Catches and landings

Handbook
2019 Edition

eurostat

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Preface

The collection of statistics on catches and landings is an essential tool for the sound management of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) Fishing is an important branch of primary production. Catch and landings statistics describe the evolution of catches and the value of the landed products.

This handbook is meant to serve as a practical reference document for all national authorities involved in the compilation of catch and landings statistics and for the data users.

Luxembourg, October 2018

Acknowledgements

This Handbook was prepared by Eurostat and discussed in the Fisheries statistics working group meeting in October 2018.

Abbreviations and acronyms

Code	Description
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
eWA	EDAMIS Web Application
eWP	EDAMIS Web Portal
IQR	Interquartile Range
MS	Member State(s)
NAC	National currency
NE	Non existing
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
NS	Non-significant
NSI	National Statistical Institute
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
TLW	Tonnes Live Weight
TPW	Tonnes of Product Weight

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This handbook contains information on the definitions and classifications used in catch and landings statistics as well as instructions to the data providers concerning the data transmission.

The catch and landings statistics are worked out by the Member States and EEA countries on the basis of common EU concepts described in this handbook. Eurostat is responsible for harmonising the concepts and definitions, validating the national data, publishing the national data and calculating the EU-aggregates.

1.2 History

Data for catch and landings since 1950 are available in the Eurostat database. The legal basis and the coverage of statistics have evolved over time.

1.3 User needs assessment

Statistics on catches and landings are a tool for monitoring and managing the market of fishery products. They are also becoming an increasingly important instrument for evaluating fisheries policy. Within the European Institutions, the main institutional users of fisheries data are DG Maritime affairs (MARE), European Market Observatory for fisheries and aquaculture (EUMOFA), DG Trade, DG Environment, Joint Research Centre (JRC), the European Parliament, the Court of Auditors and European agencies (e.g. European Environment Agency (EEA)), as well as national bodies dealing with aquaculture, trade in fisheries products and food. International organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), regional fisheries organisations (such as International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) and North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)) use catch and landings statistics. Enterprises, farms, producers' and consumers' associations, trade unions, consultancy bodies, private and public research bodies, etc. are likewise very important users of catch and landings statistics.

1.4 Legal basis

These guidelines refer to the submission of catch statistics under Regulation (EC) No 216/2009[1], Regulation (EC) No 217/2009[2] and Regulation (EC) No 218/2009[3].

They also refer to the submission of landings statistics under Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006[4].

They are intended to harmonise the concepts and definitions, to improve the data quality (e.g. comparability) and clarify the data transmission procedures.

1.5 Changes from previous versions

This is the first edition of the catches and landings handbook. It summarises and further elaborates the previous guidelines and notes linked to the catch and landings data collection.

There is an effort to align definitions across domains (aquaculture, catches and landings) and to align with the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics Handbook[5].

1.5.1 Changes in structure

Not relevant for the present edition.

1.5.2 Changes in classification

Not relevant for the present edition.

1.6 Contacts

If you have further questions, please contact Eurostat at ESTAT-Fisheries@ec.europa.eu.

1 Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catches by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of north Atlantic (recast) (text with EEA relevance)

2 Regulation (EC) No 217/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of catch and activity statistics by Member States fishing in north-west Atlantic (recast) (text with EEA relevance)

3 Regulation (EC) No 218/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in north-east Atlantic (recast) (text with EEA relevance)

4 Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 on the submission of statistical data on landings of fishery products in Member States and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1382/91 (text with EEA relevance)

5 http://www.fao.org/cwp-on-fishery-statistics/handbook/capture-fisheries-statistics/catch-and-landings/en/

2 Methodology

2.1 Coverage

2.1.1 Catches

Each Member State shall submit to the Commission statistical data in respect to the nominal catches by vessels registered in, or flying the flag of that Member State, fishing in:

- certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic (Regulation (EC) No 216/2009)
- the north-west Atlantic (Regulation (EC) N0 217/2009)
- the north-east Atlantic (Regulation (EC) No 218/2009)

Includes

- All fishery products landed or transhipped at sea in no matter what form

Excludes

- Quantities which are discarded at sea after capture
- Quantities consumed on board
- Quantities used as bait on board
- Aquaculture production
- Catches from wild for on-growing in aquaculture plants

Furthermore, for the north-west Atlantic, besides the annual nominal catches as specified above it is necessary to submit the corresponding monthly fishing activity per calendar month, the fishing gear used, the vessel size and the main species sought.

2.1.2 Landings

Each Member State shall submit to the Commission statistical data in respect of the fishery products landed on its territory by Community and EFTA fishing vessels and cover total landings on national territory within the Community.

Includes

- All landings of fishery products into the reporting country's ports, by fishing vessels or other parts of the fishing fleet carrying the flag of the country
- All landings of fishery products into the reporting country's ports, by fishing vessels or other parts of the fishing fleet carrying the flag of an EU or an EFTA country's flag
- All landings of fishery products into non-EU and non-EEA countries' ports, by fishing vessels carrying the flag of the reporting country, that are destined for transport into the EU or EEA

Excludes

- Landings of fishery products into the reporting country's ports by any vessels carrying the flag of a non-EU or non-EFTA country
- Landings of fishery products into non-EU and non-EEA country's ports by any vessel, except when they are destined for transport into the EU or EEA
- Landings of fishery products into another EU or EEA country's ports, by vessels carrying the flag of the reporting country
- Landings of fishery products into overseas territories' ports, or inland ports
- Landings of fishery products by the reporting country's freshwater fisheries, or by the country's non-commercial fisheries
- Aquaculture production

2.2 Data sources

2.2.1 Catches

The main data sources are either administrative registers or statistical censuses.

