
	Tuna longliners	LLT	07.2.1
	Pole and line vessels	LP	07.3.0
	Japanese type	LPJ	07.3.1
	American type	LPA	07.3.2
	Trollers	LT	07.4.0
	Liners nei	LOX	07.9.0
08.0.0	VESSELS USING PUMPS FOR FISHING	PO	
09.0.0	MULTIPURPOSE VESSELS	MO	
	Seiner-handliners	MSN	09.1.0
	Trawler-purse seiners	MTS	09.2.0
	Trawler-drifters	MTG	09.3.0
	Multipurpose vessels nei	MOX	09.9.0
10.0.0	RECREATIONAL FISHING VESSELS	RO	
49.0.0	FISHING VESSELS NOT SPECIFIED	FX	

Code	Vessel Type	Standard Abbreviation	Code
<i>NON-FISHING VESSELS</i>			
11.0.0	MOTHERSHIPS	HO	
	Salted-fish motherships	HSS	11.1.0
	Factory motherships	HSF	11.2.0
	Tuna motherships	HST	11.3.0
	Motherships for two-boat purse seining	HSP	11.4.0
	Motherships nei	HOX	11.9.0
12.0.0	FISH CARRIERS	FO	
13.0.0	HOSPITAL SHIPS	KO	
14.0.0	PROTECTION AND SURVEY VESSELS	BO	
15.0.0	FISHERY RESEARCH VESSELS	ZO	
16.0.0	FISHERY TRAINING VESSELS	CO	
99.0.0	NON-FISHING VESSELS nei	VOX	

ANNEX L.III

SIMPLIFIED CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING VESSELS BY VESSEL TYPES (in use since 1996)

CODE	STANDARD ABBREVIATION	VESSEL TYPE
01.00	TO	TRAWLERS
02.00	SP	PURSE SEINERS
03.00	SOX	OTHER SEINERS
04.00	GO	GILL NETTERS
05.00	WO	TRAP SETTERS
06.00	LL	LONG LINERS
07.00	LOX	OTHER LINERS
08.00	MO	MULTIPURPOSE VESSELS
09.10	DO	DREDGERS
09.00	FX	OTHER FISHING VESSELS

ANNEX L.IV

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS BY LENGTH CLASSES ¹

Code	Vessel Size by L.o.A. Classes (meters)		
	lower limit		upper limit
210	0	-	5.9
221	6	-	11.9
222	12	-	17.9
223	18	-	23.9
224	24	-	29.9
225	30	-	35.9
230	36	-	44.9
240	45	-	59.9
250	60	-	74.9
260	75	-	99.9
270	100 and over		

L.o.A. = Length overall

¹ Approved at the Eleventh Session of the CWP (Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics) in 1982

ANNEX L.V

MODIFICATION PROPOSED FOR VESSEL TYPES

(proposed by CWP-19. 2001)

TRAWLERS Otter trawler Pair trawler Beam trawler	LONG LINERS Auto liner Manual liner
PURSE SEINERS American seiner European seiner Drum seiner	LINE VESSELS Jigger vessels Pole and Line vessels American style Japanese style Trollers
SEINERS Anchor seiner Scottish seiner	GILL NETTERS Drifter Set netter Lift netter
TRAP SETTERS Pot vessels Trap setters	DREDGERS

M. FISHING GEAR

The International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG) was adopted at the 10th Session of the CWP (Madrid, 22-29 July 1980). See Annex M.I.

Although this classification was initially designed to improve the compilation of harmonised catch and effort data on the STATLANT B questionnaires and in fish stock assessment exercises, it has also been found very useful for fisheries technology and the training of fishermen. It has been used in particular for reference in works dealing with the theory and construction of gear and for the preparation of specialized catalogues on artisanal and industrial fishing methods.

Publication:

Nédélec, C.; Prado, J. Definition and classification of fishing gear categories, FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 222 Rev.1. Rome, 1990. 92p.

ANNEX M.I

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING GEAR (ISSCFG) *(approved by CWP-10, 1980)*

Gear Categories	Standard Abbreviations	ISSCFG Code
SURROUNDING NETS		01.0.0
With purse lines (purse seines)	PS	01.1.0
- one boat operated purse seines	PS1	01.1.1
- two boats operated purse seines	PS2	01.1.2
Without purse lines (lampara)	LA	01.2.0
SEINE NETS		02.0.0
Beach seines	SB	02.1.0
Boat or vessel seines	SV	02.2.0
- Danish seines	SDN	02.2.1
- Scottish seines	SSC	02.2.2
- pair seines	SPR	02.2.3
Seine nets (not specified)	SX	02.9.0
TRAWLS		03.0.0
Bottom trawls		03.1.0
- beam trawls	TBB	03.1.1
- otter trawls ¹	OTB	03.1.2
- pair trawls	PTB	03.1.3
- nephrops trawls	TBN	03.1.4
- shrimp trawls	TBS	03.1.5
- bottom trawls (not specified)	TB	03.1.9
Midwater trawls		03.2.0
- otter trawls ¹	OTM	03.2.1
- pair trawls	PTM	03.2.2
- shrimp trawls	TMS	03.2.3
- midwater trawls (not specified)	TM	03.2.9
Otter twin trawls	OTT	03.3.0
Otter trawls (not specified)	OT	03.4.9
Pair trawls (not specified)	PT	03.5.9
Other trawls (not specified)	TX	03.9.0
DREDGES		04.0.0
Boat dredges	DRB	04.1.0
Hand dredges	DRH	04.2.0
LIFT NETS		05.0.0
Portable lift nets	LNP	05.1.0
Boat-operated lift nets	LNB	05.2.0
Shore-operated stationary lift nets	LNS	05.3.0
Lift nets (not specified)	LN	05.9.0

¹ Fisheries agencies may indicate side and stern bottom, and side and stern midwater trawls, as OTB-1 and OTB-2, and OTM-1 and OTM-2, respectively

Gear Categories	Standard Abbreviations	ISSCFG Code
FALLING GEAR		06.0.0
Cast nets	FCN	06.1.0
Falling gear (not specified)	FG	06.9.0
GILLNETS AND ENTANGLING NETS		07.0.0
Set gillnets (anchored)	GNS	07.1.0
Driftnets	GND	07.2.0
Encircling gillnets	GNC	07.3.0
Fixed gillnets (on stakes)	GNF	07.4.0
Trammel nets	GTR	07.5.0
Combined gillnets-trammel nets	GTN	07.6.0
Gillnets and entangling nets (not specified)	GEN	07.9.0
Gillnets (not specified)	GN	07.9.1
TRAPS		08.0.0
Stationary uncovered pound nets	FPN	08.1.0
Pots	FPO	08.2.0
Fyke nets	FYK	08.3.0
Stow nets	FSN	08.4.0
Barriers, fences, weirs, etc.	FWR	08.5.0
Aerial traps	FAR	08.6.0
Traps (not specified)	FIX	08.9.0
HOOKS AND LINES		09.0.0
Handlines and pole-lines (hand-operated) ²	LHP	09.1.0
Handlines and pole-lines (mechanized) ²	LHM	09.2.0
Set longlines	LLS	09.3.0
Set longlines	LLD	09.4.0
Drifting longlines	LL	09.5.0
Longlines (not specified)	LTL	09.6.0
Trolling lines	LX	09.9.0
Hooks and lines (not specified) ³		
GRAPPLING AND WOUNDING		10.0.0
Harpoons	HAR	10.1.0
HARVESTING MACHINES		11.0.0
Pumps	HMP	11.1.0
Mechanized dredges	HMD	11.2.0
Harvesting machines (not specified)	HMX	11.9.0
MISCELLANEOUS GEAR⁴	MIS	20.0.0
RECREATIONAL FISHING GEAR	RG	25.0.0
GEAR NOT KNOW OR NOT SPECIFIED	NK	99.0.0

² Including jigging lines

³ Code LDV for dory-operated line gears will be maintained for historical data purposes

⁴ This item includes: hand and landing nets, drive-in-nets, gathering by hand with simple hand implements with or without diving equipment, poisons and explosives, trained animals, electrical fishing

N. FISHING EFFORT

The amount of fishing gear of a specific type used on the fishing grounds over a given unit of time e.g. hours trawled per day, number of hooks set per day or number of hauls of a beach seine per day. When two or more kinds of gear are used, the respective efforts must be adjusted to some standard type before being added.

The total fishing gear in use for a specified period of time. When two or more kinds of gear are used, they must be adjusted to some standard type. Sometimes referred to as Effective fishing effort.

Fishing effort measures

Three levels of precision of fishing effort are identified in reporting forms. Data should be provided for all three levels indicated as categories.

Category A refers to a detailed unit of measure, e.g. hours fished or number of sets, etc. These units of measure will vary with the gear used. For possible combinations of gear and effort see Annex N.I.

Category B refers to "number of days fished", i.e., the number of days on which fishing took place. For those fisheries in which searching is a substantial part of the fishing operation, days in which searching but no fishing took place should be included in "days fished" data.

Category C refers to "number of days on ground" in addition to days fishing and searching also all other days while the vessel was on the ground should be indicated.

Information on the percentages of the catches that have been pro-rated is useful as percent of pro-rated effort, not available when the data are 100 percent recorded.

Comment

The effort may be nominal, reflecting the simple total of effort units exerted on a stock in a given time period. It may also be standard or effective when corrected to take account of differences in fishing power and efficiency and ensure direct proportionality with fishing mortality, and generally relates to a specific fishery and gear. If more than one gear is considered, standardization in relation to one of them is necessary. For biologists, a good measure of fishing effort should be proportional to fishing mortality. For economists it should be proportional to the cost of fishing.

Note

Data on fishing effort are collected by means of the statistical questionnaire STATLANT B, now limited to area 21, Northwest Atlantic.

Publications

Ricker, W.E. Computation and interpretation of biological statistics of fish populations. *Bulletins of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada*, 191: 2-6. 1975

FAO Fisheries management. *FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries*. 1997, 4:82 p.

ANNEX N.I

SELECTED COMBINATIONS OF FISHING GEAR AND EFFORT MEASURES

Fishing gear	Effort measure descriptors	Definitions
Surrounding nets (purse seines)	Number of sets	Number of times the gear has been set or shot, whether or not a catch was made. This measure is appropriate when school size and packing density is related to stock abundance or sets are made in a random manner.
Beach seines	Number of sets	Number of times the gear has been set or shot, whether or not a catch was made.
Boat seines (Danish, etc.)	Hours fishing per day	Number of times the gear was set or shot per day, times the estimated mean set or shot duration.
Trawls	Number of hours fished	Number of hours during which the trawl was in the water (midwater trawl), or on the bottom (bottom trawl), and fishing.
Boat dredges	Number of hours fished	Number of hours during which the dredge was on the bottom and fishing.
Gillnets (set or drift)	Number of effort units	Length of nets expressed in 100-metre units multiplied by the numbers of sets made (= accumulated total length in metres of nets used in a given time period divided by 100).
Gillnets (fixed)	Number of effort units	Length of net expressed in 100-metre units multiplied by the number of times the net was cleared.
Traps (uncovered pound nets)	Number of effort units	Number of days fished times the number of units hauled.
Covered pots and fyke nets	Number of effort units	Number of lifts times the number of units (= total number of units fished in a given time period).
Longlines (set or drift)	Thousands of hooks	Number of hooks fished in a given time period divided by 1 000.
Handlines, (pole, troll, jig, etc.)	Number of line days	Total number of lines used in the given time period.
Harpoons	-----	(Report effort levels B and C only)

O. LOGBOOKS

Logbooks are widely used as a method of collecting statistical information on commercial activities. They provide a means of recording data at the source.

With the ever-growing amount of control being exercised in many fisheries, the provision of statistical information has become increasingly used or contemplated as a mandatory requirement for the granting of licences or permits to fish. Even where no licensing system is in operation, but where monitoring of fishing activities forms an essential aspect of control, the need to maintain precise records of fishing operations in the form of logbooks is recognised and is frequently a mandatory requirement.

The use of the logbook should be based primarily on the size of the vessel.

Eurostat requires that all vessels over 10 metres in length should use logbooks, except when absent from port for less than 24 hours.

Logbooks may be considered as having two main functions:

- (a) surveillance-orientated objectives, as a tool in the enforcement of fishing regulations and to ensure compliance with resource management controls.
- (b) data-orientated objectives, as a method of collecting primary fishery statistics and as a principal source of information on fishing inputs and outputs.

Logbooks are acknowledged to have the important role as vehicles for data collection, resulting in logbooks being used by several rather different groups of users. Two distinct major groups of users are identified as being:

- (a) biologist-economist (fishery activity data, catch and effort data).
- (b) enforcement authorities (especially under licensed fisheries schemes).

In most situations for the compilation of fisheries data, logbooks should not be considered in isolation, but as an integrated system including other documentation, such as landings declarations and sales notes. The quantities of fish recorded in logbooks are, in most cases, not accurate values, but estimates. Due to adverse working conditions on fishing vessels, the first opportunity to accurately record the quantity of fish is usually at the time of landing. The value of the logbooks from the point of view of the quantity of fish caught is in situations where on a single trip a vessel fishes in two or more fishing areas or uses two or more types of fishing gear. In such circumstances the quantities recorded in the logbooks may be used to allocate the quantities landed between the different fishing areas and/or methods. The other essential statistical information obtained from logbooks is the fishing effort responsible for the catches.

Recommendations

"Time away from port" should be the criterion determining the use of a logbook, and logbooks should be used for all vessels being away from port for more than one day.

The recording of data on a haul-to-haul basis may not be essential and practicable, while day-to-day records may be sufficient. However, separate records should be kept for each change of fishing gear or method and for each change of fishing area.

The most representative position of the haul should be recorded indicating latitude and longitude (degrees and minutes).

Absolute obligation is made to record the retained catch.

Recording of discarded catch separately is strongly recommended.

Essential requirements to the entries at the head of a logbook page, irrespective of the tailoring to different circumstances, should be:

- (a) Vessel name
- (b) Vessel nationality
- (c) Vessel registration number
- (d) Trip number (where appropriate)
- (e) Master's name
- (f) Name of partner vessels (where applicable)
- (g) Nationality of partner vessel
- (h) Registration number of partner vessel
- (i) Type of gear (a separate page to be used for each gear)
- (j) Gear specifications (e.g. mesh size)
- (k) Port of landing (or name, nationality and registration number of vessel to which catch is trans-shipped)
- (l) Quantity of fish trans-shipped
- (m) Date of landing
- (n) Radio call sign

The following items are essential requirements for the body of a logbook page, on which data would be recorded on a haul-to-haul basis, including separate entries for the total landings in each fishing area and the fishing gear involved:

- (a) Date of haul (day, month, year)
- (b) Haul number (consecutive)
- (c) Position (latitude preceding longitude)
- (d) Depth of fishing gear, and depth of bottom
- (e) Time (start of fishing)
- (f) Effort (unit as specified in accompanying instructions)
- (g) Catch retained (by species)
- (h) Catch discarded (by species)

Days not fishing, due to bad weather, loading, unloading, repairs, steaming, etc., should be recorded on the page in chronological order.

Note:

The following are additional Eurostat administrative documents used by countries fishing in the North Atlantic:

Landings declarations: The landings declaration records the quantity of each species (normally only those subject to catch quotas or other regulations) in the landed weight of the product. In general, a landings declaration has to be made at the end of a fishing trip by the skipper of each fishing vessel regardless of size and duration of the fishing trip. In certain cases, for example for the smaller vessels, a declaration may not be required for each trip but may be submitted weekly or monthly. In such cases the national authorities may seek additional information from interviews with the skippers by national inspectors.

Sales notes: The authorities responsible for the sale of each landing (whether it be the vessel's agent or the auction authorities) submit to the national authorities information on each landing: the quantity of the species and form in which they are presented and the value of each product together with information on the vessel making the landing. This information may only be limited to those species under catch quota management or it may cover non-quota species.

Publications

J. A. Pope. "Guidelines for the establishment of logbooks and related systems". FAO Fisheries Circular No. 793. Rome, 1986.

Eurostat. "Fisheries – The collection and compilation of fish catch and landings statistics in member countries of the European Economic Area", 1998.

P. SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS ON APPARENT CONSUMPTION

A supply balance sheet for fish and fishery products presents a comprehensive picture of the pattern of a country's fish supply and its utilization during a specified reference period (generally the calendar year). The total quantity of fish and fishery products produced in a country added to the total quantity imported and adjusted to any change in stocks minus exports, gives the supply available for the indicated reference period.

It is recognized that the final result of a supply balance sheet, i.e. the apparent *per caput* consumption of fish and fishery products, is among the most frequently requested data on fisheries.

Supply balance sheets are particularly important for assessing the *per caput* supply and the degree of self-sufficiency in low-income food-deficit countries.

The compilation of supply balance sheets is a statistical exercise which draws together data from various sectors, for example, production and trade. Some uncertainties in this exercise are due to the application of accurate conversion factors to data on trade. Annual variations in the apparent *per caput* consumption should be assumed to be more likely due to problems associated with variable or uncertain conversion factors, and inadequate knowledge on stock changes, rather than reflections of changes in the population's consumption habits.

Definition of Supply and Utilization Elements

Production: Production figures relate to the total national fish production in terms of live-weight (i.e. the actual ex-water weight at the time of capture or removal from aquatic environment). Production figures include catch and culture of all fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic organisms, excluding mammals.

Non-food uses: Includes reduction to meal and oil; utilization of aquatic products for feed and bait; ornamental purposes; withdrawals from markets; and any other non-food use of fishery production. Post-harvest waste is not included.

Imports: This covers all movements of foreign commercial trade of fish and fishery products into the country. Data on imports should include fish caught by foreign fishing vessels and landed in domestic ports.

Exports: This covers all movements out of the country of fish and fishery products. Data on exports should include fish caught by domestic fishing vessels and landed directly in foreign ports.