For the purpose of obtaining the data for catches, Member States are permitted to use sampling techniques for those parts of the fishing fleet where the complete coverage would involve excessive application of administrative procedures, except where provisions adopted under the common fisheries policy dictate otherwise.

2.2.2 Landings

The main data sources are either administrative registers or statistical censuses.

Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006, Article 3 stipulates that sampling techniques may be employed where, owing to the structural characteristics of a particular sector of the fisheries of a Member State, comprehensive data collection would result in difficulties for the National authorities which would be disproportionate to the importance of that sector.

For fishery products not immediately sold, the average price per tonne in national currency, may be estimated using an appropriate method.

2.3 Treatment of non-significant / non-existing characteristics

2.3.1 Catches

2.3.1.1 REGIONS OTHER THAN NORTH ATLANTIC

The data for species of minor importance caught by the vessels of a Member State need not be individually identified in the submissions, but may be included in an aggregated item provided that the weight of the product does not exceed 5% of the total annual catch in that major fishing area.

Where the Member State's vessels have not fished in a major fishing area in the calendar year, the Member State shall inform the Commission to this effect.

2.3.1.2 NORTH-WEST ATLANTIC

No submissions shall be required for species / fishing region combinations for which no catches were recorded in the reference period of the submission.

If the Member State concerned has not fished in the north-west Atlantic in the preceding calendar year, it shall inform the Commission thereof by 31st May of the following year.

2.3.1.3 NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC

The data for species of minor importance in a Member State need not be individually identified in the submissions but may be included in an aggregated item provided that the weight of the products thus recorded does not exceed 10% by weight of the total catch in that Member State in that year[6].

No submission is required for species / fishing regions combinations if no catches were recorded in the annual period of the submission.

2.3.2 Landings

Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006 mentions that where an inclusion in the statistics of a particular sector of the fisheries industry of a Member State would cause difficulties to the national authorities disproportionate to the importance of that sector, a derogation may be granted (by a Committee procedure) permitting that country to exclude statistical data covering that sector from the national statistical data submitted.

2.4 Precision requirements

2.4.1 Catches

The three Regulations on catches stipulate that

1. By 1993/1994, Member States shall submit a detailed report to the Commission describing how the data on catches and fishing activity are derived and specifying the degree of representativeness and reliability of those data. The Commission, in collaboration with the Member States, shall draw up a summary of those reports.
2. Member States shall inform the Commission of any modifications to the information provided

[6] Note that this is in line with the Regulation, even if the phrasing of the regulation mentions (erroneously) months.

under paragraph 1 within three months of their introduction.

3. Methodological reports, data availability and data reliability referred to in paragraph 1 and other relevant issues connected with the application of this Regulation shall be examined once a year within the competent working group of the Committee.

2.4.2 Landings

The Regulation on landings stipulates in article 6 that

1. By 19 January 2008 each Member State shall submit a detailed methodological report to the Commission describing how the data have been collected and the statistics compiled. That report shall include details of any sampling techniques and an evaluation of the quality of the resulting estimates.
2. The Commission shall examine the reports and present its conclusions to the relevant working group of the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics (hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee') established by Article 1 of Council Decision 72/ 279/EEC (2).
3. The Member States shall inform the Commission of any change in the information provided for under paragraph 1 within three months of the introduction of such change. They shall also forward to the Commission details of any substantial changes in the collection methods used.

2.5 Reference period

The reference period is a calendar year

2.5.1 Catches

The reference period is a calendar year.

2.5.2 Landings

The reference period is a calendar year.

2.6 Reporting frequencies

For catch data in the north-west Atlantic, annual nominal catches shall be submitted by 31st May of the year following the reference year and may be preliminary data. Final data broken down by calendar month of capture, fishing gear, vessel size and main species sought shall be submitted by 31st August of the year following the reference year. The Member States shall submit the data related to catches in the other legally covered areas and the data related to landings within 6 months of the end of the reference calendar year.

Table 1 – Reporting frequencies

Data collection	Year N
Nominal catches in north-west Atlantic (provisional)	31.05.N+1
Nominal catches in the north-east Atlantic (C27)	30.06.N+1
Nominal catches other than in north Atlantic (C34TO51)	30.06.N+1
Landings	30.06.N+1
Nominal catches (C21B) and fishing activity (C21BEFF) in the north-west Atlantic (final)	31.08.N+1

2.7 Units of measurement

See also Annex I for the code list of units.

2.7.1 Catches

2.7.1.1 CATCHES QUANTITY (NOMINAL CATCHES)

The catches quantity shall be recorded as the live weight equivalent of the landings or transhipments to the nearest tonne (Tonnes Live Weight).

Quantities of less than half a unit should be recorded as "-1".

2.7.1.2 EFFORT

In the frame of Regulation (EC) No 217/2009, three levels of precision of fishing effort for catches (categories A, B and C) should be provided where possible.

Unknown quantities of catch effort should be recorded as "-2".

2.7.1.2.1 Effort category A

The catch effort measure for category A is different depending on the fishing gear.

Surrounding nets

The number of sets, corresponding to the number of times the gear has been set or shot, whether or not a catch was made. This measure is appropriate when shoal size and packing is related to stock abundance or sets are made in a random manner.

Beach seines

The number of sets, corresponding to the number of times the gear has been set or shot, whether or not a catch was made.

Boat seines

The number of hours fished, given by the number of times the gear was set or shot, times the estimated mean set or shot duration.

Trawls

The 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, meaning the number of hours during which the dredge was on the bottom and fishing.

Set or drift gill nets

Number of effort units, in length of nets expressed in 100-metre units, multiplied by the number of sets made (=accumulated total length in meters of net used in a given time divided by 100)

Fixed gill nets

Number of effort units, in 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, in number of days fished times the number of units hauled.

Covered pots and fyke nets

Number of effort units, corresponding to the number of lifts times the number of units (= total number of units fished in a given time period).

Set or drift longlines

Thousands of hooks, as number of hooks fished in a given time period divided by 1000

Handlines (pole, troll, jig, etc.)

Number of line days, as total number of lines used in a given time period.

Harpoons

Report only effort categories B and C

2.7.1.2.2 Effort category B

The number of days fished, corresponding to the number of days in which the fishing took place

Includes

- Days in which searching for fish took place even if no fishing happened

2.7.1.2.3 Effort category C

The number of days on the ground (= fishing area in question). It includes the number of days fished, the number of days searching and the number of all other days on the ground (= fishing area in question).

2.7.1.2.4 Prorated effort

When the catch effort measures are not available for the total catch, the assessment of catch effort is given in percent of estimated effort.

$$\frac{((Total\ catch) - (catch\ for\ which\ the\ effort\ has\ been\ recorded))x100}{Total\ catch}$$

2.7.2 Landings

2.7.2.1 LANDINGS QUANTITY

The quantity landed is assessed in tonnes of fishery products landed (Tonnes Product Weight) rounded to one decimal place.

Quantities of less than 50 kg landed weight are to be reported as 0,0.

2.7.2.2 LANDINGS UNIT VALUE

The landings unit value means

- the value at first sale of the fishery products landed (in national currency) divided by the quantity landed (in tonnes), or
- for fishery products not immediately sold, the average price per tonne in national currency, estimated using an appropriate method.

The unit value is given in national currency per tonne product weight (NAC_T).

Eurostat converts into euros per tonne (EUR_T) the unit values reported in other currencies by using bilateral annual average exchange rates of those currencies against the euro. In Eurostat public database unit values are expressed in euro per tonne only.

3 Classification

3.1 Catches

3.1.1 Definitions and concepts

3.1.1.1 CATCHES DATA

Label	Unit
Country	Code
Year	Code
FAO fishing area	Code
Species (3 alpha code, common name, scientific name)	Code
Volume of catches	Tonnes live weight
Observation status (unit)	Flag
Confidentiality status (unit)	Flag

3.1.1.1.1 Country

The ISO 2 alpha code of the reporting country

3.1.1.1.2 Year

The reference year in the format YYYY

3.1.1.1.3 FAO fishing area

The code of the FAO detailed fishing area according to the respective regulation

- Other than North Atlantic (34 or 37 or 41 or 47 or 51): Annex I of Regulation (EC) 216/2009
- North-west Atlantic (21): Annex II of Regulation (EC) 217/2009
- North-east Atlantic (27): Annex II of Regulation (EC) 218/2009

3.1.1.1.4 Species

The 3-alpha identifiers of the species

Full list available in the ASFIS list of species for fishery statistics purposes

3.1.1.1.5 Volume of catches

Live weight equivalent of the landings, to the nearest metric tonne.

According to https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/control/conversion_factors_en the Commission implementing regulation (EU) No 404/2011 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy establishes fresh and salted European Union conversion factors and presentation codes for processed fish, to convert fish processed weight into fish live weight for the propose of monitoring catches.

This Regulation shall apply to fishery products on board or landed or transhipped by Community fishing vessels and by third country vessels fishing in European Union waters.

In situations where Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO), of which the European Community is a Contracting party or cooperating non Contracting party, or regions or coastal areas where the European Community has an agreement to fish in third country waters, have defined regional conversion factors, those factors shall apply.

In case where no Community or regional conversion factors exist for a given species and presentation, the conversion factor (CF) adopted by the flag Member State shall apply.

3.1.1.2 EFFORT DATA

Effort data are collected for catches in the north-west Atlantic.

Label	Unit
Country	Code
Year - Month	Code
FAO Major fishing area	Code
Main species sought (3 alpha code, common name, scientific name)	Code
Vessel/gear category	Code
Vessel size class	Code
Average gross tonnage	Tonnes
Average engine power	Kilowatts
Effort measure	Code
Percentage effort estimated	%
Effort unit	Number or TLW
Species (3 alpha code, common name, scientific name)	Code
Volume of catches	Tonnes live weight

3.1.1.2.1 Country

The ISO 2 alpha code of the reporting country

3.1.1.2.2 Year-Month

The month in a given reference year in the format YYYY-MM

- YYYY-01 – January YYYY
- YYYY-02 – February YYYY
- (…)
- YYYY-12 – December YYYY

Main species sought

The 3-alpha identifiers of the main species sought

- The full list according to the official ASFIS list should be used

3.1.1.2.3 Vessel / gear category

The category of the vessel or gear

The main classes are indicated below:

Trawls

Trawling is a method of fishing that involves pulling fishing net through the water behind one or more boats. The net that is used for trawling is called a trawl.

Seine nets

Seine fishing (or seine-haul fishing) is a method of fishing that employs a fishing net called a seine that hangs vertically in the water with its bottom edge held down by weights and its top edge buoyed by floats. Seine nets can be deployed from the shore as a beach seine, or from a boat.