Stocks variations: This category refers to changes in stocks occurring at all levels between the production and the retail chain. It covers changes in government stocks, in stocks held by manufacturers, importers, exporters, other wholesale and retail merchants, transport and storage enterprises.

Information on changes in stocks is often not available or incomplete for a number of countries and important commodities. In many instances data on stocks variations refer to the minimum quantity required to avoid a negative balance.

Total Food Supply: There are various ways of defining “supply” and, in fact, various concepts are in use. The elements involved are production, imports, exports and changes in stocks (increases or decreases). There is no doubt that production, imports and decreases in stocks are genuine supply elements. Exports and increases in stocks might, however, be considered as utilization elements. Accordingly, the following are possible ways of calculating “supply”:

1. Production + Imports + Decrease in stocks = Total supply
2. Production + Imports + Changes in stocks (increase or decrease) = Supply available for export and domestic utilization
3. Production (excluding non-food uses) + Imports – Exports + or – Changes in stocks = Total supply for human consumption

The last is the concept used in calculating FAO’s Fishery Supply Balance Sheets.

Population: Refers to the present-in-area (*de facto*) population, i.e. includes all persons physically present within the geographical boundaries of countries. In general the population excludes short-term residents (for example, tourists). The data used are the mid-year estimates published for each country by the Population Division of the UN.

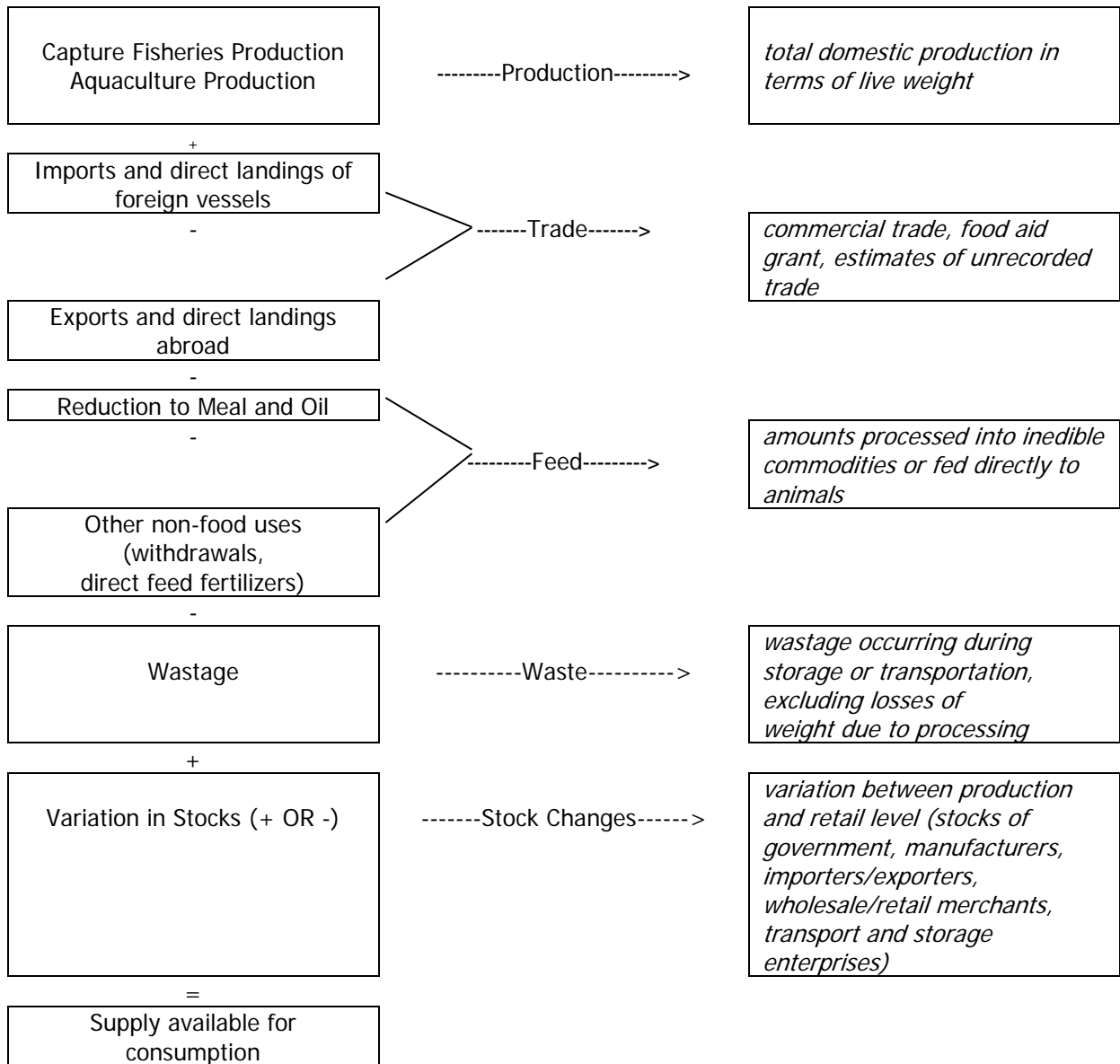
Per Caput Supply: Data under this category indicate the *per caput* food-fish supplies available for human consumption during a given reference period. It is derived by dividing the Total Food Supply by the Population.

Publication:

Laurenti, G. “Fish and Fishery Products: World apparent consumption statistics based on food balance sheets 1961-2001”, FAO Fisheries Circular No.821, Rev.7. Rome 2004.

ANNEX P.I

SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION



Summary of procedure for estimation of national average fish consumption by means of **Food Balance Sheets**.

Q. METHODOLOGY

Methodology in this note is used as a generic term encompassing mechanisms, processes, techniques, approaches and working concepts, all developed and applied when the need arises to collect data in order to manage the economic and social aspects of a given activity, in this context “fisheries”.

Looking at fisheries in a global perspective requires that each national fisheries statistical programme will become a component of an international dataset of fishery statistics. Such integration of different datasets (each created through national programmes), is in general feasible when national systems utilize a common regional or inter-regional set of statistical standards, and apply internationally recognized definitions, classifications and codes.

There are a number of issues that affect the quality of international fishery statistics. The first concerns data coverage. In several cases available official data are incomplete in terms of range of variables and sectors covered. Consequently, records in the international database represent not only data returned from countries but estimates that are based on best possible assumptions. A second issue relates to differences in statistical concepts and methodologies used by countries for collecting the data. Methodological variations often make comparability of statistics a difficult task, especially when the degree of accuracy among national data is uneven. A third issue concerns the quality of primary data. Although this is a national responsibility it nevertheless has a strong impact on the overall quality of international statistics. Thus, improving data quality and protecting the credibility of international statistics requires interaction with countries and resources invested in capacity building at national level. With regards to the latter, political willingness of the national authorities is necessary for the adoption of measures deemed necessary to improve data quality.

The diverse economic condition in countries, the varying cost of systematic data collection, and the different amount of resources made available for establishing and maintaining a fishery statistical collection system or for improvements to an existing system, necessitate the adoption of firm priorities.

In general, it is preferable to invest in the improvement of the existing system rather than to set up a new independent data collection system. Where the industry is sufficiently organised with centralised marketing facilities or auctions, it is possible to obtain reliable records of the total catch and value without the need for sampling and recording directly, except for occasional checks. Where no records are available, the collecting system must start with a complete survey to obtain the most basic information on ports, landing sites, numbers and type of vessels, and sample surveys to identify species landed and their utilization.

Data types and variables on which information needs to be collected should be tailored to the structure of national fisheries and an overall strategy is required to decide on the data collection methods. As with other types of statistical series, the methods most commonly used include surveys, based on either complete enumeration (e.g. vessel registers, infra-structural data, aquaculture production units) or on sampling. Complete enumeration is expensive, but may be essential for certain data sets. Sampling is more

cost-effective, but caution is required in designing the distribution of sampling effort in time and space.

Experience has shown that a national statistical programme normally uses both census-based and sample-based schemes for data collection. The first applies primarily to industrial and semi-industrial fisheries, where data are directly obtained from the operators themselves, usually as part of the licensing process. The second approach is used for the artisanal fleets. These are often characterized by high dispersion combined with large size, thus making impossible the collection of information on a complete enumeration basis.

The variables on which information is collected differ according to the main objectives of national fishery policies. Often one or more of the following objectives apply:

1. to produce enough fish for domestic requirements
2. to develop exports
3. to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishers
4. to promote expansion of fisheries
5. to formulate indicators relating to abundance, fishing pressure, gear selectivity and fleet performance
6. to develop aquaculture production

The main topics of any survey methodology would include:

1. design issues in the context of practical constraints
2. use of different data sources and collection techniques
3. total survey error
4. survey evaluation
5. time series analysis
6. seasonal adjustment
7. data integration
8. estimation and data analysis methods
9. general survey systems development

Until fairly recently the collection and compilation of fishery statistics was heavily biased towards the data required for management of biological resources. With the general acceptance that there is an overcapacity of fishing fleets, a better integrated approach to fishery management has to be developed, taking into account the biological, environmental, social and economic aspects of fisheries. The CWP will be required to develop the concepts and definitions for the parameters to assess these additional

aspects of fisheries and to determine how these additional elements can be assimilated in the existing statistical programs. The lack of adequate and reliable capture fishery and aquaculture statistics for many countries, and for developing countries in particular, are issues that CWP may have to address. It could provide guidance on the establishment of cost-effective and sustainable data collection schemes and methodologies, and may also be influential in motivating donor-support for fishery statistical development, projects and training.

Publications :

Brander, K. Guidelines for collection and compilation of fishery statistics.
FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 148. Rome, FAO. 1975. 46p.

Caddy, J.F. and Bazigos, G.P. Practical guidelines for statistical monitoring of fisheries in manpower limited situations.
FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 257. Rome, FAO. 1985. 86p.

Pope, J. A., Guidelines for the establishment of logbook and related systems.
FAO Fisheries Circular. No. 793. FAO, Rome. 1986. 26p.

Rana, K.J. Guidelines on the collection of structural aquaculture statistics.
Supplement to the Programme for the World Census of Agriculture 2000.
FAO Statistical Development Series. No. 5b. Rome, FAO. 1997. 56p.

FAO. Guidelines for the routine collection of capture fishery data. Prepared at the FAO/DANIDA Expert Consultation. Bangkok, Thailand. 18-30 May 1998.
FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 382. Rome, FAO. 1999. 113p.

Stamatopoulos, C. Observations on the geometrical properties of accuracy growth in sampling with finite populations. *FAO Fisheries Technical Paper*. No.388. Rome, FAO. 1999. 41p.

Stamatopoulos, C. Sample-based fishery surveys: A technical handbook.
FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 425. Rome, FAO. 2002. 132p.

FAO. Manual on sample-based data collection for fisheries assessment. "Examples from Viet Nam".
FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No.398. Rome, FAO. 2000. 171p.

FAO. The use of students in surveying subsistence fisheries – a Pacific island case study.
FAO Fisheries Circular. No. 962. Rome, FAO. 2000. 104p.

Fishery Statistics: Current and Future Challenges. In CAESAR (Conference on Agricultural and Environmental Statistical Applications in Rome.) Rome, 4-8 June 2001. Vol. 1. pp.187-217

FAO. Strategy for improving information on status and trends of capture fisheries. Rome, FAO. 2003. 34p.

Stamatopoulos, C. Safety in sampling: methodological notes.
FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No.454. Rome, FAO. 91p. 2004.

R. FISHERY COMMODITIES CLASSIFICATION

Fish, as a highly perishable commodity, often undergoes treatments which prolong its shelf life and quality as food. Fish is also a very widely traded commodity. When considering statistical aspects related to fish and fish products in the fishery industry as a whole, one is faced with a wide variety of raw fishery materials, semi-processed and fully-processed commodities, crossing all the various fishery phases. The physical magnitude and value of the intake and output of the different kinds of fishery commodities can be measured in specified periods of time – days, weeks, seasons, years, etc. Statistics covering any of the above phases must be dovetailed, linked or integrated and the first indispensable step is an adequate fishery commodity classification. The classification can be used as statistical standard for more than one statistical system, e.g. the trade system, industrial censuses, censuses of commercial and service establishments, wholesale and retail price systems, etc.

The FAO International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities (ISSCFC) has been developed for the collation of national data in its fishery commodities production and trade databases. The ISSCFC is an expansion of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 (SITC Rev.3) developed by the United Nations' Statistical Office on the basis of earlier international work on the subject. It is linked with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (abbreviated to HS) of the World Customs Organization. The ISSCFC covers products derived from fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals, plants and residues caught for commercial, industrial or subsistence uses, by all types of fishing units operating in all aquatic environments, in inshore, offshore or high seas fishing. Commodities produced from the raw materials supplied by all kinds of aquaculture are also included.

The original classification is presented in Annex R.I and the currently used classification is presented in Annex R.II below.

Note:

Data on fishery commodities are collected by the statistical questionnaire FISHSTAT FC1.

The statistical questionnaire FISHSTAT TR, designed to report international trade of fish and fishery products, is utilized for a small number of countries for whom statistics of external trade of fishery commodities are not broken down to a sufficient level of detail in international trade compilations.

Publication:

FAO. International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities: Divisions and Group. FAO Fisheries Circular No.35. Rome, 1965. 14p.

ANNEX R.I

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF FISHERY COMMODITIES (ISSCFC)

(in use until 1983)

DIVISION

Group

1 FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS, FRESH, FROZEN, DRIED, SALTED OR SMOKED

- 11 Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen
- 12 Fish, dried, salted or smoked
- 13 Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, frozen, dried, salted, etc.

2 FISH, CRUSTACEAN AND MOLLUSC PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS, WHETHER OR NOT IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINERS

- 21 Fish products and preparations, whether or not in airtight containers
- 22 Crustacean and mollusc products and preparations, whether or not in airtight containers

3 OILS, FATS, WAXES, ETC., OF AQUATIC ANIMAL ORIGIN

- 31 Oils and fats, crude or refined
- 32 Oils and fats, processed
- 33 Waxes, crude, pressed or refined

4 ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS AND FERTILIZERS OF AQUATIC ANIMAL ORIGIN

- 41 Meals, solubles and similar animal feedingstuffs
- 42 Bone meals, shell grit and similar animal feedingstuffs
- 43 Pet foods, hatchery feeds, and similar products
- 44 Fertilizers and similar products

5 MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS OF AQUATIC ANIMAL ORIGIN

- 51 Fish, crustacean and mollusc sauces and soups, whether or not in airtight containers
- 52 Miscellaneous edible products
- 53 Inedible fish ova, wastes, offal, etc.
- 54 Fish and shark skins
- 55 Aquatic mammal fur skins, hides and other skins
- 56 Bones, shells, etc., unworked or simply prepared
- 57 Sponges, raw or prepared
- 58 Pearls, not set or strung
- 59 Miscellaneous inedible products

6 PRODUCTS OF AQUATIC PLANT ORIGIN

- 61 Chemical materials and products
- 62 Edible products for human food
- 63 Animal feedingstuffs
- 64 Fertilizers
- 65 Miscellaneous products

Note: The 26 Groups, arranged within the 6 Divisions, were further subdivided into approximately 80 subgroups.

ANNEX R.II

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF FISHERY COMMODITIES (ISSCFC)

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
03	X	03	03	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and preparations
034	X	034	0302	Fish fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen
034.1	X	034.1	0302	Fish, fresh (live or dead) or chilled (excluding fillets)
034.1.1	13	034.11	0301.99	Fish live, not for human food
034.1.1.1	39	034.11	0301.99	Ornamental fish, fish ova, fingerlings and fish for breeding
034.1.1.1.10	39	034.11	0301.10	Fish for ornamental purposes
034.1.1.1.20	39	034.11	0301.99	Fish ova, fingerlings and fish for breeding
034.1.2	X	034.11	0301.99	Fish live, for human food
034.1.2.1	X	034.11	0301.99	Fish live for human food
034.1.2.1.10	22	034.11	0301.92	Eels and elvers live
034.1.2.1.20	23	034.11	0301.91	Trouts and chars live
034.1.2.1.30	11	034.11	0301.93	Carp live
034.1.2.1.90	39	034.11	0301.99	Fish live, nei
034.1.2.2	X	034.11	0301.99	Fish for culture
034.1.3	10	034.18	0302.69	Freshwater fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.1	11	034.18	0302.69	Carp, barbels and other cyprinids, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.1.10	11	034.18	0302.69	Carp, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.2	12	034.18	0302.69	Tilapia and other cichlids, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.2.20	12	034.18	0302.69	Tilapia, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.9	10	034.18	0302.69	Miscellaneous freshwater fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.9.20	13	034.18	0302.69	Pike, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.9.30	13	034.18	0302.69	Catfish, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.9.40	13	034.18	0302.69	Perch, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.9.50	13	034.18	0302.69	Nile perch, fresh or chilled
034.1.3.9.90	13	034.18	0302.69	Freshwater fishes, nei, fresh or chilled
034.1.4	20	034.18	0302.69	Diadromous fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.1	21	034.18	0302.69	Sturgeon, paddlefishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.1.10	21	034.18	0302.69	Sturgeon, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.2	22	034.18	0302.66	River eels, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.2.10	22	034.18	0302.66	Eels, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.2.11	22	034.18	0302.66	Elvers, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.3	23	034.12	0302.19	Salmon, trout, smelt, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.3.10	23	034.12	0302.19	Whitefishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.3.20	23	034.12	0302.12	Atlantic salmon, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.3.30	23	034.12	0302.12	Pacific salmon, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.3.39	23	034.12	0302.12	Salmon, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.4.3.391	23	034.12	0302.12	Salmon steaks, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.3.50	23	034.12	0302.11	Trout and char, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.3.60	23	034.18	0302.19	Smelt, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.3.90	23	034.12	0302.19	Salmonoids, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.4.4	24	034.18	0302.69	Shad, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.4.10	24	034.18	0302.69	Shad, nei, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.5	25	034.18	0302.69	Miscellaneous diadromous fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.5.10	25	034.18	0302.69	Milkfish, fresh or chilled
034.1.4.5.20	25	034.18	0302.69	Barramundi, fresh or chilled
034.1.5	30	034.13	0302.69	Marine fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1	31	034.13	0302.29	Flounder, halibut, sole, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.11	31	034.13	0302.21	Atlantic halibut, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.12	31	034.13	0302.21	Pacific halibut, fresh or chilled

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
034.1.5.1.13	31	034.13	0302.21	Greenland halibut, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.19	31	034.13	0302.21	Halibuts, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.5.1.191	31	034.13	0302.29	Bastard halibut, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.30	31	034.13	0302.29	Plaices, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.301	31	034.13	0302.22	European plaice, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.302	31	034.13	0302.29	Alaska plaice, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.303	31	034.13	0302.29	American plaice, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.40	31	034.13	0302.29	Soles, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.401	31	034.13	0302.29	Yellowfin sole, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.402	31	034.13	0302.29	Yellowtail flounder, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.403	31	034.13	0302.29	Common dab, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.404	31	034.13	0302.29	Lemon sole, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.405	31	034.13	0302.23	Common sole, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.50	31	034.13	0302.29	Flounder, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.60	31	034.13	0302.29	Megrim, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.70	31	034.13	0302.29	Turbot, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.1.90	31	034.13	0302.29	Flatfishes, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.5.2	32	034.18	0302.69	Cods, hakes, haddocks, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.11	32	034.16	0302.50	Atlantic cod, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.12	32	034.16	0302.50	Pacific cod, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.19	32	034.16	0302.50	Cods, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.5.2.30	32	034.18	0302.62	Haddock, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.40	32	034.18	0302.63	Saithe (=Pollock), fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.45	32	034.18	0302.69	Alaska Pollack, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.501	32	034.18	0302.69	Blue whiting, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.502	32	034.18	0302.69	Southern blue whiting, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.503	32	034.18	0302.69	Whiting, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.60	32	034.18	0302.69	Hakes, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.60.1	32	034.18	0302.69	European hake, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.60.2	32	034.18	0302.69	Chilean hake, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.60.3	32	034.18	0302.69	Argentine hake, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.60.4	32	034.18	0302.69	North Pacific hake, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.60.5	32	034.18	0302.69	Cape hake, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.60.6	32	034.18	0302.69	Silver hake, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.60.9	32	034.18	0302.69	Hake nei, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.70	32	034.18	0302.69	Ling, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.80	32	034.18	0302.69	Tusk, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.85	32	034.18	0302.69	Grenadiers, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.2.90	32	034.18	0302.69	Gadiformes, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.5.3	33	034.18	0302.69	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.02	33	034.18	0302.69	Sea catfish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.04	33	034.18	0302.69	Lizardfish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.18	33	034.18	0302.69	Snook, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.20	33	034.18	0302.69	Grouper, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.22	33	034.18	0302.69	Seabass, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.24	33	034.18	0302.69	Snapper, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.26	33	034.18	0302.69	Fusiliers, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.28	33	034.18	0302.69	Pony fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.30	33	034.18	0302.69	Grunt, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.32	33	034.18	0302.69	Drum, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.34	33	034.18	0302.69	Weakfish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.36	33	034.18	0302.69	Croakers, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.38	33	034.18	0302.69	Corb, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.40	33	034.18	0302.69	Emperors, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.42	33	034.18	0302.69	Pandora, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.44	33	034.18	0302.69	Dentex, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.46	33	034.18	0302.69	Seabream, fresh or chilled

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
034.1.5.3.48	33	034.18	0302.69	Red mullet, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.50	33	034.18	0302.69	Rockcod, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.58	33	034.18	0302.69	Sandlance, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.60	33	034.18	0302.69	Rabbitfish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.66	33	034.18	0302.69	Atka mackerel, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.70	33	034.18	0302.69	Filefish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.72	33	034.18	0302.69	Trigger fish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.74	33	034.18	0302.69	Puffer, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.3.90	33	034.18	0302.69	Miscellaneous coastal fishes,nei, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4	34	034.18	0302.69	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.01	34	034.18	0302.69	Pike-conger, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.02	34	034.18	0302.69	Conger, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.03	34	034.18	0302.69	Snipefish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.04	34	034.18	0302.69	Redfish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.041	34	034.18	0302.69	Atlantic redfishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.042	34	034.18	0302.69	Pacific redfishes (=ocean perch), fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.05	34	034.18	0302.69	Orange roughy, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.06	34	034.18	0302.69	John dory, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.07	34	034.18	0302.69	Oreo dory, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.08	34	034.18	0302.69	Icefish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.09	34	034.18	0302.69	Wolffish (=catfish), fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.11	34	034.18	0302.69	Cusk-eel (=kingklip), fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.12	34	034.18	0302.69	Snoek, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.13	34	034.18	0302.69	Hairtails, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.14	34	034.18	0302.69	Gurnard, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.15	34	034.18	0302.69	Sablefish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.16	34	034.18	0302.69	Angler (=monk), fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.17	34	034.18	0302.69	Patagonian toothfish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.4.90	34	034.18	0302.69	Miscellaneous demersal fishes,nei, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.5	35	034.15	0302.61	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.5.11	35	034.15	0302.40	Atlantic herring, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.5.12	35	034.15	0302.40	Pacific herring, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.5.19	35	034.15	0302.40	Herrings, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.5.5.29	35	034.15	0302.61	Pilchards(Sardinops spp.) and Sardinellas, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.5.40	35	034.15	0302.61	European sardine , fresh or chilled
034.1.5.5.50	35	034.15	0302.61	Sprat, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.5.60	35	034.15	0302.69	Anchovies, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.5.70	35	034.15	0302.61	Sardines, sardinellas, brisling or sprats, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.5.90	35	034.15	0302.69	Clupeoids, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.5.6	36	034.14	0302.39	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.6.20	36	034.14	0302.33	Skipjack tuna, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.6.30	36	034.14	0302.35	Atlantic (Thunnus thynnus) and Pacific (Thunnus orientalis) bluefin tuna, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.6.35	36	034.14	0302.36	Southern bluefin tuna (Thunnus maccoyii), fresh or chilled
034.1.5.6.40	36	034.14	0302.31	Albacore (=Longfin tuna), fresh or chilled
034.1.5.6.50	36	034.14	0302.32	Yellowfin tuna, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.6.60	36	034.14	0302.34	Bigeye tuna, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.6.605	36	034.14	0302.39	Spanish mackerel, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.6.80	36	034.14	0302.39	Swordfish, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.6.90	36	034.14	0302.39	Tunas, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.5.7	37	034.18	0302.69	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.7.01	37	034.18	0302.69	Capelin, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.7.02	37	034.18	0302.69	Pacific saury, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.7.03	37	034.17	0302.69	Chub mackerel, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.7.04	37	034.17	0302.64	Atlantic mackerel, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.7.05	37	034.18	0302.69	Jack and horse mackerels, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.7.06	37	034.18	0302.69	Amberjacks, fresh or chilled

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
034.1.5.7.09	37	034.18	0302.69	Mackerels, nei, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.7.90	37	034.18	0302.69	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, nei, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.8	38	034.18	0302.65	Sharks, rays, chimaeras, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.8.60	38	034.18	0302.65	Dogfish (Squalidae), fresh or chilled
034.1.5.8.70	38	034.18	0302.65	Sharks, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.8.80	38	034.18	0302.69	Skates, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.8.90	38	034.18	0302.69	Sharks, rays, skates, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.5.9	39	034.18	0302.69	Miscellaneous marine fishes, fresh or chilled
034.1.5.9.90	39	034.18	0302.69	Marine fish, fresh or chilled, nei
034.1.9	39	034.19	0302.70	Miscellaneous fish products, fresh or chilled
034.1.9.1	39	034.19	0302.70	Fish livers, roes, etc., fresh or chilled
034.1.9.1.10	39	034.19	0302.70	Fish livers, fresh or chilled
034.1.9.1.20	39	034.19	0302.70	Fish roes, fresh or chilled
034.1.9.1.90	39	034.19	0302.70	Livers, roes, milt, fresh or chilled, nei
034.2		034.2	0303.79	Fish, frozen (excluding fillets)
034.2.3	10	034.28	0303.79	Freshwater fishes, frozen
034.2.3.1	11	034.28	0303.79	Carps, barbels and other cyprinids, frozen
034.2.3.1.10	11	034.28	0303.79	Carps, frozen
034.2.3.1.20	12	034.28	0303.79	Tilapias, frozen
034.2.3.9	13	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous freshwater fishes, frozen
034.2.3.9.30	13	034.28	0303.79	Catfish, frozen
034.2.3.9.301	13	034.28	0303.79	Catfish steaks, frozen
034.2.3.9.50	13	034.28	0303.79	Nile perch, frozen
034.2.3.9.90	13	034.28	0303.79	Freshwater fishes nei, frozen
034.2.4	20	034.28	0303.79	Diadromous fishes, frozen
034.2.4.2	22	034.28	0303.76	River eels, frozen
034.2.4.2.10	22	034.28	0303.76	Eels, frozen
034.2.4.3	23	034.21	0303.29	Salmons, trouts, smelts, frozen
034.2.4.3.10	23	034.21	0303.29	Whitefishes, frozen
034.2.4.3.20	23	034.21	0303.22	Atlantic salmon, frozen
034.2.4.3.30	23	034.21	0303.10	Pacific salmon, frozen
034.2.4.3.301	23	034.21	0303.11	Sockeye salmon (red salmon) (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>), frozen
034.2.4.3.302	23	034.21	0303.19	Other Pacific salmon, frozen
034.2.4.3.39	23	034.21	0303.29	Salmons nei, frozen
034.2.4.3.391	23	034.21	0303.29	Salmon steaks, frozen
034.2.4.3.50	23	034.21	0303.21	Trouts and chars, frozen
034.2.4.3.60	23	034.21	0303.29	Smelts, frozen
034.2.4.3.90	23	034.21	0303.29	Salmonoids, frozen
034.2.4.5	25	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous diadromous fishes, frozen
034.2.4.5.10	25	034.28	0303.79	Milkfish, frozen
034.2.4.5.20	25	034.28	0303.79	Barramundi, frozen
034.2.4.5.90	25	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous diadromous fishes, nei, frozen
034.2.5	30	034.28	0303.79	Marine fishes, frozen
034.2.5.1	31	034.22	0303.39	Flounders, halibuts, soles, frozen
034.2.5.1.11	31	034.22	0303.31	Atlantic halibut, frozen
034.2.5.1.12	31	034.22	0303.31	Pacific halibut, frozen
034.2.5.1.13	31	034.22	0303.31	Greenland halibut, frozen
034.2.5.1.19	31	034.22	0303.31	Halibuts nei, frozen
034.2.5.1.191	31	034.22	0303.39	Bastard halibut, frozen
034.2.5.1.30	31	034.22	0303.39	Plaices, frozen
034.2.5.1.301	31	034.22	0303.32	European plaice, frozen
034.2.5.1.302	31	034.22	0303.39	Alaska plaice, frozen
034.2.5.1.303	31	034.22	0303.39	American plaice, frozen
034.2.5.1.40	31	034.22	0303.39	Soles, frozen
034.2.5.1.401	31	034.22	0303.39	Yellowfin sole, frozen
034.2.5.1.402	31	034.22	0303.39	Yellowtail flounder, frozen
034.2.5.1.403	31	034.22	0303.39	Common dab, frozen

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
034.2.5.1.404	31	034.22	0303.39	Lemon sole, frozen
034.2.5.1.405	31	034.22	0303.33	Common sole, frozen
034.2.5.1.50	31	034.22	0303.39	Flounder, frozen
034.2.5.1.60	31	034.22	0303.39	Megrim, frozen
034.2.5.1.70	31	034.22	0303.39	Turbot, frozen
034.2.5.1.90	31	034.22	0303.39	Flatfishes nei, frozen
034.2.5.1.902	31	034.22	0303.39	Flatfishes, dressed, frozen, nei
034.2.5.2	32	034.28	0303.79	Cods, hakes, haddocks, frozen
034.2.5.2.11	32	034.25	0303.60	Atlantic cod, frozen
034.2.5.2.12	32	034.25	0303.60	Pacific cod, frozen
034.2.5.2.19	32	034.25	0303.79	Cods nei, frozen
034.2.5.2.30	32	034.28	0303.72	Haddock, frozen
034.2.5.2.40	32	034.28	0303.73	Saithe (=Pollock), frozen
034.2.5.2.45	32	034.28	0303.79	Alaska pollack, frozen
034.2.5.2.501	32	034.28	0303.79	Blue whiting, frozen
034.2.5.2.502	32	034.28	0303.79	Southern blue whiting, frozen
034.2.5.2.503	32	034.28	0303.79	Whiting, frozen
034.2.5.2.60	32	034.27	0303.78	Hakes, frozen
034.2.5.2.60.1	32	034.27	0303.78	European hake, frozen
034.2.5.2.60.2	32	034.27	0303.78	South Pacific hake, frozen
034.2.5.2.60.3	32	034.27	0303.78	Argentinian hake, frozen
034.2.5.2.60.4	32	034.27	0303.78	North Pacific hake, frozen
034.2.5.2.60.5	32	034.27	0303.78	Cape hake, frozen
034.2.5.2.60.6	32	034.27	0303.78	Silver hake, frozen
034.2.5.2.60.9	32	034.27	0303.78	Hake nei, frozen
034.2.5.2.70	32	034.28	0303.79	Ling, frozen
034.2.5.2.80	32	034.28	0303.79	Tusk, frozen
034.2.5.2.85	32	034.28	0303.79	Grenadiers, frozen
034.2.5.2.90	32	034.28	0303.79	Gadiformes nei, frozen
034.2.5.3	33	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, frozen
034.2.5.3.02	33	034.28	0303.79	Sea catfish, frozen
034.2.5.3.04	33	034.28	0303.79	Lizardfish, frozen
034.2.5.3.18	33	034.28	0303.79	Snook, frozen
034.2.5.3.20	33	034.28	0303.79	Grouper, frozen
034.2.5.3.22	33	034.28	0303.77	Seabass, frozen
034.2.5.3.24	33	034.28	0303.79	Snappers, frozen
034.2.5.3.26	33	034.28	0303.79	Fusiliers, frozen
034.2.5.3.28	33	034.28	0303.79	Pony fishes, frozen
034.2.5.3.30	33	034.28	0303.79	Grunt, frozen
034.2.5.3.32	33	034.28	0303.79	Drum, frozen
034.2.5.3.34	33	034.28	0303.79	Weakfish, frozen
034.2.5.3.36	33	034.28	0303.79	Croakers, frozen
034.2.5.3.38	33	034.28	0303.79	Corb, frozen
034.2.5.3.40	33	034.28	0303.79	Emperors, frozen
034.2.5.3.42	33	034.28	0303.79	Pandora, frozen
034.2.5.3.44	33	034.28	0303.79	Dentex, frozen
034.2.5.3.46	33	034.28	0303.79	Seabreams, frozen
034.2.5.3.48	33	034.28	0303.79	Red mullet, frozen
034.2.5.3.50	33	034.28	0303.79	Rockcod, frozen
034.2.5.3.58	33	034.28	0303.79	Sandlance, frozen
034.2.5.3.60	33	034.28	0303.79	Rabbitfish, frozen
034.2.5.3.66	33	034.28	0303.79	Atka mackerel, frozen
034.2.5.3.70	33	034.28	0303.79	Filefish, frozen
034.2.5.3.72	33	034.28	0303.79	Trigger fish, frozen
034.2.5.3.74	33	034.28	0303.79	Puffers, frozen
034.2.5.3.75	33	034.28	0303.79	Sea catfish, frozen
034.2.5.3.90	33	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, nei, frozen