Boats deploying seine nets are known as seiners. Two main types of seine net are deployed from seiners: purse seines and Danish seines.

Surrounding nets

A surrounding net is fishing net which surrounds fish and other aquatic animals on the sides and underneath. It is typically used by commercial fishers, and pulled along the surface of the water. There is typically a purse line at the bottom, which is closed when the net is hauled in.

Gillnets and entangling nets

Gillnetting is a common fishing method used by commercial and artisanal fishermen of all the oceans and in some freshwater and estuary areas. Gill nets are vertical panels of netting normally set in a straight line. Fish may be caught by gill nets in three ways:

- wedged – held by the mesh around the body
- gilled – held by mesh slipping behind the opercula,
- tangled – held by teeth, spines, maxillaries, or other protrusions without the body penetrating the mesh.

Most often fish are gilled. A fish swims into a net and passes only part way through the mesh. When it struggles to free itself, the twine slips behind the gill cover and prevents escape.

Gillnets are so effective that their use is closely monitored and regulated by fisheries management and enforcement agencies. Mesh size, twine strength, as well as net length and depth are all closely regulated to reduce bycatch of non-target species. Gillnets have a high degree of size selectivity. Most salmon fisheries in particular have an extremely low incidence of catching non-target species.

Hooks and lines

Line fishing is fishing with a fishing line. Angling is a method of fishing by means of an "angle" (hook). The hook is usually attached to a line, and is sometimes weighed down by a sinker so it sinks in the water. This is the classic "hook, line and sinker" arrangement, used in angling since prehistoric times. The hook is usually baited with lures or bait fish.

Additional arrangements include the use of a fishing rod, which can be fitted with a reel, and functions as a delivery mechanism for casting the line. Other delivery methods for projecting the line include fishing kites and cannons, kontiki rafts and remote controlled devices. Floats can also be

used to help set the line or function as bite indicators. The hook can be dressed with lures or bait. Angling is the principal method of sport fishing, but commercial fisheries also use angling methods involving multiple hooks, such as longlining or commercial trolling.

Traps

There are essentially two types of trap, a permanent or semi-permanent structure placed in a river or tidal area and pot-traps that are baited to attract prey and periodically lifted.

Falling gear

Also called cast nets.

Grappling and wounding gear

Refers to harpoons.

Lift nets

Lift nets, also called lever nets, are a method of fishing using nets that are submerged to a certain depth and then lifted out of the water vertically. The nets can be flat or shaped like a bag, a rectangle, a pyramid, or a cone. Lift nets can be hand-operated, boat-operated, or shore-operated. They typically use bait or a light-source as a fish-attractor. Lift nets are also sometimes called "dip nets", though that term applies more accurately to hand nets.

Harvesting machines

Pumps, dredges.

Miscellaneous gears

Gear which is not elsewhere classified.

Gear not known

When it is not possible to know which gear was used.

3.1.1.2.4 Vessel size class

The ISSCFV code of the vessel size class

The size class according to the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Vessels.

Table 2 – Codes for vessel size classes

Label	Code
Not known	0
0-49.9 GT	2
50-149.9 GT	3
150-499.9 GT	4
500-999.9 GT	5
1000-1999.9 GT	6
2000-99999.9 GT	7

3.1.1.2.5 Average gross tonnage

The average gross tonnage in tonnes.

3.1.1.2.6 Average engine power

The average engine power in Kilowatts.

3.1.1.2.7 Effort measure

The code of the catch effort measure category

- A – catch effort measure A
- B – catch effort measure B
- C – catch effort measure C

For details on the different effort categories refer to 2.7.1.2 above

3.1.1.2.8 Percentage effort estimated

The numeric value of the estimated catch effort.

For details on the units refer to 2.7.1.2 above

3.1.1.2.9 Effort unit

The unit used for the catch effort measure

- TLW (if catch reported) OR
- number (if effort reported)

3.2 Landings

The submission of statistical data on landings is covered by Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006.

3.2.1 Definitions and concepts

3.2.1.1 VESSELS

3.2.1.1.1 Community fishing vessels

Refers to fishing vessels which fly the flag of a Member State and are registered in the Community.

3.2.1.1.2 EFTA fishing vessels

Refers to fishing vessels flying the flag of, or registered in an EFTA country

3.2.1.2 LANDINGS DATA

Label	Unit
Country	Code
Year	Code
Flag state	Code
Species (3 alpha code, common name, scientific name)	Code
Presentation	Code
Intended use	Code
Volume of landings	Tonnes
Observation status (TPW)	Flag
Confidentiality status (TPW)	Flag
Unit value of landings	National currency / tonne
Observation status (NAC_T)	Flag
Confidentiality status (NAC_T)	Flag
Currency	Code

3.2.1.2.1 Country

The ISO 2 alpha code of the reporting country

3.2.1.2.2 Year

The reference year in the format YYYY

3.2.1.2.3 Flag state

The country code according to Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006

3.2.1.2.4 Species

The 3-alpha identifiers of the species

Full list available in the ASFIS list of species for fishery statistics purposes[7].

3.2.1.2.5 Presentation and preservation state

The presentation code according to Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006

The presentation codes are a combination of preservation state and presentation of the fish as it is landed. A summary table is given in Table 3 – Combinations of preservation state and presentation with respective codes.