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
034.2.5.4	34	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, frozen
034.2.5.4.01	34	034.28	0303.79	Pike-conger, frozen
034.2.5.4.02	34	034.28	0303.79	Conger, frozen
034.2.5.4.03	34	034.28	0303.79	Snipefish, frozen
034.2.5.4.04	34	034.28	0303.79	Redfish, frozen
034.2.5.4.041	34	034.28	0303.79	Atlantic redfishes, frozen
034.2.5.4.042	34	034.28	0303.79	Pacific redfishes (=ocean perch), frozen
034.2.5.4.05	34	034.28	0303.79	Orange roughy, frozen
034.2.5.4.06	34	034.28	0303.79	John dory, frozen
034.2.5.4.07	34	034.28	0303.79	Oreo dory, frozen
034.2.5.4.08	34	034.28	0303.79	Icefish, frozen
034.2.5.4.09	34	034.28	0303.79	Wolffishes (=Catfishes), frozen
034.2.5.4.11	34	034.28	0303.79	Kingklip, frozen
034.2.5.4.12	34	034.28	0303.79	Snoek, frozen
034.2.5.4.13	34	034.28	0303.79	Hairtails, frozen
034.2.5.4.14	34	034.28	0303.79	Gurnard, frozen
034.2.5.4.15	34	034.28	0303.79	Sablefish, frozen
034.2.5.4.16	34	034.28	0303.79	Angler (=monk), frozen
034.2.5.4.17	34	034.28	0303.79	Patagonian toothfish, frozen
034.2.5.4.90	34	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, nei, frozen
034.2.5.5	35	034.24	0303.79	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, frozen
034.2.5.5.11	35	034.24	0303.50	Atlantic herring, frozen
034.2.5.5.12	35	034.24	0303.50	Pacific herring, frozen
034.2.5.5.19	35	034.24	0303.50	Herrings nei, frozen
034.2.5.5.29	35	034.24	0303.71	Pilchards(Sardinops spp.) and Sardinellas, frozen
034.2.5.5.40	35	034.24	0303.71	European sardine, frozen
034.2.5.5.50	35	034.24	0303.71	Sprat, frozen
034.2.5.5.60	35	034.24	0303.79	Anchovies, frozen
034.2.5.5.70	35	034.24	0303.71	Sardines, sardinellas, brisling or sprats, frozen
034.2.5.5.90	35	034.24	0303.79	Clupeoids nei, frozen
034.2.5.6	36	034.23	0303.49	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes, frozen
034.2.5.6.10	36	034.23	0303.43	Bonito, frozen
034.2.5.6.20	36	034.23	0303.43	Skipjack tuna, frozen
034.2.5.6.30	36	034.23	0303.45	Atlantic (Thunnus thynnus) and Pacific (Thunnus orientalis) bluefin tuna, frozen
034.2.5.6.35	36	034.23	0303.46	Southern bluefin tuna (Thunnus maccoyii), frozen
034.2.5.6.40	36	034.23	0303.41	Albacore (=Longfin tuna), frozen
034.2.5.6.401	36	034.23	0303.41	Albacore (=Longfin tuna), gilled, gutted, frozen
034.2.5.6.402	36	034.23	0303.41	Albacore (=Longfin tuna), heads-off, etc., frozen
034.2.5.6.50	36	034.23	0303.42	Yellowfin tuna, frozen
034.2.5.6.501	36	034.23	0303.42	Yellowfin tuna, gilled, gutted, frozen
034.2.5.6.502	36	034.23	0303.42	Yellowfin tuna, heads-off, etc., frozen
034.2.5.6.60	36	034.23	0303.44	Bigeye tuna, frozen
034.2.5.6.605	36	034.23	0303.49	Spanish mackerel, frozen
034.2.5.6.70	36	034.23	0303.49	Marlins, frozen
034.2.5.6.80	36	034.23	0303.49	Swordfish, frozen
034.2.5.6.90	36	034.23	0303.49	Tunas nei, frozen
034.2.5.6.901	36	034.23	0303.49	Tunas, gilled, gutted, frozen, nei
034.2.5.6.902	36	034.23	0303.49	Tunas, heads-off, etc., frozen, nei
034.2.5.7	37	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, frozen
034.2.5.7.01	37	034.28	0303.79	Capelin, frozen
034.2.5.7.02	37	034.28	0303.79	Pacific saury, frozen
034.2.5.7.03	37	034.28	0303.79	Bluefish, frozen
034.2.5.7.04	37	034.26	0303.74	Chub mackerel, frozen
034.2.5.7.05	37	034.26	0303.74	Atlantic mackerel, frozen
034.2.5.7.06	37	034.28	0303.79	Jack and horse mackerel, frozen
034.2.5.7.07	37	034.28	0303.79	Amberjacks, frozen

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
034.2.5.7.08	37	034.28	0303.79	Pomfret, frozen
034.2.5.7.09	37	034.26	0303.74	Mackerels nei, frozen
034.2.5.7.90	37	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, nei, frozen
034.2.5.8	38	034.28	0303.79	Sharks, rays, chimaeras, frozen
034.2.5.8.60	38	034.28	0303.75	Dogfish (Squalidae), frozen
034.2.5.8.70	38	034.28	0303.75	Sharks, frozen
034.2.5.8.80	38	034.28	0303.79	Skates, frozen
034.2.5.8.90	38	034.28	0303.79	Sharks, rays, chimaeras nei, frozen
034.2.5.9	39	034.28	0303.79	Miscellaneous marine fishes, frozen
034.2.5.9.90	39	034.28	0303.79	Marine fish, frozen, nei
034.2.9	39	034.29	0303.80	Miscellaneous fish products, frozen
034.2.9.1	39	034.29	0303.80	Fish livers, roes, etc., frozen
034.2.9.1.10	39	034.29	0303.80	Fish livers, frozen
034.2.9.1.20	39	034.29	0303.80	Fish roes, frozen
034.2.9.1.201	32	034.29	0303.80	Cod roes, frozen
034.2.9.1.202	32	034.29	0303.80	Alaska pollack roes, frozen
034.2.9.1.203	37	034.29	0303.80	Capelin roes, frozen
034.2.9.1.204	35	034.29	0303.80	Herring roes, frozen
034.2.9.1.206	23	034.29	0303.80	Salmon roes, frozen
034.2.9.1.40	39	034.29	0304.90	Fish heads, tails, maws, tongues, frozen
034.2.9.1.90	39	034.29	0303.80	Livers, roes, milt, frozen
034.3	39	034.51	0304.10	Fish fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.3	10	034.51	0304.10	Freshwater fish fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.3.1	11	034.51	0304.10	Carp, barbels and other cyprinids fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.3.1.10	11	034.51	0304.10	Carp fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.3.1.20	12	034.51	0304.10	Tilapia fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.3.1.40	13	034.51	0304.10	Perch fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.3.1.50	13	034.51	0304.10	Nile perch fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.3.9	13	034.51	0304.10	Miscellaneous freshwater fish fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.3.9.30	13	034.51	0304.10	Catfish fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.3.9.90	13	034.51	0304.10	Freshwater fish fillets, fresh or chilled, nei
034.3.4	20	034.51	0304.10	Diadromous fish fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.4.2	22	034.51	0304.10	River eel fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.4.2.10	22	034.51	0304.10	River eel fillets, fresh or chilled, nei
034.3.4.3	23	034.51	0304.10	Salmons, trouts, smelts fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.4.3.39	23	034.51	0304.10	Salmon fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.4.3.50	23	034.51	0304.10	Trout fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.4.3.90	23	034.51	0304.10	Salmonoids fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.4.5	25	034.51	0304.10	Miscellaneous diadromous fishes fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5	30	034.51	0304.10	Marine fish fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1	31	034.51	0304.10	Flounders, halibuts, soles fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.191	31	034.51	0304.10	Bastard halibut fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.301	31	034.51	0304.10	European plaice fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.302	31	034.51	0304.10	Alaska plaice fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.303	31	034.51	0304.10	American plaice fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.401	31	034.51	0304.10	Yellowfin sole fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.402	31	034.51	0304.10	Yellowtail flounder fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.403	31	034.51	0304.10	Common dab fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.404	31	034.51	0304.10	Lemon sole fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.405	31	034.51	0304.10	Common sole fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.50	31	034.51	0304.10	Flounder fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.60	31	034.51	0304.10	Megrim fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.70	31	034.51	0304.10	Turbot fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.1.90	31	034.51	0304.10	Flatfish nei, fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2	32	034.51	0304.10	Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc. fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.11	32	034.51	0304.10	Atlantic cod fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.12	32	034.51	0304.10	Pacific cod fillets, fresh or chilled

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
034.3.5.2.19	32	034.51	0304.10	Cods nei, fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.30	32	034.51	0304.10	Haddock fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.40	32	034.51	0304.10	Saithe (=Pollock) fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.501	32	034.51	0304.10	Blue whiting fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.502	32	034.51	0304.10	Southern blue whiting fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.503	32	034.51	0304.10	Whiting fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.60	32	034.51	0304.10	Hake fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.601	32	034.51	0304.10	European hake fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.602	32	034.51	0304.10	Chilean hake fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.603	32	034.51	0304.10	Argentinian hake fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.604	32	034.51	0304.10	North Pacific hake fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.605	32	034.51	0304.10	Cape hake fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.609	32	034.51	0304.10	Hake nei fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.85	32	034.51	0304.10	Grenadiers fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.2.90	32	034.51	0304.10	Gadiformes fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.3	33	034.51	0304.10	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.3.90	33	034.51	0304.10	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, fillets, nei, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.4	34	034.51	0304.10	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.4.041	34	034.51	0304.10	Atlantic redfish fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.4.90	34	034.51	0304.10	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, fillets, nei, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.5	35	034.51	0304.10	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc. fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.5.11	35	034.51	0304.10	Atlantic herring fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.5.12	35	034.51	0304.10	Pacific herring fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.5.19	35	034.51	0304.10	Herring nei, fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.5.90	35	034.51	0304.10	Clupeoid nei, fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.6	36	034.51	0304.10	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.6.80	36	034.51	0304.10	Swordfish fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.6.90	36	034.51	0304.10	Tuna loins and fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.8	38	034.51	0304.10	Sharks, rays, chimaeras, etc. fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.8.60	38	034.51	0304.10	Dogfish (Squalidae) and catshark fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.8.70	38	034.51	0304.10	Shark fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.8.90	38	034.51	0304.10	Sharks, rays, chimaeras, nei fillets fresh or chilled
034.3.5.9	39	034.51	0304.10	Miscellaneous marine fish fillets, fresh or chilled
034.3.5.9.90	39	034.51	0304.10	Marine fish fillets, nei, fresh or chilled
034.4	39	034.4	0304.20	Fish fillets, frozen
034.4.1	39	034.4	0304.20	Fish fillets, frozen (excluding blocks and sticks)
034.4.1.3	13	034.4	0304.20	Freshwater fish fillets, frozen
034.4.1.3.9	13	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous freshwater fish fillets, frozen
034.4.1.3.9.20	12	034.4	0304.20	Tilapia fillets, frozen
034.4.1.3.9.30	13	034.4	0304.20	Catfish fillets, frozen
034.4.1.3.9.50	25	034.4	0304.20	Nile perch fillets, frozen
034.4.1.3.9.90	13	034.4	0304.20	Freshwater fish fillets, nei, frozen
034.4.1.4	29	034.4	0304.20	Diadromous fish fillets, frozen
034.4.1.4.2	22	034.4	0304.20	River eel fillets, frozen
034.4.1.4.2.10	22	034.4	0304.20	River eel fillets, frozen, nei
034.4.1.4.3	23	034.4	0304.20	Salmons, trouts, smelts, etc. fillets, frozen
034.4.1.4.3.39	23	034.4	0304.20	Salmon sides, frozen
034.4.1.4.3.391	23	034.4	0304.20	Salmon fillets, frozen
034.4.1.4.3.50	23	034.4	0304.20	Trout fillets, frozen
034.4.1.4.3.90	23	034.4	0304.20	Salmonoids fillets, frozen
034.4.1.4.5	25	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous diadromous fishes fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5	39	034.4	0304.20	Marine fish fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1	31	034.4	0304.20	Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc. fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.13	31	034.4	0304.20	Greenland halibut fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.19	31	034.4	0304.20	Halibut nei, fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.191	31	034.4	0304.20	Bastard halibut fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.301	31	034.4	0304.20	European plaice fillets, frozen

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034.4.1.5.1.302	31	034.4	0304.20	Alaska plaice fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.303	31	034.4	0304.20	American plaice fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.401	31	034.4	0304.20	Yellowfin sole fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.402	31	034.4	0304.20	Yellowtail flounder fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.403	31	034.4	0304.20	Common dab fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.404	31	034.4	0304.20	Lemon sole fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.405	31	034.4	0304.20	Common sole fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.50	31	034.4	0304.20	Flounder fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.60	31	034.4	0304.20	Megrim fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.70	31	034.4	0304.20	Turbot fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.1.90	31	034.4	0304.20	Flatfish nei, fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2	32	034.4	0304.20	Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc. fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.11	32	034.4	0304.20	Atlantic cod fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.12	32	034.4	0304.20	Pacific cod fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.19	32	034.4	0304.20	Cod nei, fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.25	32	034.4	0304.20	Ling fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.30	32	034.4	0304.20	Haddock fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.40	32	034.4	0304.20	Saithe (=Pollock) fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.45	32	034.4	0304.20	Alaska pollack fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.501	32	034.4	0304.20	Blue whiting fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.502	32	034.4	0304.20	Southern blue whiting fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.503	32	034.4	0304.20	Whiting fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.60	32	034.4	0304.20	Hake fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.601	32	034.4	0304.20	European hake fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.602	32	034.4	0304.20	South Pacific hake fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.603	32	034.4	0304.20	Argentinian hake fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.604	32	034.4	0304.20	North Pacific hake fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.605	32	034.4	0304.20	Cape hake fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.609	32	034.4	0304.20	Hake nei fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.85	32	034.4	0304.20	Grenadiers fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.2.90	32	034.4	0304.20	Gadiformes fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.3	33	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.3.80	33	034.4	0304.20	Atka mackerel fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.3.90	33	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous coastal fishes fillets, nei, frozen
034.4.1.5.4	34	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.4.041	34	034.4	0304.20	Atlantic redfish fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.4.09	34	034.4	0304.20	Wolffish (=Catfish) fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.4.17	34	034.4	0304.20	Patagonian toothfish fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.4.90	34	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, nei, fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.5	35	034.4	0304.20	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc. fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.5.11	35	034.4	0304.20	Atlantic herring fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.5.12	35	034.4	0304.20	Pacific herring fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.5.19	35	034.4	0304.20	Herring nei, fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.5.29	35	034.4	0304.20	Pilchard fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.5.90	35	034.4	0304.20	Clupeoid nei, fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.6	36	034.4	0304.20	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes, etc. fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.6.80	36	034.4	0304.20	Swordfish fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.6.90	36	034.4	0304.20	Tuna loins and fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.7	37	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, etc. fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.7.07	37	034.4	0304.20	Amberjack fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.7.09	37	034.4	0304.20	Mackerel fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.7.90	37	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes fillets nei, frozen
034.4.1.5.8	38	034.4	0304.20	Sharks, rays, chimaeras, etc. fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.8.60	38	034.4	0304.20	Dogfish (Squalidae) and catshark fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.8.70	38	034.4	0304.20	Shark fillets, frozen
034.4.1.5.8.90	38	034.4	0304.20	Sharks,rays,chimaeras, nei fillets frozen
034.4.1.5.9	39	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous marine fish fillets, frozen

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
034.4.1.5.9.90	39	034.4	0304.20	Marine fish fillets, nei, frozen
034.4.2	39	034.4	0304.20	Fish fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.3	13	034.4	0304.20	Freshwater fish fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.3.9	13	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous freshwater fish fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.3.9.90	13	034.4	0304.20	Freshwater fish fillets in blocks, frozen nei
034.4.2.4	25	034.4	0304.20	Diadromous fish fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.4.3	23	034.4	0304.20	Salmons, trouts, smelts, etc. fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.4.3.90	23	034.4	0304.20	Salmonoids fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5	39	034.4	0304.20	Marine fish fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.1	31	034.4	0304.20	Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc. fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.1.90	31	034.4	0304.20	Flatfish fillets in blocks, frozen, nei
034.4.2.5.2	32	034.4	0304.20	Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc. fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.2.11	32	034.4	0304.20	Atlantic cod fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.2.12	32	034.4	0304.20	Pacific cod fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.2.19	32	034.4	0304.20	Cod fillets in blocks, frozen, nei
034.4.2.5.2.30	32	034.4	0304.20	Haddock fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.2.40	32	034.4	0304.20	Saithe (=Pollock) fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.2.45	32	034.4	0304.20	Alaska pollack fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.2.60	32	034.4	0304.20	Hake fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.2.90	32	034.4	0304.20	Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc. nei fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.3	33	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.4.041	34	034.4	0304.20	Atlantic redfishes fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.9	39	034.4	0304.20	Miscellaneous marine fish fillets in blocks, frozen
034.4.2.5.9.90	39	034.4	0304.20	Marine fish fillets in blocks, nei, frozen
034.4.3	39	034.55	0304.90	Fish portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5	39	034.55	0304.90	Marine fish portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5.1	31	034.55	0304.90	Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc. portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5.1.90	31	034.55	0304.90	Flatfish portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5.2	32	034.55	0304.90	Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc. portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5.2.19	32	034.55	0304.90	Cod portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5.2.30	32	034.55	0304.90	Haddock portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5.2.45	32	034.55	0304.90	Alaska pollack portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5.2.60	32	034.55	0304.90	Hake portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5.9	39	034.55	0304.90	Miscellaneous marine fishes portions and sticks, frozen
034.4.3.5.9.90	39	034.55	0304.90	Fish portions and sticks, nei, frozen
034.4.4	39	034.55	0304.90	Fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled, frozen
034.4.4.1	39	034.18	0304.90	Fish steaks, fresh or chilled, nei
034.4.4.1.1	31	034.22	0303.31	Halibut steaks, frozen
034.4.4.1.9	31	034.22	0303.39	Flatfish steaks, frozen
034.4.4.1.91	39	034.28	0304.90	Fish steaks, frozen
034.4.4.2	39	034.55	0304.10	Fish meat, whether or not minced, fresh, chilled
034.4.4.2.01	35	034.51	0304.10	Flaps of herring, fresh or chilled
034.4.4.2.9	39	034.55	0304.10	Fish meat, whether or not minced nei, fresh or chilled
034.4.4.3	39	034.55	0304.90	Fish meat, whether or not minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.041	34	034.55	0304.90	Atlantic redfish, minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.1	32	034.55	0304.90	Cod, minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.2	32	034.55	0304.90	Haddock, minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.3	32	034.55	0304.90	Saithe (=Pollock), minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.4	32	034.55	0304.90	Hakes minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.45	32	034.55	0304.90	Alaska pollack, minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.5	32	034.55	0304.90	Ling, minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.6	35	034.55	0304.90	Herring, minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.7	33	034.55	0304.90	Sea catfish, minced, frozen
034.4.4.3.8	39	034.55	0304.90	Fish meat, whether or not minced, frozen, nei
034.4.4.3.9	39	034.55	0304.90	Fish minced (=surimi), frozen
034.4.4.3.90	39	034.55	0304.90	Fish meat, whether or not minced nei, fresh, chilled, frozen
034.5	39	034	0303.79	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
035	39	035	0305.59	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish
035.01	39	035.5	0305.10	Fish meal fit for human consumption
035.01.1	39	035.5	0305.10	Fish meal fit for human consumption
035.01.1.90	39	035.5	0305.10	Fish meal fit for human consumption, nei
035.02	32	035.11	0305.51	Cod (not in fillets), dried, whether or not salted
035.02.1	32	035.11	0305.51	Cod (not in fillets), dried, whether or not salted
035.02.1.111	32	035.11	0305.51	Atlantic cod, dried, unsalted (stockfish)
035.02.1.112	32	035.11	0305.51	Atlantic cod, salted and dried (klipfish)
035.02.1.119	32	035.11	0305.51	Cods nei, dried whether or not salted
035.03	39	035.1	0305.59	Fish, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.1	39	035.13	0305.59	Fish products, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5	39	035.13	0305.59	Marine fishes, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.2	32	035.13	0305.59	Hakes, haddocks, etc., dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.2.45	32	035.13	0305.59	Alaska pollack, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.2.60	32	035.13	0305.59	Hakes, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.2.90	32	035.13	0305.59	Gadiformes nei, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.3	33	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.3.67	33	035.13	0305.59	Sandeels, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.3.90	33	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, nei, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.5	35	035.13	0305.59	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc., dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.5.19	35	035.13	0305.59	Herrings, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.5.29	35	035.13	0305.59	Pilchards, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.5.90	35	035.13	0305.59	Clupeoids nei, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.6	36	035.13	0305.59	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes, etc., dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.6.90	36	035.13	0305.59	Tunas nei, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.9	39	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous marine fishes, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.5.9.90	39	035.13	0305.59	Groundfish, dried, unsalted, nei
035.03.1.5.9.92	39	035.13	0305.59	Fish nei, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.9	39	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous fish products, dried, unsalted
035.03.1.9.1	38	035.13	0305.59	Shark fins, etc., dried, unsalted
035.03.1.9.1.30	38	035.13	0305.59	Shark fins, dried, unsalted
035.03.2	39	035.13	0305.59	Fish products, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.3	13	035.13	0305.59	Freshwater fishes, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.3.9	13	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous freshwater fishes, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.3.9.90	13	035.13	0305.59	Freshwater fishes nei, dried, salted, or in brine
035.03.2.4	20	035.13	0305.59	Diadromous fishes, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.4.2	22	035.13	0305.59	River eels, dried, salted or in brine etc.
035.03.2.4.2.10	22	035.13	0305.59	River eels, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.4.2.90	20	035.13	0305.59	Diadromous fishes nei, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.4.3	23	035.13	0305.59	Salmons, trouts, smelts, etc., dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.4.3.39	23	035.29	0305.69	Salmons, salted or in brine
035.03.2.4.3.391	23	035.29	0305.69	Salmon sides, salted or in brine
035.03.2.4.3.50	23	035.13	0305.59	Trouts, dried, salted
035.03.2.4.3.90	23	035.13	0305.59	Salmonoids, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.4.4	24	035.13	0305.59	Shads, milkfishes, etc., dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.4.4.10	24	035.13	0305.59	Alewife, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.4.4.90	24	035.29	0305.69	Shads, milkfishes, etc., salted or in brine
035.03.2.5	39	035.13	0305.59	Marine fishes dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.09	37	035.29	0305.69	Mackerels nei, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.1	31	035.13	0305.59	Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc., dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.1.11	31	035.13	0305.59	Atlantic halibut, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.1.131	31	035.29	0305.30	Greenland halibut fillets, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.1.90	31	035.29	0305.69	Flatfishes nei, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.2	32	035.13	0305.59	Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc., dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.2.11	32	035.21	0305.62	Atlantic cod, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.2.111	32	035.12	0305.30	Atlantic cod fillets, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.2.19	32	035.11	0305.59	Cods nei, dried, salted or in brine

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035.03.2.5.2.40	32	035.13	0305.59	Saithe, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.2.60	32	035.13	0305.59	Hakes, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.2.70	32	035.13	0305.59	Ling, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.2.80	32	035.13	0305.59	Tusk, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.2.90	32	035.13	0305.59	Gadiformes, salted and dried
035.03.2.5.2.91	32	035.29	0305.69	Gadiformes, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.3	33	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.3.90	33	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, nei,dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.4	34	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.4.041	34	035.13	0305.59	Atlantic redfish, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.4.90	34	035.29	0305.69	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, nei, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.5	35	035.13	0305.59	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc., dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.5.11	35	035.13	0305.59	Atlantic herring, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.5.111	35	035.29	0305.61	Atlantic herring, salted
035.03.2.5.5.19	35	035.13	0305.59	Herrings nei, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.5.191	35	035.12	0305.30	Herring fillets, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.5.29	35	035.13	0305.59	Pilchards, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.5.55	35	035.13	0305.59	European anchovy, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.5.551	35	035.22	0305.63	European anchovy, salted
035.03.2.5.5.60	35	035.13	0305.59	Anchovies nei, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.5.601	35	035.22	0305.63	Anchovies, boiled in saltwater
035.03.2.5.5.70	35	035.13	0305.59	Bonga shad, dried, salted, in brine, or smoked
035.03.2.5.5.90	35	035.13	0305.59	Clupeoids nei, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.6	36	035.13	0305.59	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes, etc., dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.6.10	36	035.13	0305.59	Bonito, dried, salted, or in brine
035.03.2.5.6.90	36	035.29	0305.69	Tunas nei, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.7	37	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.7.02	37	035.13	0305.59	Pacific saury, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.7.04	37	035.13	0305.59	Atlantic mackerel, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.7.90	37	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, nei, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.8	38	035.13	0305.59	Sharks, rays, chimaeras, etc., dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.8.70	38	035.13	0305.59	Sharks, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.8.90	38	035.13	0305.59	Sharks, rays, etc., dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.9	39	035.13	0305.59	Miscellaneous marine fishes and fillets, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.9.91	39	035.29	0305.69	Groundfish nei, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.9.92	39	035.29	0305.69	Fish nei, salted
035.03.2.5.9.921	33	035.29	0305.69	Mullet, salted
035.03.2.5.9.93	39	035.13	0305.59	Fish nei, salted and dried
035.03.2.5.9.95	39	035.13	0305.59	Fish products (not fillets), dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.5.9.99	39	035.12	0305.30	Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.9	39	035.4	0305.59	Miscellaneous fish products, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.9.1	39	035.4	0305.20	Fish livers, roes, etc., dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.9.1.10	39	035.4	0305.20	Fish livers, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.9.1.20	39	035.4	0305.20	Fish roes, dried, salted or in brine
035.03.2.9.1.201	32	035.4	0305.20	Cod roes, salted or sugar salted
035.03.2.9.1.202	32	035.4	0305.20	Alaska pollack roes, pickled
035.03.2.9.1.204	35	035.4	0305.20	Herring roes, dried
035.03.2.9.1.205	35	035.4	0305.20	Herring roes, cured
035.03.2.9.1.206	23	035.4	0305.20	Salmon roes, cured
035.03.2.9.1.207	34	035.4	0305.20	Lumpfish roes, salted
035.03.2.9.1.30	38	035.13	0305.59	Shark fins, dried, salted, etc.
035.03.2.9.1.40	39	035.4	0305.59	Fish heads, tail, maws etc., dried, salted, or in brine
035.03.2.9.1.90	39	035.4	0305.20	Livers, roes, milt, dried, salted or in brine
035.04	39	035.3	0305.49	Fish smoked
035.04.3	13	035.3	0305.49	Freshwater fishes, smoked
035.04.3.9	13	035.3	0305.49	Miscellaneous freshwater fishes, smoked
035.04.3.9.90	13	035.3	0305.49	Freshwater fishes nei, smoked

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035.04.4	25	035.3	0305.49	Diadromous fishes, smoked
035.04.4.2	22	035.3	0305.49	River eels, smoked
035.04.4.2.10	22	035.3	0305.49	Eels, smoked
035.04.4.3	23	035.3	0305.49	Salmons, trouts, smelts, etc., smoked
035.04.4.3.39	23	035.3	0305.41	Salmons, smoked
035.04.4.3.50	23	035.3	0305.49	Trouts and chars, smoked
035.04.4.3.90	23	035.3	0305.49	Salmonoids, smoked
035.04.4.9	25	035.3	0305.49	Miscellaneous diadromous fishes, smoked
035.04.4.9.90	25	035.3	0305.49	Diadromous fishes, nei, smoked
035.04.5	30	035.3	0305.49	Marine fishes, smoked
035.04.5.1	31	035.3	0305.49	Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc., smoked
035.04.5.1.11	31	035.3	0305.49	Atlantic halibut, smoked
035.04.5.1.13	31	035.3	0305.49	Greenland halibut, smoked
035.04.5.1.90	31	035.3	0305.49	Flatfishes nei, smoked
035.04.5.2	32	035.3	0305.49	Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc., smoked
035.04.5.2.19	32	035.3	0305.49	Cods, smoked
035.04.5.2.30	32	035.3	0305.49	Haddock, smoked
035.04.5.2.90	32	035.3	0305.49	Gadiformes, smoked
035.04.5.4.12	34	035.3	0305.49	Snoeks, smoked
035.04.5.5	35	035.3	0305.49	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc., smoked
035.04.5.5.11	35	035.3	0305.42	Atlantic herring, smoked
035.04.5.5.19	35	035.3	0305.42	Herrings nei, smoked
035.04.5.5.50	35	035.3	0305.49	Sardines and sprats, smoked
035.04.5.5.90	35	035.3	0305.49	Clupeoids nei, smoked
035.04.5.6	36	035.3	0305.49	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes, etc., smoked
035.04.5.6.20	36	035.3	0305.49	Skipjack tuna, smoked
035.04.5.6.90	36	035.3	0305.49	Tunas nei, smoked
035.04.5.7	37	035.3	0305.49	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, smoked
035.04.5.7.09	37	035.3	0305.49	Mackerels, smoked
035.04.5.7.90	37	035.3	0305.49	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, nei, smoked
035.04.5.9	39	035.3	0305.49	Miscellaneous marine fishes and fillets, smoked
035.04.5.9.90	39	035.3	0305.49	Fish fillets, smoked
035.04.5.9.91	39	035.3	0305.49	Fish nei, smoked
035.04.9	39	035.4	0305.49	Miscellaneous fish products, smoked
035.04.9.1	39	035.4	0305.20	Fish livers, roes, etc., smoked
035.04.9.1.90	39	035.4	0305.20	Livers and roes, smoked
035.05	39	035	0305.59	Fish, dried, salted or smoked
036	47	036	0306.29	Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried
036.0.1	40	036	0306.29	Crustaceans, fresh, frozen, salted, in brine or dried
036.0.1.1	40	036.2	0306.29	Crustaceans live, not for human consumption
036.0.1.1.1	40	036.2	0306.29	Crustaceans live, not for human consumption
036.0.1.1.1.10	47	036.2	0306.29	Crustaceans live, for breeding and other purposes, nei
036.0.1.2	40	036.2	0306.29	Crustaceans live, for human consumption
036.0.1.2.1	40	036.2	0306.29	Crustaceans live, for human consumption, nei
036.0.1.2.1.10	43	036.2	0306.22	Lobsters, live
036.0.1.2.1.90	47	036.2	0306.29	Crustaceans live, for human consumption
036.0.1.3	40	036.2	0306.29	Crustaceans fresh, chilled or boiled in water
036.0.1.3.1	41	036.2	0306.29	Freshwater crustaceans, live, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.1.10	41	036.2	0306.29	Crayfish (freshwater), fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.1.90	41	036.2	0306.29	Freshwater crustaceans nei, live, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.2	42	036.2	0306.24	Crabs, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.2.90	42	036.2	0306.24	Crabs, peeled or not, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3	43	036.2	0306.21	Lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters, etc., fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.101	43	036.2	0306.21	Spiny lobsters (Panulirus spp.), whole, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.102	43	036.2	0306.21	Spiny lobsters (Panulirus spp.), meat or tails, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.109	43	036.2	0306.21	Spiny lobsters (Panulirus spp.), nei, fresh or chilled

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036.0.1.3.3.201	43	036.2	0306.21	Rock lobsters (<i>Jasus</i> spp.), whole, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.202	43	036.2	0306.21	Rock lobsters (<i>Jasus</i> spp.), meat or tails, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.209	43	036.2	0306.21	Rock lobsters (<i>Jasus</i> spp.), nei, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.301	43	036.2	0306.29	Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops</i> spp.), whole, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.302	43	036.2	0306.29	Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops</i> spp.), meat or tails, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.309	43	036.2	0306.29	Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops</i> spp.), nei, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.401	43	036.2	0306.22	American/European lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> spp.), whole, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.402	43	036.2	0306.22	American/European lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> spp.), meat or tails, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.409	43	036.2	0306.22	American/European lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> spp.), nei, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.901	43	036.2	0306.29	Lobsters nei, whole, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.902	43	036.2	0306.29	Lobsters nei, meat or tails, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.3.909	43	036.2	0306.29	Lobsters nei, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.4	44	036.2	0306.29	Squat-lobsters, etc., fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.4.10	44	036.2	0306.29	Squat-lobsters, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.5	45	036.2	0306.23	Shrimps, prawns, etc., fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.5.20	45	036.2	0306.23	Shrimps and prawns (<i>Pandalidae</i> spp.), fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.5.30	45	036.2	0306.23	Common (=Cragon) shrimp, fresh, chilled or boiled
036.0.1.3.5.90	45	036.2	0306.23	Shrimps and prawns, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.5.901	45	036.2	0306.23	Shrimp tails, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.5.902	45	036.2	0306.23	Shrimps and prawns, peeled, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.9	47	036.2	0306.29	Miscellaneous marine crustaceans, fresh or chilled
036.0.1.3.9.90	47	036.2	0306.29	Crustaceans, fresh, chilled or boiled in water, nei
036.0.1.4	40	036.1	0306.19	Crustaceans, frozen
036.0.1.4.1	41	036.19	0306.19	Freshwater crustaceans, frozen
036.0.1.4.1.10	41	036.19	0306.19	Crayfish (freshwater), frozen
036.0.1.4.1.90	41	036.19	0306.19	Freshwater crustaceans nei, frozen
036.0.1.4.2	42	036.19	0306.14	Crabs and crab meat, frozen
036.0.1.4.2.10	44	036.19	0306.14	King crab, frozen
036.0.1.4.2.101	44	036.19	0306.14	King crab meat, frozen
036.0.1.4.2.20	42	036.19	0306.14	Tanner crab, frozen
036.0.1.4.2.201	42	036.19	0306.14	Tanner crab meat, frozen
036.0.1.4.2.202	42	036.19	0306.14	Tanner crab sections, frozen
036.0.1.4.2.90	42	036.19	0306.14	Crabs nei, frozen
036.0.1.4.2.901	42	036.19	0306.14	Crab meat, frozen
036.0.1.4.3	43	036.19	0306.11	Lobsters and lobster meat, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.101	43	036.19	0306.11	Spiny lobsters (<i>Panulirus</i> spp.), whole, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.102	43	036.19	0306.11	Spiny lobsters (<i>Panulirus</i> spp.), meat or tails, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.109	43	036.19	0306.11	Spiny lobsters (<i>Panulirus</i> spp.), nei, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.201	43	036.19	0306.11	Rock lobsters (<i>Jasus</i> spp.), whole, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.202	43	036.19	0306.11	Rock lobsters (<i>Jasus</i> spp.), meat or tails, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.209	43	036.19	0306.11	Rock lobsters (<i>Jasus</i> spp.), nei, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.301	43	036.19	0306.19	Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops</i> spp.), whole, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.302	43	036.19	0306.19	Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops</i> spp.), meat or tails, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.309	43	036.19	0306.19	Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops</i> spp.), nei, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.401	43	036.19	0306.12	American/European lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> spp.), whole, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.402	43	036.19	0306.12	American/European lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> spp.), meat or tails, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.409	43	036.19	0306.12	American/European lobsters (<i>Homarus</i> spp.), nei, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.901	43	036.19	0306.19	Lobsters nei, whole, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.902	43	036.19	0306.19	Lobsters nei, meat or tails, frozen
036.0.1.4.3.909	43	036.19	0306.19	Lobsters nei, frozen
036.0.1.4.4	44	036.19	0306.19	Squat-lobsters, frozen
036.0.1.4.4.10	44	036.19	0306.19	Squat-lobsters nei, frozen
036.0.1.4.5	45	036.11	0306.13	Shrimps, prawns etc., frozen
036.0.1.4.5.90	45	036.11	0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, frozen