[7] http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en

Table 3 – Combinations of preservation state and presentation with respective codes

	Not specified	Whole	Gutted	Tails	Fillets	Not filleted	Gutted and headed	Skinned	Cleaned	Not cleaned	Live	Claws	Eggs	Other parts
Fresh	10	11	12	13	14		16				18			19
Frozen	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27	28				29
Salted	30	31	32		34		36							39
Smoked	40													
Cooked	50													
Cooked (frozen and packaged)	60													
Dried	70	71	72		74		76	77						79
Not specified		91										80	85	
Unknown	99													

3.2.1.2.6 Preservation state

Fresh

Fresh fish is fish that have not been preserved, cured, frozen or otherwise treated than chilled. They are generally presented whole or gutted.

Frozen

Frozen fish is fish that has been subjected to freezing in a manner to preserve the inherent quality of the fish by reducing the average temperature to -18 ºC or lower.

Salted

Salted fish is fish often in gutted and headed form, preserved in salt or brine.

Smoked

Smoked fish is fish that has been cured by smoking.

Cooked

Fish that has been cooked in water or other liquid.

Cooked (frozen and packaged)

Fish that has been cooked in water or other liquid and then frozen and packed.

Dried

Dried fish is fish where the water content was removed by evaporation (by air drying, sun drying or wind drying).

Unknown

When the state is not known.

Not specified

When the presentation method is not specified.

3.2.1.2.7 Presentation

Whole

Whole fish or fish “in the round” are completely intact, exactly as they were caught. It refers to ungutted fish.

Gutted

Gutted (or drawn) fish are whole fish that have been gutted, meaning that they had their viscera (stomach, roe sacks, other guts) removed.

Gutted and headed

Headed and gutted fish have had their viscera (guts) and head removed.

Tails

The tail is the rearmost fish fin, or the caudal fin.

Fillets

Fillets are strips of flesh cut parallel to the backbone of the fish and consisting of the right or left side of the fish, provided that the head, viscera, fins (dorsal, anal, caudal, ventral and pectoral) and bones (vertebrae or large backbone, ventral or coastal or bronquial or stirrup bones, etc.) have been removed and the two sides are not connected, for example by back or stomach.

Not filleted

Skinned (applies only to dried fish)

Some fish species, such as eels, are deskinned rather than de-scaled.

Cleaned (applies only to frozen)

Cleaned applies to squid where the arms, head and internal organs have been removed from the body.

Not cleaned (applies only to frozen)

The arms, head and internal organs have not been removed from the body.

Live

Fish which is still alive.

Claws

Claws of crabs and lobsters and other similar species.

Eggs

Also called roe.

Other parts

Other parts of fish not mentioned above.

Includes

- Liver
- Tongue
- Cheeks

Excludes

- Roe (eggs)

3.2.1.2.8 Intended use

The code for the intended use of fishery products according to Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006

- 1 – Human consumption (mandatory)
- 2 – Industrial uses (mandatory)
- 3 – Withdrawn from the marked (voluntary)
- 4 – Bait (voluntary)
- 5 –Animal feed (voluntary)
- 6 – Waste (voluntary)
- 7 – Intended use unknown (voluntary)

Human consumption

All fishery products which are sold at first sale for human consumption or which are landed under contract or other agreement for human consumption. Excluded are quantities intended for human consumption but which, at the time of first sale, are withdrawn from the market for human consumption owing to market conditions or hygiene regulations or for similar reasons.

Industrial uses

All fishery products specifically landed for reduction to meal and oil for consumption by animals, and quantities which, although originally intended for human consumption, are not sold for that purpose at first sale.

Withdrawn from the market

The quantities which originally were intended for human consumption but which, at the time of first sale, are withdrawn from the market owing to market conditions or hygiene regulations or for similar reasons.

Bait

Quantities of fresh fish which are intended to be used as bait in other fishing activities. An example is the bait used in tuna pole and line fisheries.

Animal feed

The quantities of fresh fish intended to be fed direct to animals. Excluded are quantities intended for processing to fish meal and oil.

Waste

Fish or parts thereof which due to their state are to be destroyed prior to landing.

Intended use unknown

Quantities of fish which cannot be assigned to any of the above categories.

3.2.1.2.9 Quantity landed

Tonnes Product Weight (rounded to one decimal place) of all species landed, per flag state, presentation and intended use.

For details on the reporting units, please refer to 2.7.2 above.

3.2.1.2.10 Unit value

Unit value in national currency per tonne, of all species landed, per flag state, presentation and intended use.

For details on the reporting units, please refer to 2.7.2 above.

4 Data processing

4.1 Introduction

To ensure data quality, please:

- Report species as far as possible at the most detailed level, using "n.e.i.: not elsewhere included" categories as residuals
- Identify regions where fish was caught as precisely as possible, using unknown subareas ("xxxx_NK") as less as possible
- Check data consistency

4.2 Data integration

The detailed data are sent to Eurostat.

4.3 Revision

The data can be revised any moment for the current of past reference years. The revisions have to be sent by using the most recent data structure file.

4.4 Validation

The data need to be validated before transmission to Eurostat by using the validation rules detailed in 7.3 - Validation rules.

4.5 Editing

No specific instructions.

4.6 Imputation

No specific instructions.

4.7 Calculation of national aggregates

No aggregates are requested from the countries. Eurostat calculates the aggregates.

4.7.1 Aggregates and confidentiality

Not applicable.

5 Data structure

5.1 Introduction

The dataset structure definition (DSD) describes how information in a specific dataset is structured. Knowledge of the structure is important, because it allows to later filtering out desired information very precisely based on criteria to limit specific dimensions.