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036.0.1.4.5.901	45	036.11	0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, whole, not cooked, frozen
036.0.1.4.5.902	45	036.11	0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, whole, cooked, frozen
036.0.1.4.5.903	45	036.11	0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, tails, shell on, frozen
036.0.1.4.5.904	45	036.11	0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, peeled, frozen
036.0.1.4.5.905	45	036.11	0306.13	Shrimps and prawns peeled, deveined, breaded, frozen
036.0.1.4.5.906	45	036.11	0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, fan tails, frozen
036.0.1.4.5.907	45	036.11	0306.13	Shrimp (=Crangon spp), frozen
036.0.1.4.6	46	036.19	0306.13	Krill, frozen
036.0.1.4.6.10	46	036.19	0306.19	Krill, etc. frozen
036.0.1.4.9	47	036.19	0306.19	Miscellaneous marine crustaceans, frozen
036.0.1.4.9.90	47	036.19	0306.19	Crustaceans nei, frozen
036.0.1.5	47	036.19	0306.29	Crustaceans, salted, in brine or dried
036.0.1.5.2	42	036.2	0306.24	Crabs, salted, in brine or dried
036.0.1.5.2.90	42	036.2	0306.24	Crabs, salted, in brine or dried, nei
036.0.1.5.5	45	036.2	0306.23	Shrimps, prawns, etc., salted, in brine or dried
036.0.1.5.5.90	45	036.2	0306.23	Shrimps and prawns, dried or salted
036.0.1.5.9	47	036.2	0306.29	Miscellaneous crustaceans, salted, in brine or dried
036.0.1.5.9.90	47	036.2	0306.29	Crustaceans nei, dried, salted or in brine
036.0.2	50	036.3	0307.91	Molluscs, fresh, frozen, salted, in brine or dried
036.0.2.1	50	036.35	0307.91	Molluscs live, not for human consumption
036.0.2.1.1	50	036.35	0307.91	Molluscs live, not for human consumption
036.0.2.1.1.10	58	036.35	0307.91	Molluscs live, spat, for breeding and other purposes, nei
036.0.2.2	50	036.35	0307.91	Molluscs live, for human consumption
036.0.2.2.1	50	036.35	0307.91	Molluscs live, for human consumption
036.0.2.2.1.10	58	036.35	0307.91	Molluscs live, for human food
036.0.2.3	52	036.35	0307.91	Molluscs, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.2	52	036.35	0307.91	Univalves, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.2.10	52	036.35	0307.91	Abalones, shucked or not, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.2.20	52	036.35	0307.91	Top shell, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.2.90	52	036.35	0307.91	Univalves, fresh or chilled, nei
036.0.2.3.3	53	036.31	0307.10	Oysters, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.3.10	53	036.31	0307.10	European flat oyster, shucked or not, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.3.20	53	036.31	0307.10	Oysters, in shell, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.3.201	53	036.31	0307.10	Oysters, shucked, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.3.29	53	036.31	0307.10	Oysters, fresh or chilled, nei
036.0.2.3.4	54	036.35	0307.31	Mussels, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.4.90	54	036.35	0307.31	Mussels, fresh or chilled, nei
036.0.2.3.5	55	036.35	0307.21	Scallops, pectens, etc., fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.5.90	55	036.35	0307.21	Scallops, shucked, fresh or chilled, nei
036.0.2.3.6	56	036.35	0307.91	Clams, cockles, arkshells, etc., fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.6.10	56	036.35	0307.91	Clams, shucked or not, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.6.30	56	036.35	0307.91	Arkshell, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.6.90	56	036.35	0307.91	Bivalves, fresh or chilled, nei
036.0.2.3.7	57	036.33	0307.41	Cephalopods live, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.7.10	57	036.33	0307.41	Cuttlefishes (Sepia off., Rossia macrosoma, Sepiola rondeleti), fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.7.19	57	036.33	0307.41	Cuttlefishes, fresh or chilled, nei
036.0.2.3.7.30	57	036.33	0307.41	Squids (Ommastrephes sagittatus, Loligo spp.), fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.7.35	57	036.33	0307.41	Squids (Illex spp.), fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.7.39	57	036.33	0307.41	Squids, fresh or chilled, nei
036.0.2.3.7.50	57	036.33	0307.51	Octopus, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.7.90	57	036.33	0307.91	Cephalopods, fresh or chilled, nei
036.0.2.3.9	58	036.35	0307.91	Miscellaneous marine molluscs live, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.9.90	58	036.35	0307.91	Molluscs nei, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.9.901	58	036.35	0307.91	Molluscs nei, shucked, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.9.95	76	036.35	0307.91	Sea-cucumber and other invertebrates, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.9.951	76	036.35	0307.91	Sea-cucumber, fresh or chilled

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036.0.2.3.9.952	76	036.35	0307.91	Sea-urchin, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.3.9.959	77	036.35	0307.91	Other invertebrates, fresh or chilled
036.0.2.4	50	036.39	0307.99	Molluscs, frozen
036.0.2.4.2	52	036.39	0307.99	Univalves meat, frozen
036.0.2.4.2.10	52	036.39	0307.99	Abalone meat, frozen
036.0.2.4.2.90	52	036.39	0307.99	Univalves nei, frozen
036.0.2.4.3	53	036.31	0307.10	Oyster meat, frozen
036.0.2.4.3.10	53	036.31	0307.10	European flat oyster, frozen
036.0.2.4.3.20	53	036.31	0307.10	Oyster meat nei, frozen
036.0.2.4.4	54	036.39	0307.39	Mussel meat, frozen
036.0.2.4.4.10	54	036.39	0307.39	Mussel meat nei, frozen
036.0.2.4.5	55	036.39	0307.29	Scallops, pectens, etc. meat, frozen
036.0.2.4.5.10	55	036.39	0307.29	Scallops meat, frozen
036.0.2.4.6	56	036.39	0307.99	Clams, cockles, arkshells, etc. meat, frozen
036.0.2.4.6.10	56	036.39	0307.99	Clam meat, frozen
036.0.2.4.6.30	56	036.39	0307.99	Arkshells, frozen
036.0.2.4.6.90	56	036.39	0307.99	Bivalves nei, frozen
036.0.2.4.7	57	036.37	0307.49	Cephalopods, frozen
036.0.2.4.7.10	57	036.37	0307.49	Cuttlefishes (<i>Sepia</i> off., <i>Rossia macrosoma</i> , <i>Sepiola rondeleti</i>), frozen
036.0.2.4.7.19	57	036.37	0307.49	Cuttlefishes, frozen
036.0.2.4.7.30	57	036.37	0307.49	Squids (<i>Ommastrephes sagittatus</i> , <i>Loligo</i> spp.), frozen
036.0.2.4.7.35	57	036.37	0307.49	Squids (<i>Illex</i> spp.), frozen
036.0.2.4.7.39	57	036.37	0307.49	Squids nei, frozen
036.0.2.4.7.391	57	036.37	0307.49	Squid rings, frozen
036.0.2.4.7.50	57	036.37	0307.59	Octopus, frozen
036.0.2.4.7.90	57	036.37	0307.99	Cephalopods nei, frozen
036.0.2.4.9	58	036.39	0307.99	Miscellaneous marine molluscs, frozen
036.0.2.4.9.90	58	036.39	0307.99	Molluscs nei, frozen
036.0.2.4.9.95	76	036.39	0307.99	Sea-cucumber and other invertebrates, frozen
036.0.2.4.9.951	76	036.39	0307.99	Sea-cucumber, frozen
036.0.2.4.9.952	76	036.39	0307.99	Sea-urchin, frozen
036.0.2.4.9.959	77	036.39	0307.99	Other invertebrates, frozen
036.0.2.5	50	036.39	0307.99	Molluscs, salted, in brine or dried
036.0.2.5.3	53	036.39	0307.10	Oysters, salted, in brine or dried
036.0.2.5.3.29	53	036.39	0307.10	Oysters, dried
036.0.2.5.4	54	036.39	0307.39	Mussels, dried, salted or in brine
036.0.2.5.7	57	036.37	0307.99	Cephalopods, salted, in brine or dried
036.0.2.5.7.10	57	036.37	0307.49	Cuttlefishes, dried
036.0.2.5.7.30	57	036.37	0307.49	Squids, dried
036.0.2.5.7.35	57	036.37	0307.49	Squids, salted or pickled
036.0.2.5.7.50	57	036.37	0307.59	Octopus, dried
036.0.2.5.7.80	57	036.37	0307.99	Cephalopods, smoked
036.0.2.5.7.801	57	036.37	0307.99	Squids, smoked
036.0.2.5.7.90	57	036.37	0307.99	Cephalopods nei, dried, salted or in brine
036.0.2.5.9	58	036.39	0307.99	Miscellaneous marine molluscs, dried, salted or in brine
036.0.2.5.9.90	58	036.39	0307.99	Molluscs nei, dried, salted, pickled, etc.
036.0.2.5.9.95	58	036.39	0307.99	Sea-cucumber and other invertebrates, dried, salted, etc.
036.0.2.5.9.951	58	036.39	0307.99	Sea-cucumber, dried, salted or in brine
036.0.2.5.9.952	76	036.39	0307.99	Sea-urchin, fermented or in brine
036.0.2.5.9.953	77	036.39	0307.99	Jellyfish, dried, salted or in brine
036.0.3	47	036	0306.19	Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried etc.
036.0.3.1	58	036	0306.19	Crustaceans and molluscs, live, for breeding and other purposes
036.0.3.1.90	47	036	0306.29	Crustaceans and molluscs, live, for breeding and other purposes, nei
036.0.3.2	47	036	0306.29	Crustaceans and molluscs, live, for human food

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036.0.3.2.90	47	036	0306.29	Crustaceans and molluscs, live, for human food nei
036.0.3.3	47	036	0306.29	Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh or chilled
036.0.3.3.90	47	036	0306.29	Crustaceans and molluscs, nei, fresh or chilled
036.0.3.4	47	036	0306.19	Crustaceans and molluscs, frozen
036.0.3.4.90	47	036	0306.19	Crustaceans and molluscs, nei, frozen
036.0.3.5	47	036	0306.29	Crustaceans and molluscs, dried, salted or in brine
036.0.3.5.90	47	036	0306.29	Crustaceans and molluscs, dried, salted or in brine, nei
036.0.4	47	036	0306.29	Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, frozen, dried, salted, etc.
037.1	39	037.1	1604.19	Fish prepared or preserved, nei
037.1.1	39	037.15	1604.19	Fish products in airtight cans, bottles, jars, etc., heat sterilized
037.1.1.3	10	037.15	1604.19	Freshwater fish products in airtight cans, bottles, jars, etc., heat sterilized
037.1.1.3.9	13	037.15	1604.19	Miscellaneous freshwater fishes, canned
037.1.1.3.9.90	13	037.15	1604.19	Freshwater fishes, canned, nei
037.1.1.4	20	037.15	1604.19	Diadromous fish products in airtight cans, bottles, jars, etc., heat sterilized
037.1.1.4.2	22	037.15	1604.19	River eels, canned
037.1.1.4.2.10	22	037.15	1604.19	River eels, nei, canned
037.1.1.4.2.90	20	037.15	1604.19	Diadromous fish nei, canned
037.1.1.4.3	23	037.11	1604.11	Salmons, canned
037.1.1.4.3.20	23	037.11	1604.11	Atlantic salmon, canned
037.1.1.4.3.25	23	037.11	1604.11	Pink salmon, canned
037.1.1.4.3.26	23	037.11	1604.11	Chum salmon, canned
037.1.1.4.3.27	23	037.11	1604.11	Sockeye salmon, canned
037.1.1.4.3.28	23	037.11	1604.11	Chinook salmon, canned
037.1.1.4.3.29	23	037.11	1604.11	Coho salmon, canned
037.1.1.4.3.30	23	037.11	1604.11	Pacific salmon nei, canned
037.1.1.4.3.39	23	037.11	1604.11	Salmons nei, canned
037.1.1.4.3.90	23	037.11	1604.19	Salmonoids, canned
037.1.1.5	39	037.15	1604.19	Marine fish products in airtight cans, bottles, jars, etc., heat sterilized
037.1.1.5.10	32	037.15	1604.19	Cod, canned
037.1.1.5.2	32	037.15	1604.19	Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc., canned
037.1.1.5.2.40	32	037.15	1604.19	Saithe (=Pollock), canned
037.1.1.5.2.60	32	037.15	1604.19	Hake, canned
037.1.1.5.2.90	32	037.15	1604.19	Gadiformes, canned
037.1.1.5.3	33	037.15	1604.19	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, canned
037.1.1.5.3.90	33	037.15	1604.19	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, nei, canned
037.1.1.5.4	34	037.15	1604.19	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, canned
037.1.1.5.4.90	34	037.15	1604.19	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, nei, canned
037.1.1.5.5	35	037.12	1604.13	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc., canned
037.1.1.5.5.11	35	037.12	1604.12	Atlantic herring, canned
037.1.1.5.5.111	35	037.12	1604.12	Atlantic herring, in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.5.112	35	037.12	1604.12	Atlantic herring, marinated, canned
037.1.1.5.5.113	35	037.12	1604.12	Atlantic herring, smoked, in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.5.114	35	037.12	1604.12	Atlantic herring, smoked, in tomato sauce, canned
037.1.1.5.5.115	35	037.12	1604.12	Herring kippers, canned
037.1.1.5.5.19	35	037.12	1604.12	Herrings nei, canned
037.1.1.5.5.25	35	037.12	1604.13	South African pilchard, canned
037.1.1.5.5.29	35	037.12	1604.13	Pilchards(Sardinops spp.) and Sardinellas, canned
037.1.1.5.5.291	35	037.12	1604.13	Pilchards(Sardinops spp.) and Sardinellas, in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.5.292	35	037.12	1604.13	Pichards(Sardinops spp.)and Sardinellas, in tomatoe sauce, canned
037.1.1.5.5.40	35	037.12	1604.13	European sardine, canned
037.1.1.5.5.401	35	037.12	1604.13	European sardine, in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.5.402	35	037.12	1604.13	European sardine, in tomato sauce, canned
037.1.1.5.5.403	35	037.12	1604.13	European sardine, smoked, canned
037.1.1.5.5.50	35	037.12	1604.13	Sprat, canned

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037.1.1.5.5.60	35	037.12	1604.16	Anchovies, canned
037.1.1.5.5.601	35	037.12	1604.16	Anchovy fillets, canned
037.1.1.5.5.70	35	037.12	1604.13	Sardines, sardinellas, brisling or sprats, canned
037.1.1.5.5.90	35	037.12	1604.13	Clupeoids nei, canned
037.1.1.5.6	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes, etc., canned
037.1.1.5.6.101	36	037.13	1604.14	Bonito (Sarda spp.), solid pack, canned
037.1.1.5.6.102	36	037.13	1604.14	Bonito (Sarda spp.), chunk pack, canned
037.1.1.5.6.103	36	037.13	1604.14	Bonito (Sarda spp.), grated, canned
037.1.1.5.6.19	36	037.13	1604.14	Bonitos, canned
037.1.1.5.6.201	36	037.13	1604.14	Skipjack tuna, in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.6.202	36	037.13	1604.14	Skipjack tuna, in brine, canned
037.1.1.5.6.29	36	037.13	1604.14	Skipjack tuna, canned
037.1.1.5.6.401	36	037.13	1604.14	Albacore(=Longfin tuna), in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.6.402	36	037.13	1604.14	Albacore(=Longfin tuna), in brine, canned
037.1.1.5.6.403	36	037.13	1604.14	Albacore(=Longfin tuna), solid pack, canned
037.1.1.5.6.49	36	037.13	1604.14	Albacore (=Longfin tuna), canned
037.1.1.5.6.90	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas nei, canned
037.1.1.5.6.901	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, solid pack, in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.6.902	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, solid pack, in brine, canned
037.1.1.5.6.903	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, solid pack, canned
037.1.1.5.6.904	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, chunk pack, in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.6.905	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, chunk pack, in brine, canned
037.1.1.5.6.906	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, chunk pack, canned
037.1.1.5.6.907	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, flakes and grated, in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.6.908	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, flakes and grated, in brine, canned
037.1.1.5.6.909	36	037.13	1604.14	Tunas, flakes and grated, canned
037.1.1.5.7	37	037.15	1604.19	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes, canned
037.1.1.5.7.02	37	037.15	1604.19	Pacific sauries, canned
037.1.1.5.7.03	37	037.14	1604.15	Chub mackerel, canned
037.1.1.5.7.031	37	037.14	1604.15	Chub mackerel, in oil, canned
037.1.1.5.7.032	37	037.14	1604.15	Chub mackerel, in tomato sauce, canned
037.1.1.5.7.033	37	037.14	1604.15	Chub mackerel, in brine, canned
037.1.1.5.7.04	37	037.14	1604.15	Atlantic mackerel, canned
037.1.1.5.7.05	37	037.15	1604.19	Jack and horse mackerels, canned
037.1.1.5.7.09	37	037.14	1604.15	Mackerels nei, canned
037.1.1.5.7.091	37	037.14	1604.15	Mackerels, flakes or chunks, canned
037.1.1.5.7.092	37	037.14	1604.15	Mackerels nei, in oil or in brine, canned
037.1.1.5.7.90	37	037.15	1604.19	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes nei, canned
037.1.1.5.9	39	037.15	1604.19	Miscellaneous fish, canned
037.1.1.5.9.90	39	037.15	1604.19	Fish nei, canned
037.1.1.5.9.901	39	037.15	1604.19	Fish fillets, canned
037.1.1.5.9.902	39	037.15	1604.20	Fish livers, roes, etc., canned
037.1.2	39	037.1	1604.19	Fish products in airtight containers
037.1.2.1	39	037.17	1604.30	Caviar and caviar substitutes, roes, etc.
037.1.2.1.10	21	037.17	1604.30	Caviar
037.1.2.1.20	39	037.17	1604.30	Caviar substitutes
037.1.2.1.29	39	037.17	1604.30	Caviar and caviar substitutes
037.1.2.1.30	32	037.17	1604.30	Cod roe, prepared
037.1.2.1.40	35	037.17	1604.30	Herring roe, prepared
037.1.2.1.50	34	037.17	1604.30	Lumpfish roes, prepared
037.1.2.1.90	39	037.17	1604.30	Fish roes, prepared, nei
037.1.2.3	23	037.11	1604.19	Salmons, trouts, smelts, etc., semi-preserved, marinated, etc.
037.1.2.3.39	23	037.11	1604.11	Salmon preparations
037.1.2.3.90	23	037.11	1604.19	Salmon substitutes
037.1.2.5	35	037.12	1604.13	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc., semi-preserved, marinated, etc.
037.1.2.5.19	35	037.12	1604.12	Herrings, whole, semi-preserved

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037.1.2.5.191	35	037.12	1604.12	Herring fillets, semi-preserved
037.1.2.5.192	35	037.12	1604.12	Herring fillets, coated in batter, cooked or not
037.1.2.5.60	35	037.12	1604.16	Anchovies, semi-preserved
037.1.2.5.601	35	037.12	1604.16	Anchovies, salted, semi-preserved
037.1.2.5.602	35	037.12	1604.16	Anchovy fillets, semi-preserved
037.1.2.5.90	35	037.12	1604.12	Herrings, sardines, etc., semi-preserved, nei
037.1.2.9	39	037.16	1604.20	Miscellaneous fish products, semi-preserved, marinated, etc.
037.1.2.9.90	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish products, semi-preserved
037.1.2.9.901	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish fillets, coated in batter, cooked or not
037.1.2.9.902	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish spiced, marinated, etc.
037.1.3	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish products and preparations, not in airtight containers
037.1.3.1	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish, fermented, fish pastes, etc.
037.1.3.1.10	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish, fermented
037.1.3.1.19	35	037.12	1604.12	Herring preparations
037.1.3.1.20	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish meat, balls, cakes, sausages, etc.
037.1.3.1.201	39	037.16	1604.20	Kamaboko
037.1.3.1.202	39	037.16	1604.20	Tsukudani
037.1.3.1.203	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish cakes
037.1.3.1.204	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish sausages
037.1.3.1.30	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish pastes
037.1.3.1.301	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish paste, fermented
037.1.3.1.302	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish paste, not fermented
037.1.3.1.390	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish paste, nei
037.1.3.1.40	32	037.16	1604.20	Imitation crab sticks
037.1.3.1.90	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish preparations, nei
037.1.4	39	037.16	1604.20	Fish products and preparations, whether or not in airtight containers
037.2	47	037.2	1605.40	Crustaceans and molluscs prepared or preserved
037.2.1	47	037.21	1605.40	Crustacean products, prepared or preserved, nei
037.2.1.1	47	037.21	1605.40	Crustacean products, canned
037.2.1.1.1	41	037.21	1605.40	Freshwater crustaceans, prepared or preserved
037.2.1.1.1.10	41	037.21	1605.40	Crayfish (freshwater), prepared or preserved
037.2.1.1.1.90	41	037.21	1605.40	Freshwater crustaceans nei, prepared or preserved
037.2.1.1.2	42	037.21	1605.10	Crab meat, canned
037.2.1.1.2.10	42	037.21	1605.10	King crab meat, canned
037.2.1.1.2.90	42	037.21	1605.10	Crab meat nei, canned
037.2.1.1.3	43	037.21	1605.30	Lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters, etc., canned
037.2.1.1.3.10	43	037.21	1605.30	Spiny-rock lobster, canned
037.2.1.1.3.20	43	037.21	1605.30	Lobster tails or meat, canned
037.2.1.1.5	45	037.21	1605.20	Shrimps, prawns, etc., canned
037.2.1.1.5.201	45	037.21	1605.20	Shrimps, peeled, cooked, canned
037.2.1.1.5.202	45	037.21	1605.20	Shrimps, breaded, raw and cooked, canned
037.2.1.1.5.90	45	037.21	1605.20	Shrimps and prawns, canned
037.2.1.1.9	47	037.21	1605.40	Miscellaneous marine crustaceans, canned
037.2.1.1.9.90	47	037.21	1605.40	Crustaceans nei, canned
037.2.1.2	47	037.21	1605.40	Crustacean products and preparations, not in airtight containers
037.2.1.2.5	45	037.21	1605.20	Shrimps, prawns, etc., preparations
037.2.1.2.5.101	45	037.21	1605.20	Shrimp paste, fermented
037.2.1.2.5.102	45	037.21	1605.20	Shrimp paste, not fermented
037.2.1.2.5.109	45	037.21	1605.20	Shrimp paste, nei
037.2.1.2.5.90	45	037.21	1605.20	Shrimps and prawns, prepared, not in airtight containers
037.2.1.2.9	47	037.21	1605.40	Miscellaneous crustacean preparations
037.2.1.2.9.90	47	037.21	1605.40	Crustacean preparations, nei
037.2.2	50	037.22	1605.90	Mollusc products, prepared or preserved, nei
037.2.2.1	50	037.22	1605.90	Mollusc products, canned
037.2.2.1.2	52	037.22	1605.90	Univalves meat, canned
037.2.2.1.2.10	52	037.22	1605.90	Abalone meat, canned

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
037.2.2.1.2.90	52	037.22	1605.90	Univalves meat nei, canned
037.2.2.1.3	53	037.22	1605.90	Oyster meat, canned
037.2.2.1.3.20	53	037.22	1605.90	Oyster meat nei, canned
037.2.2.1.3.201	53	037.22	1605.90	Oyster specialities, canned
037.2.2.1.4	54	037.22	1605.90	Mussels, canned
037.2.2.1.4.10	54	037.22	1605.90	Mussel meat, canned
037.2.2.1.5	55	037.22	1605.90	Scallops, pectens, etc., canned
037.2.2.1.5.10	55	037.22	1605.90	Scallop meat, canned
037.2.2.1.5.101	55	037.22	1605.90	Scallop meat, breaded, raw and cooked, canned
037.2.2.1.6	56	037.22	1605.90	Clams, cockles, arkshells, etc., canned
037.2.2.1.6.10	56	037.22	1605.90	Clam meat, canned
037.2.2.1.6.101	56	037.22	1605.90	Clams, whole and minced, canned
037.2.2.1.6.102	56	037.22	1605.90	Clam chowder, canned
037.2.2.1.6.103	56	037.22	1605.90	Clam specialities, canned
037.2.2.1.7	57	037.22	1605.90	Cephalopods, canned
037.2.2.1.7.90	57	037.22	1605.90	Cephalopods nei, canned
037.2.2.1.9	58	037.22	1605.90	Miscellaneous marine molluscs, canned
037.2.2.1.9.90	58	037.22	1605.90	Molluscs nei, canned
037.2.2.1.9.95	76	037.22	1605.90	Sea-cucumber and other invertebrates, canned, nei
037.2.2.1.9.952	76	037.22	1605.90	Sea-urchin, canned
037.2.2.2	50	037.22	1605.90	Mollusc products and preparations, not in airtight containers
037.2.2.2.7	57	037.22	1605.90	Cephalopods preparations
037.2.2.2.7.90	57	037.22	1605.90	Cephalopods nei, preparations
037.2.2.2.7.901	57	037.22	1605.90	Squids, seasoned
037.2.2.2.9	58	037.22	1605.90	Mollusc preparations
037.2.2.2.9.90	58	037.22	1605.90	Mollusc preparations, nei
037.2.2.2.9.95	76	037.22	1605.90	Sea-cucumber and other invertebrates, preparations, nei
037.2.2.2.9.953	77	037.22	1605.90	Jellyfish preparations
037.2.3	58	037.2	1605.40	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved
037.2.3.1.9	58	037.2	1605.40	Crustacean and mollusc products, canned
037.2.3.1.9.90	47	037.2	1605.40	Crustaceans and molluscs, canned
037.2.3.2.9	47	037.2	1605.40	Crustacean and mollusc products and preparations, whether or not in airtight containers
037.2.3.2.9.90	47	037.2	1605.40	Crustacean and mollusc preparations, not in airtight containers
037.2.4	47	037.2	1605.40	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved, nei
081	39	081.42	2301.20	Meals, solubles and similar animal feeding stuffs, of aquatic animal origin
081.1	39	081.42	2301.20	Fish meals, solubles, silages, etc., nei
081.42	39	081.42	2301.20	Flours and meals of fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption
081.42.1	39	081.42	2301.20	Fish meal
081.42.1.1	10	081.42	2301.20	Freshwater fish meal
081.42.1.1.9	13	081.42	2301.20	Miscellaneous freshwater fish meal
081.42.1.1.9.90	13	081.42	2301.20	Freshwater fish meal, nei
081.42.1.2	32	081.42	2301.20	Fish meal from white-fish (ground-fish)
081.42.1.2.2	32	081.42	2301.20	Gadoid fish meal
081.42.1.2.2.19	32	081.42	2301.20	Cod meal
081.42.1.2.2.48	32	081.42	2301.20	Blue whiting meal
081.42.1.2.2.60	32	081.42	2301.20	Hake meal
081.42.1.2.2.90	32	081.42	2301.20	Gadoid fish meals, nei
081.42.1.2.9	32	081.42	2301.20	Miscellaneous groundfish meal
081.42.1.2.9.90	39	081.42	2301.20	White-fish meal, nei
081.42.1.3	35	081.42	2301.20	Fish meal from oily fish
081.42.1.3.3	33	081.42	2301.20	Meal from miscellaneous coastal fishes
081.42.1.3.3.67	33	081.42	2301.20	Sandeel meal
081.42.1.3.3.90	33	081.42	2301.20	Coastal fish meals, nei
081.42.1.3.4	34	081.42	2301.20	Meal from miscellaneous demersal fishes

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
081.42.1.3.4.04	34	081.42	2301.20	Redfish meal
081.42.1.3.4.19	34	081.42	2301.20	Lanternfish meal
081.42.1.3.4.90	34	081.42	2301.20	Demersal fish meals, nei
081.42.1.3.5	35	081.42	2301.20	Clupeoid fish meal
081.42.1.3.5.19	35	081.42	2301.20	Herring meal
081.42.1.3.5.29	35	081.42	2301.20	Pilchard meal
081.42.1.3.5.30	35	081.42	2301.20	Menhaden meal
081.42.1.3.5.40	35	081.42	2301.20	Sardine meal
081.42.1.3.5.60	35	081.42	2301.20	Anchovy meal
081.42.1.3.5.65	35	081.42	2301.20	Anchoveta meal
081.42.1.3.5.90	35	081.42	2301.20	Clupeoid fish meal, nei
081.42.1.3.6	36	081.42	2301.20	Meal from tunas, bonitos, billfishes, etc.
081.42.1.3.6.90	36	081.42	2301.20	Tuna meal
081.42.1.3.7	37	081.42	2301.20	Meal from miscellaneous pelagic fishes
081.42.1.3.7.01	37	081.42	2301.20	Capelin meal
081.42.1.3.7.05	37	081.42	2301.20	Jack mackerel meal
081.42.1.3.7.09	37	081.42	2301.20	Mackerel meal
081.42.1.3.7.90	37	081.42	2301.20	Meal from miscellaneous pelagic fishes nei
081.42.1.3.9	39	081.42	2301.20	Miscellaneous oily-fish meal
081.42.1.3.9.90	39	081.42	2301.20	Oily-fish meal, nei
081.42.1.4	39	081.42	2301.20	Miscellaneous meals of aquatic animal origin
081.42.1.4.9	39	081.42	2301.20	Fish meals
081.42.1.4.9.90	39	081.42	2301.20	Fish meals, nei
081.42.2	40	081.42	2301.20	Crustacean meals
081.42.2.2	42	081.42	2301.20	Crabs, etc. meal
081.42.2.2.90	42	081.42	2301.20	Crab meal
081.42.2.3	43	081.42	2301.20	Meal from lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters, etc.
081.42.2.3.90	43	081.42	2301.20	Lobster meal
081.42.2.5	45	081.42	2301.20	Meal from shrimps, prawns, etc.
081.42.2.5.90	45	081.42	2301.20	Shrimp meal
081.42.2.9	47	081.42	2301.20	Miscellaneous crustaceans meal
081.42.2.9.90	47	081.42	2301.20	Crustacean meal, nei
081.42.3	39	081.42	2301.20	Marine mammals meal
081.42.3.1	39	081.42	2301.20	Meat meals, liver meals from marine mammals
081.42.3.1.10	61	081.42	2301.20	Meat meal from whales
081.42.3.1.30	63	081.42	2301.20	Seal meat meal
081.42.3.1.90	61	081.42	2301.20	Liver meal from aquatic mammals
081.99	39	081.99	2309.90	Fish solubles, silages, etc.
081.99.1	39	081.99	2309.90	Solubles from fish and marine mammals
081.99.1.1	39	081.99	2309.90	Solubles from fish and marine mammals etc.
081.99.1.1.80	39	081.99	2309.90	Solubles from fish
081.99.1.1.90	61	081.99	2309.90	Solubles from marine mammals
081.99.1.1.901	39	081.99	2309.90	Solubles from fish and marine mammals, nei
081.99.2	39	081.99	2309.90	Fish silages
081.99.2.1	39	081.99	2309.90	Fish silages
081.99.2.1.90	39	081.99	2309.90	Fish silages, nei
081.99.2.1.901	39	081.99	2309.90	Fish solubles, silages, nei
291.1.5	80	291.15	0508.00	Corals and shells
291.1.5.10	82	291.15	0508.00	Coral and the like
291.1.5.20	81	291.15	0508.00	Shells
291.1.5.21	81	291.15	0508.00	Mother of pearl shells
291.1.5.22	81	291.15	0508.00	Abalone shells
291.1.5.23	81	291.15	0508.00	Oyster shells
291.1.5.24	81	291.15	0508.00	Sea snail shells
291.1.5.25	81	291.15	0508.00	Trochus shells
291.1.5.29	81	291.15	0508.00	Shells nei
291.1.5.30	81	291.15	0508.00	Powder and waste of shells

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
291.1.5.90	80	291.15	0508.00	Miscellaneous corals and shells
291.9.6	39	291.96	0511.91	Fish waste
291.9.6.10	39	291.96	0511.91	Fish waste, nei
291.9.7	83	291.97	0509.00	Natural sponges
291.9.7.10	83	291.97	0509.00	Natural sponges raw
291.9.7.20	83	291.97	0509.00	Natural sponges other than raw
291.9.7.90	83	291.97	0509.00	Natural sponges nei
291.9.9	39	291.96	0511.91	Fish crustacean and mollusc products, unfit for human consumption
291.9.9.10	39	291.96	0511.91	Fish unfit for human consumption
291.9.9.20	47	291.96	0511.91	Crustaceans & molluscs unfit for human consumption
291.9.9.30	57	291.96	0511.91	Cuttlefish bones
291.9.9.90	39	291.96	0511.91	Fish crustacean and mollusc products, unfit for human consumption nei
292.9.1	90	292.97	1212.20	Seaweeds and aquatic plants and products thereof
292.9.1.10	94	292.96	1302.31	Agar agar (BTN 13.03)
292.9.1.11	94	292.96	1302.31	Agar agar in strips
292.9.1.12	94	292.96	1302.31	Agar agar in blocks
292.9.1.13	94	292.96	1302.31	Agar agar in powder
292.9.1.19	94	292.96	1302.31	Agar agar nei
292.9.1.20	92	292.97	1212.20	Laver
292.9.1.21	92	292.97	1212.20	Rock laver
292.9.1.22	93	292.97	1212.20	Green laver
292.9.1.23	92	292.97	1212.20	Laver, smoked
292.9.1.24	92	292.97	1212.20	Laver, dry
292.9.1.29	94	292.97	1212.20	Laver, nei
292.9.1.30	91	292.97	1212.20	Hizikia fusiforme (brown algae)
292.9.1.40	91	292.97	1212.20	Undaria pinnatifida (brown algae)
292.9.1.50	91	292.97	1212.20	Kelp
292.9.1.51	91	292.97	1212.20	Kelp meal
292.9.1.60	92	292.97	1212.20	Carrageen (Chondrus crispus)
292.9.1.70	94	292.97	1212.20	Other seaweeds
292.9.1.71	93	292.97	1212.20	Other green algae (ulva, enteromorpha)
292.9.1.72	91	292.97	1212.20	Other brown algae (laminaria, eisenia/ecklonia)
292.9.1.73	92	292.97	1212.20	Other red algae
292.9.1.78	94	292.97	1212.20	Other edible seaweeds (BTN 12.8)
292.9.1.79	94	292.97	1212.20	Other inedible seaweeds (BTN 14.05)
292.9.1.90	90	292.97	1212.20	Miscellaneous seaweeds and aquatic plants and products thereof
411	39	411.1	1504.10	Aquatic animals oils and fats
411.11	30	411.11	1504.10	Fish liver oils
411.11.2	32	411.11	1504.10	Gadoid liver oils
411.11.2.19	32	411.11	1504.10	Cod liver oil
411.11.2.45	32	411.11	1504.10	Alaska pollack liver oil
411.11.2.60	32	411.11	1504.10	Hake liver oil
411.11.2.90	32	411.11	1504.10	Gadoid liver oils, nei
411.11.9	39	411.11	1504.10	Miscellaneous fish liver oils
411.11.9.70	38	411.11	1504.10	Shark liver oil
411.11.9.90	39	411.11	1504.10	Fish liver oils, nei
411.12	39	411.12	1504.20	Fish oils and fats (other than fish liver oil)
411.12.2	32	411.12	1504.20	Alaska pollack oil
411.12.2.45	32	411.12	1504.20	Alaska pollack oil, nei
411.12.3	33	411.12	1504.20	Miscellaneous coastal fishes, oils
411.12.3.67	33	411.12	1504.20	Sandeel oil
411.12.3.90	33	411.12	1504.20	Coastal fishes oils, nei
411.12.4	34	411.12	1504.20	Miscellaneous demersal fishes, oils
411.12.4.04	34	411.12	1504.20	Redfish oil
411.12.4.90	34	411.12	1504.20	Demersal fish oils, nei

FAO ISSCFC	ISSCAAP	SITC	HS	Commodity Name – English
411.12.5	35	411.12	1504.20	Clupeoid body oils
411.12.5.19	35	411.12	1504.20	Herring oil
411.12.5.29	35	411.12	1504.20	Pilchard oil
411.12.5.30	35	411.12	1504.20	Menhaden oil
411.12.5.40	35	411.12	1504.20	Sardine oil
411.12.5.60	35	411.12	1504.20	Anchovy oil
411.12.5.65	35	411.12	1504.20	Anchoveta oil
411.12.5.90	35	411.12	1504.20	Clupeoid oils, nei
411.12.7.01	37	411.12	1504.20	Capelin oil
411.12.7.06	37	411.12	1504.20	Jack mackerel oil
411.12.8.70	38	411.12	1504.20	Shark oil
411.12.9	39	411.12	1504.20	Miscellaneous fish body oils
411.12.9.90	39	411.12	1504.20	Fish body oils, nei
411.12.9.901	24	411.12	1504.20	Shad oil
411.13	60	411.13	1504.30	Oils and fats of marine mammals
411.13.1	60	411.13	1504.30	Oils and fats etc.of marine mammals
411.13.1.10	61	411.13	1504.30	Whale oil
411.13.1.20	62	411.13	1504.30	Sperm oil
411.13.1.30	63	411.13	1504.30	Seal oil
411.13.1.90	64	411.13	1504.30	Marine mammal oils, nei
411.14	39	411.1	1504.20	Oils and fats, crude or refined, of aquatic animal origin
411.14.1	39	411.1	1504.20	Oils and fats of aquatic animals
411.14.1.70	57	411.1	1504.20	Squid oil
411.14.1.90	39	411.1	1504.20	Oils and fats of aquatic animals, nei
411.15	39	411.1	1504.20	Aquatic animals oils and fats, nei

FAO ISSCFC: *FAO International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities*
ISSCAAP: *International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants **
SITC: *United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3*
HS: *Harmonized Commodity and Description System of the World Customs Organization*

* See complete classification in Annex S.II of Chapter S. "Identifiers for Aquatic Animals and Plants"

Note: Items of the ISSCFC are arranged according to the following 10 Major Groups:

- Fish, live, fresh, chilled or frozen
- Fish, dried, salted or smoked
- Crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted, etc.
- Fish, products and preparations
- Crustaceans and molluscs, products and preparations
- Oils and fats of aquatic animal origin
- Meals, solubles and similar animal feedingstuffs of aquatic animal origin
- Corals, shells and sponges
- Seaweeds and aquatic plants and products thereof
- Fish waste and other inedible products

S. IDENTIFIERS FOR AQUATIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS

For statistical purposes, nominal catches and aquaculture production of aquatic animals and plants are presented at either species, genus or family level. Countries have reported commercial catches of approximately 1250 statistical categories (called 'species items') and approximately 400 species items as production from aquaculture practices. The "International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants" (ISSCAAP), developed by FAO, presents these species items classified in 50 groups of species and 9 divisions.