5.2 Dataset structure definition

The data structures can be found on the repository under https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sdmxregistry/ and have the following artefact IDs:

5.2.1 Catches

FISH_CATCH_A v1.8

FISH_CATCH_21B v1.7

FISH_CATCH_21BEFF v1.7

5.2.2 Landings

FISH_LANDG_A v1.8

5.3 Data types

For the data transmission the following datatypes are foreseen:

- code
- integer

6 Data transmission

6.1 Deadlines for data submission

6.1.1 Catches

The deadline for the following dataset is **annual** on 31st May year N+1 (where N is the reference year).

- FISH_C21A_A, Catches from fishing area 21, provisional annual data

The deadline for the following datasets is **annual** on 30 June year N+1 (where N is the reference year)

- FISH_C27_A, Catches from fishing area 27
- FISH_C34TO51_A, Catches from fishing areas 34, 37, 41, 47, 51

The deadline for the following datasets is **annual** on 31st August year N+1 (where N is the reference year)

- FISH_C21B_A, Catches from fishing area 21, final data by month
- FISH_C21BEFF_A, Catch effort data, fishing area 21

The reference years are also detailed in **Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.**.

6.1.2 Landings

The deadline for the following dataset is **annual** on 30 June year N+1 (where N is the reference year)

- FISH_LAND_A, Landings

6.2 Templates for data submission

All templates are available on

CircaBC: -> Fishery statistics –> Library –> 04. Methodology and quality -> Catch Regulations 216, 217, 218_2009

CircaBC: -> Fishery statistics –> Library –> 04. Methodology and quality ->Landings Regulation 1921_2006

Always use the most recent templates and submit the full dataset, **even for data revisions of previous years**.

6.2.1 Validation rules in the templates

A number of pre-validation checks are automatically performed. In addition the forms now contain a validation table, located on the top right side of each data sheet. Please scroll there to consult the validation table.

All detected errors are highlighted in red. The validation table shows the number and types of errors discovered by the system.

Before sending the data file, please check and correct the errors indicated in the validation table.

6.2.1.1 DUPLICATES AND EMPTY FIELDS (ALL FORMS)

Duplicates of the same record (= same codes for all dimensions in combination with identical or not-identical values for the volume/price) are not accepted. If a duplicate record is detected, it is highlighted in red and the file should be corrected.

The total number of duplicates in the data table is indicated in the validation table.

Whenever a field is empty where a value is required (e.g. price information) the empty cell is highlighted in light red.

6.2.1.2 ASFIS CODES OF SPECIES

For technical reasons only a shortened version of the FAO ASFIS code list of species is annexed to the template. This reduced list correspond to the species reported so far by all countries for the data set under consideration. However, it is possible to add manually codes from the ASFIS code list. They will be accepted and highlighted in blue.

6.2.1.3 REFERENCE YEAR

Records sent in one table can only refer to one single year.

If records in one table refer to different years, the error will be detected and highlighted in red.

6.3 Completeness

It is expected that data for all variables are supplied in all records.

6.4 Flags for data transmission

The flags are split into observation status and confidentiality status flags. They are standard SDMX flags.

6.4.1 Observation status flags

If needed, you may flag your data in the columns 'OBS_STATUS'. The observation flags are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Observation status flags

Flag	Definition	Meaning	Data transmission	Dissemination
B	break in time series	Value differs significantly from previous years due to methodological changes.	(Numerical value) B	Flag will be attached to the value and all its upper level aggregates.
D	definition differs	The definition of the variable differs from the standard (handbook) definition	(Numerical value) D	
E	estimated	Value is based on broad estimation.	(Numerical value) E	
L	missing	Data exist but were not collected.	L	Value disseminated without flag as ":".
N	not significant	Value is not significant. The total volume of individual species flagged 'N' should not exceed 500 tonnes and not represent more than 5% of the total catch volume. If possible N-flags should be used for small non-significant volumes rather than C-flag (obs-conf flag). In aggregate calculation the N-flagged data are taken into account as 0 (zero)	N (without value)	0^n
P	provisional	Final values will be submitted in due course.	(Numerical value) P	Flag will be attached to the value and all its upper level aggregates until final values are received.
U	low reliability	The value has a low reliability due to data collection method/precision.	(Numerical value) U	Only U-flag will be disseminated.

6.4.2 Confidentiality status flags

Table 5 – Confidentiality status flags

Flag	Definition	Meaning	Dissemination
C	confidential	Value not to be disclosed.	The value and all its upper level aggregates will be set to ':' with flag attached.

6.5 File naming conventions

6.5.1 Catches

The naming convention for the catches data follows the following convention FISH_CNN_A_XX_YYYY

- code: FISH
- name of the data transmission: CNN where NN is the fishing area number that should be replaced by
    - 21A for the preliminary catches data due to be sent end May for Area 21
    - 21B for the final catches data sent end August for Area 21
    - 21BEFF for the catch effort data for Area 21 which is sent end August, along with 21B
    - 27 for the catches data of Area 27
    - 34TO51 for the single dataset that corresponds to catches in Areas 34 to 51
- reporting frequency: A (for annual)
- country code : XX for the ISO 2 country code
- reference year: YYYY (e.g. 2018)

The parts are concatenated by _ (underscore)

6.5.2 Landings

The naming convention for the landings data follows the following convention FISH_LANDG_A_XX_YYYY

- code: FISH
- name of the data transmission: LANDG
- reporting frequency: A (for annual)
- country code : XX for the ISO 2 country code
- reference year: YYYY (e.g. 2018)

The parts are concatenated by _ (underscore)

6.6 Transmission method (EDAMIS)

The tool to be used for delivery of data to Eurostat is Eurostat's data transmission program EDAMIS.