Each *species item* is identified by means of the following descriptors:

- a) FAO English name
- b) FAO French name
- c) FAO Spanish name
- d) Scientific name
- e) Taxonomic code
- f) Inter-Agency 3-alpha identifier.

The FAO English, French, Spanish and scientific names are subject to constant review and improvement. Member agencies of the CWP have agreed to use these standard species names in statistical publications and questionnaires. It should be noted that (a) it has not been possible to assign appropriate names in all three languages to all the species items, and (b) that these names may not correspond with nationally or regionally-used common names. The names selected are considered to be appropriate to that species item and are unique to that item. Where the species item refers to a single species the name is in the singular. Where two or more species are present, the name is in the plural form.

The 'Inter-Agency 3-Alpha Identifier' for aquatic animals and plants was developed by the CWP for tabulations, questionnaires and publications where lack of space might prevent the use of adequate descriptors in all the languages required. A 3-alpha identifier is assigned permanently to a species item, and thus, unlike the other identifiers mentioned above, it remains a permanent reference to that species item. In principle, the above identifiers are only issued for species of commercial significance. FAO is the depository agency for the 3-alpha identifiers and it is to FAO that requests for any information on the identifiers and requests for the allocation of an identifier for a new species should be addressed.

The CWP welcomes these identifiers to be used wherever an authority, national, international or other, considers them useful for their purposes. However, in order not to jeopardise the integrity and security of the system of identifiers that proves to be of great value, the CWP firmly recommends that all potential users consult with FAO in order to avoid using an identifier that is not in the current list.

Annexes S.I and S. II present the following:

- l) the list of the 9 divisions and 50 groups of species as found in the International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP), used up to 1999, and

II) the revised list of the 9 divisions and 50 groups of species as found in the International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP), in use from 2000.

Note:

At the 19th Session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics – CWP (Nouméa, New Caledonia, 10-13 July 2001), FAO presented a proposal to revise the names and composition of ISSCAAP groups 33, 34 and 37 with the aim of providing users with a new useful grouping of coastal fishes and improved identification of demersal and pelagic species.

The proposal was endorsed by CWP and implemented in the FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics starting with Volumes 90/1 and 90/2 (2001).

In the new classification the species items of the former group 33 “Redfishes, basses, congers” were classified as either coastal or demersal fishes and accordingly assigned to the new groups 33 “Miscellaneous coastal fishes” and 34 “Miscellaneous demersal fishes”. The pelagic species, formerly included in Group 34 “Jacks, mullets, sauries”, were moved to group 37, which was renamed “Miscellaneous pelagic fishes”. The complete list is downloadable at: <http://www.fao.org/fi/statist/fisoft/asfis/asfis.asp>

Publication:

Garibaldi, L. & Busilacchi, S. “ASFIS List of species for fishery statistics purposes”. ASFIS Reference Series No.15, Rome, FAO. 2002.

ANNEX S.I

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF AQUATIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS (ISSCAAP) *(in use up to 1999)*

Code	DIVISION Group of species
1	Freshwater fishes
11	Carps, barbels and other cyprinids
12	Tilapias and other cichlids
13	Miscellaneous freshwater fishes
2	Diadromous fishes
21	Sturgeons, paddlefishes
22	River eels
23	Salmons, trouts, smelts
24	Shads
25	Miscellaneous diadromous fishes
3	Marine fishes
31	Flounders, halibuts, soles
32	Cods, hakes, haddocks
33	Redfishes, basses, congers
34	Jacks, mullets, sauries
35	Herrings, sardines, anchovies
36	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
37	Mackerels, snoeks, cutlassfishes
38	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
39	Miscellaneous marine fishes
4	Crustaceans
41	Freshwater crustaceans
42	Sea-spiders, crabs
43	Lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters
44	Squat-lobsters
45	Shrimps, prawns
46	Krill, planktonic crustaceans
47	Miscellaneous marine crustaceans
5	Molluscs
51	Freshwater molluscs
52	Abalones, winkles, conchs
53	Oysters
54	Mussels
55	Scallops, pectens
56	Clams, cockles, arkshells
57	Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses
58	Miscellaneous marine molluscs

6 Whales, seals and other aquatic mammals

- 61 Blue-whales, fin-whales
- 62 Sperm-whales, pilot-whales
- 63 Eared seals, hair seals, walruses
- 64 Miscellaneous aquatic mammals

7 Miscellaneous aquatic animals

- 71 Frogs and other amphibians
- 72 Turtles
- 73 Crocodiles and alligators
- 74 Sea-squirts and other tunicates
- 75 Horseshoe crabs and other arachnoids
- 76 Sea-urchins and other echinoderms
- 77 Miscellaneous aquatic invertebrates

8 Miscellaneous aquatic animal products

- 81 Pearls, mother-of-pearl, shells
- 82 Corals
- 83 Sponges

9 Aquatic plants

- 91 Brown seaweeds
 - 92 Red seaweeds
 - 93 Green seaweeds
 - 94 Miscellaneous aquatic plants
-
-

ANNEX S.II

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF AQUATIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS (ISSCAAP) *(in use from 2000)*

Code	DIVISION Group of species
1	Freshwater fishes
11	Carps, barbels and other cyprinids
12	Tilapias and other cichlids
13	Miscellaneous freshwater fishes
2	Diadromous fishes
21	Sturgeons, paddlefishes
22	River eels
23	Salmons, trouts, smelts
24	Shads
25	Miscellaneous diadromous fishes
3	Marine fishes
31	Flounders, halibuts, soles
32	Cods, hakes, haddocks
33	Miscellaneous coastal fishes
34	Miscellaneous demersal fishes
35	Herrings, sardines, anchovies
36	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
37	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes
38	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
39	Marine fishes not identified
4	Crustaceans
41	Freshwater crustaceans
42	Crabs, sea-spiders
43	Lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters
44	King crabs, squat-lobsters
45	Shrimps, prawns
46	Krill, planktonic crustaceans
47	Miscellaneous marine crustaceans
5	Molluscs
51	Freshwater molluscs
52	Abalones, winkles, conchs
53	Oysters
54	Mussels
55	Scallops, pectens
56	Clams, cockles, arkshells
57	Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses
58	Miscellaneous marine molluscs

6 Whales, seals and other aquatic mammals

- 61 Blue-whales, fin-whales
- 62 Sperm-whales, pilot-whales
- 63 Eared seals, hair seals, walruses
- 64 Miscellaneous aquatic mammals

7 Miscellaneous aquatic animals

- 71 Frogs and other amphibians
- 72 Turtles
- 73 Crocodiles and alligators
- 74 Sea-squirts and other tunicates
- 75 Horseshoe crabs and other arachnoids
- 76 Sea-urchins and other echinoderms
- 77 Miscellaneous aquatic invertebrates

8 Miscellaneous aquatic animal products

- 81 Pearls, mother-of-pearl, shells
- 82 Corals
- 83 Sponges

9 Aquatic plants

- 91 Brown seaweeds
 - 92 Red seaweeds
 - 93 Green seaweeds
 - 94 Miscellaneous aquatic plants
-
-

T. STATLANT, STATPAC, FISHSTAT SYSTEM OF QUESTIONNAIRES

The CWP's main instrument for the collection of fishery data is the STATLANT system of questionnaires. The essential feature of this system is that the questionnaires are in a standard format and use harmonised concepts, definitions and codes. On any one topic the national statistical authorities are requested to complete a single questionnaire, providing copies to all interested agencies. This procedure also largely reduces the possibility of discrepancies between different databases.

The **STATLANT** reporting system of questionnaires is a long-standing standardized statistical inquiry developed by the CWP for the submission of national catch data to international fisheries agencies by national reporting offices. Although the species and fishing areas for which data are requested vary from region to region, the questionnaires are of a standardized format and employ harmonized concepts, classifications and definitions.

The **STATLANT A** type questionnaires cover the reporting of annual catch data, requesting a breakdown of the catches by species and statistical sub-divisions of the relevant FAO major fishing area, coinciding as appropriate with the existing fishery management and conservation body, member of the CWP.

The **STATLANT B** type questionnaire covers the reporting of the annual data on catches and the associated fishing effort, requesting a breakdown by species, statistical sub-division of the FAO major fishing area, by month of capture, by fishing gear, by size class of fishing vessel and by target species. Currently only the STATLANT 21B and STATLANT 08B questionnaires are in use, for the reporting of data on the Northwest Atlantic to NAFO, and data on the Antarctic to CCAMLR.

The **STATLANT** questionnaires currently in use are the following: 08A, 08B, 21A, 21B, 27A, 34A, 37A and 47A.

The **STATPAC** reporting system of questionnaires are intended to cover areas in the Pacific restricted at present to one only: Southeast Pacific with STATPAC 87A.

The **FISHSTAT** reporting system of questionnaires is used by FAO and adopted by Eurostat to collate global statistics covering every phase of the fishery structure.

A list of fishery questionnaires is presented in ANNEX T.I.

Several fishery questionnaires and notes for completion are available in electronic format on the FAO ftp site at: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/STAT/e-questionnaires>

ANNEX T.I

STATISTICAL QUESTIONNAIRES FOR REPORTING FISHERY DATA

PRODUCTION	
National Summary	Area Summary
FISHSTAT	STATLANT
<p>Capture production – CA</p> <p>NS1 Fish, crustaceans and molluscs NS6 Aquatic mammals NS7 Crocodiles and alligators NS8 Corals, sponges, shells and pearls NS9 Aquatic plants IW Inland Waters</p> <p>Aquaculture – AQ</p> <p>AQ Aquaculture production – by structure NS1 Aquaculture production</p>	<p>08A Southern Oceans – Summary (CCAMLR) 08B Southern Oceans – Catch and effort (CCAMLR)</p> <p>21A Atlantic, Northwest - Summary (NAFO) 21B Atlantic, Northwest – Catch and effort (NAFO)</p> <p>27A Atlantic, Northwest – Summary (ICES)</p> <p>34A Atlantic, Eastern Central - Summary (CECAF)</p> <p>37A Mediterranean and Black Sea - Summary (GFCM)</p> <p>41A Atlantic, Southwest – Summary</p> <p>47A Atlantic, Southeast - Summary</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">FISHSTAT</p> <hr/> <p>51A Indian Ocean, Western - Summary 57A Indian Ocean, Eastern - Summary</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">STATPAC</p> <hr/> <p>87A Atlantic, Southeast - Summary (CPPS)</p>
TRADE	
<p>FC1 Production of Fishery Commodities FTR International trade (imports and exports)</p>	
OTHERS	
<p>DNC Disposition of nominal catches FF1 Fishery fleet – decked FF2 Fishery fleet – undecked FM Fishers CF1 Conversion factors* REC Survey on recreational fishing*</p>	

* inquiry not conducted on an annual basis

U. LIST OF FAO YEARBOOKS OF FISHERY STATISTICS

Volumes published in 1948-1963

Production		Production and fishing craft		International Trade	
		Vol. I	(1947)		
		Vol. II	(1948-49)		
		Vol. III	(1950-51)		
		Vol. IV	(1952-53)	Part 1	Vol. IV (1952-53) Part 2
		Vol. V	(1954-55)		
		Vol. VI	(1955-56)		
Vol. VII	(1957)				Vol. VIII (1957)
Vol. XI	(1959)	Vol. IX	(1958)		Vol. X (1958-59)
Vol. XIV	(1961)	Vol. XII	(1960)		Vol. XIII (1960-61)
		Vol. XV	(1962)		

Volumes published in 1964-1997

Catches and landings			Fishery Commodities		
Vol. 16	('----' 1963)	Dec. 1964	Vol. 17	('----' 1963)	Jan. 1965
Vol. 18	('----' 1964)	Oct. 1965	Vol. 19	('----' 1964)	Dec. 1965
Vol. 20	('----' 1965)	Oct. 1966	Vol. 21	('----' 1965)	Dec. 1966
Vol. 22	('----' 1966)	Oct. 1967	Vol. 23	('----' 1966)	Dec. 1967
Vol. 24	('----' 1967)	Oct. 1968	Vol. 25	('----' 1967)	Dec. 1968
Vol. 26	('----' 1968)	Oct. 1969	Vol. 27	('----' 1968)	Dec. 1969
Vol. 28	('----' 1969)	Oct. 1970	Vol. 29	('----' 1969)	Dec. 1970
Vol. 30	('----' 1970)	Nov. 1971	Vol. 31	('----' 1970)	Dec. 1971
Vol. 32	('----' 1971)	Nov. 1972	Vol. 33	('----' 1971)	Dec. 1972
Vol. 34	('----' 1972)	Nov. 1973	Vol. 35	('----' 1972)	Dec. 1973
Vol. 36	('----' 1973)	Nov. 1974	Vol. 37	('----' 1973)	Dec. 1974
Vol. 38	('----' 1974)	Dec. 1975	Vol. 39	('----' 1974)	Dec. 1975
Vol. 40	('----' 1975)	Dec. 1976	Vol. 41	('----' 1975)	Dec. 1976
Vol. 42	('----' 1976)	Nov. 1977	Vol. 43	('----' 1976)	Dec. 1977
Vol. 44	('----' 1977)	Nov. 1978	Vol. 45	('----' 1977)	Dec. 1978
Vol. 46	('----' 1978)	Nov. 1979	Vol. 47	('----' 1978)	Dec. 1979
Vol. 48	('----' 1979)	Dec. 1980	Vol. 49	('----' 1979)	Dec. 1980
Vol. 50	('----' 1980)	Dec. 1981	Vol. 51	('----' 1980)	Dec. 1981
Vol. 52	('----' 1981)	Jan. 1983	Vol. 53	('----' 1981)	Feb. 1983
Vol. 54	('----' 1982)	Jan. 1984	Vol. 55	('----' 1982)	Jan. 1984
Vol. 56	('----' 1983)	Dec. 1984	Vol. 57	('----' 1983)	Dec. 1984
Vol. 58	('----' 1984)	Jun. 1986	Vol. 59	('----' 1984)	Jun. 1986
Vol. 60	('----' 1985)	May 1987	Vol. 61	('----' 1985)	May 1987
Vol. 62	('----' 1986)	Mar. 1988	Vol. 63	('----' 1986)	Mar. 1988
Vol. 64	('----' 1987)	Mar. 1989	Vol. 65	('----' 1987)	Mar. 1989
Vol. 66	('----' 1988)	Apr. 1990	Vol. 67	('----' 1988)	May 1990
Vol. 68	('----' 1989)	Apr. 1991	Vol. 69	('----' 1989)	May 1991
Vol. 70	('----' 1990)	Apr. 1992	Vol. 71	('----' 1990)	May 1992
Vol. 72	('----' 1991)	Apr. 1993	Vol. 73	('----' 1991)	May 1993
Vol. 74	('----' 1992)	May 1994	Vol. 75	('----' 1992)	May 1994
Vol. 76	('----' 1993)	Apr. 1995	Vol. 77	('----' 1993)	May 1995
Vol. 78	('----' 1994)	Apr. 1996	Vol. 79	('----' 1994)	May 1996
Vol. 80	('----' 1995)	Apr. 1997	Vol. 81	('----' 1995)	May 1997

Volumes published since 1998

Capture production			Aquaculture production			Fishery Commodities		
Vol. 82	('----' 1996)	Apr. 1998				Vol. 83	('----' 1996)	Apr. 1998
Vol. 84	('----' 1997)	Apr. 1999				Vol. 85	('----' 1997)	Apr. 1999
Vol. 86/1	('----' 1998)	Apr. 2000	Vol. 86/2	('----' 1998)	Apr. 2000	Vol. 87	('----' 1998)	Apr. 2000
Vol. 88/1	('----' 1999)	Apr. 2001	Vol. 88/2	('----' 1999)	Apr. 2001	Vol. 89	('----' 1999)	Apr. 2001
Vol. 90/1	('----' 2000)	Apr. 2002	Vol. 90/2	('----' 2000)	Apr. 2002	Vol. 91	('----' 2000)	Apr. 2002
Vol. 92/1	('----' 2001)	Apr. 2003	Vol. 92/2	('----' 2001)	Apr. 2003	Vol. 93	('----' 2001)	Apr. 2003
Vol. 94/1	('----' 2002)	Apr. 2004	Vol. 94/2	('----' 2002)	Apr. 2004	Vol. 95	('----' 2002)	Apr. 2004

V. ACRONYMS

APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
ASFIS	Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CWP	Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics
EPO	Eastern Pacific Ocean
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GRT	Gross Registered Tonnage
GT	Gross Tonnage
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
HSVAR	High Seas Vessel Authorization Record
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ILO	International Labour Organization
INPFC	International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
ICSEAF	International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ceased: 1990)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISSCAAP	International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants
ISSCFV	International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Vessels
IWC	International Whaling Commission
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (previously ICNAF – International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries)
NASCO	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SEAFDEC	South-East Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEAFO	South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification of the UN
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
STATLANT	STATistical Programme for the ATLANTic Fisheries (previously STANA)
WCPTC	Western and Central Pacific Tuna Commission (established 2003)