The EDAMIS Web Application (eWA) is installed in all National Statistical Institutes and a number of other organisations. A local coordinator is available in each NSI who can provide access to eWA and offer any assistance that might be necessary.

Where an EDAMIS Web Application is not available, data providers can use the EDAMIS Web Portal (eWP). This is an internet based solution, available through an internet browser, which does not require a local installation. The Eurostat EDAMIS support team will provide access.

For information concerning EDAMIS, or data transmission to Eurostat in general, you can contact directly the support team (estat-support-EDAMIS@ec.europa.eu).

6.6.1 Preparation of SDMX-ML files

6.6.1.1 GENERATING SDMX-ML FROM PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENTS

XML files may be generated directly from the national production system using the respective DSDs for catches and landings, which can be found in the SDMX Euro Registry: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sdmxregistry/

The 4 DSDs have the following artefact Ids:

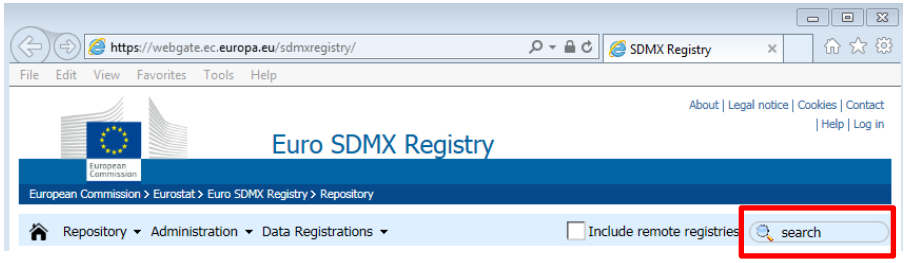
FISH_CATCH_A v1.8

FISH_CATCH_21B v1.7

FISH_CATCH_21BEFF v1.7

FISH_LANDG_A v1.8

Using the 'search' facility for terms such as CATCH, LANDG etc. is the easiest way to find the DSDs.

The search facility is located on the top right corner of the Registry window; start typing your search string directly onto it	

Eurostat has developed the Mapping Assistant tool for facilitating the mapping between the structural metadata provided by an SDMX-ML Data Structure Definition (DSD) and those that reside in a database of a dissemination environment.

The Mapping Assistant is described on the SDMX Info Space: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/sdmx/index.php/Mapping_Assistant. The Test Client of the SDMX_Reference (SDMX-RI) can then be used to export data from the table to an SDMX file. The link to the CircaBC repository at the bottom of that webpage is the access point to a wealth of information including the User Manual and Tutorial of the Mapping Assistant.

Member States wishing to generate SDMX_ML files directly from their production systems should ensure that they have the necessary IT experience to do so. Business units are advised to contact their IT units to establish whether that SDMX experience is available.

6.6.1.2 USING MS EXCEL TEMPLATES

To use the templates provided by Eurostat, the minimum software requirement is Microsoft Excel version 2007 or higher for the template to function properly. However, a version for Excel 2003 can be obtained from Eurostat (ESTAT-Fisheries@ec.europa.eu) on request.

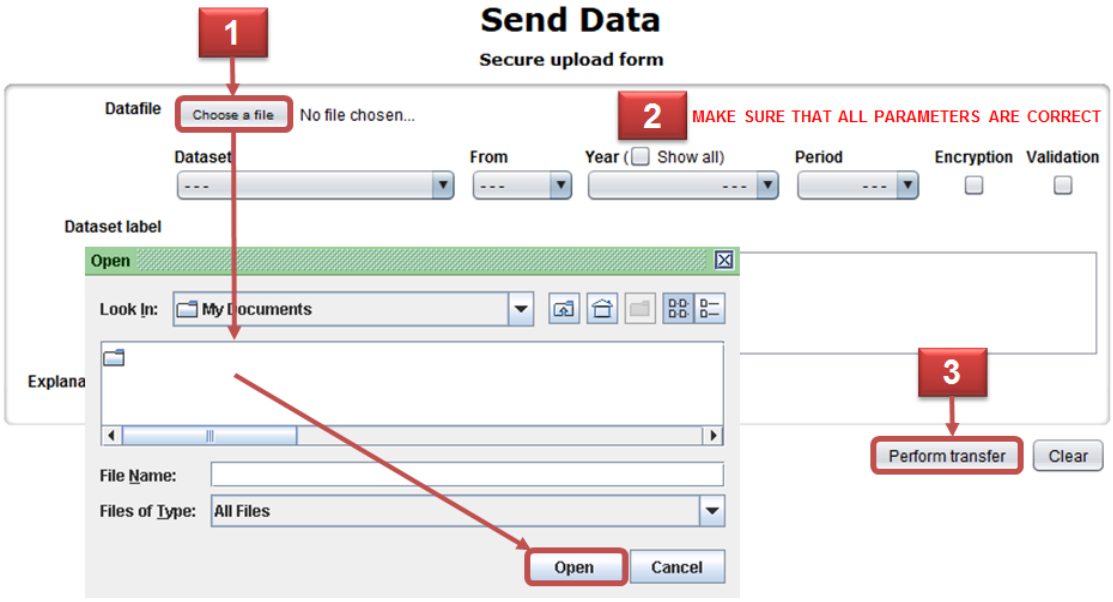
If using MS Excel to create an XML file, please follow the steps below to avoid transmission failures. Always use the most recent templates available on CircaBC.

1. Open the “DATA ENTRY” worksheet and complete the template with your data. Be sure to fill out all the required fields.
    a. Check that all codes used do exist in the relevant code lists (species, production area)
    b. Check that the correct decimal separator is used (".")
    c. Check that your data are expressed in the correct unit
    d. Check that your data set does not contain any duplicates
    e. Check that no empty rows are inserted at the bottom of your file
2. Export your data to XML
    a. Select the Developer tab on the MS Excel Ribbon. If it is not displayed, do the following:
        i. Click the File tab
        ii. Click Options.
        iii. Click Customize Ribbon
        iv. Under Customize the Ribbon and under Main Tabs, select the Developer check box
    b. Click the Export button
    c. Give the .xml file a name, and then save it

To facilitate the file transfer operation in EDAMIS we recommend that you save the file to a location that is easy to find and that you name it according to the EDAMIS dataset naming convention (for example: FISH_C21A_A_FR_2018.XML)

3. Log into EDAMIS and select Transmission > Send data
    a. Upload the XML file generated at step 2
    b. Check if the values of all text boxes are correct in the EDAMIS transmission form, namely
        i. dataset name
        ii. country
        iii. reference year
    c. Attach to your data file any useful information, using the 'free text comments' or 'explanatory file' upload provided by EDAMIS
    d. Click the Perform transfer button

Figure 1 – Sending data via EDAMIS



7 Data validation

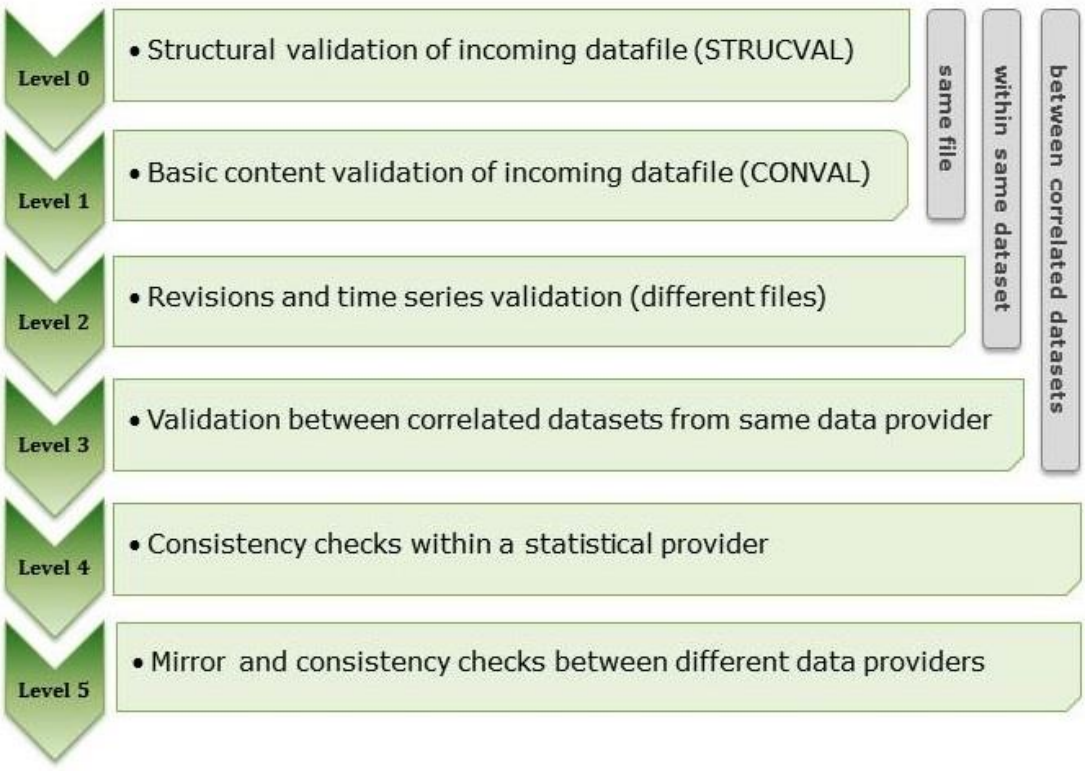
7.1 Introduction

Validation is a key task performed in all statistical domains.

Efficient data validation is essential for high quality statistics. Guidelines for assigning validation responsibilities within the whole production chain, standard validation levels, a good selection of validation rules, standards for validation reports and error/warning messages and common documentation standards of the validation process are important elements of a good data validation policy.

In principle all data validation processes share a common approach, which is shown in the diagram below.

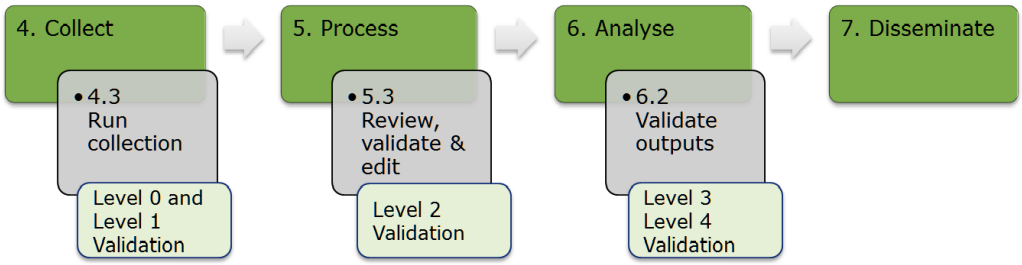
Figure 2 – Validation



7.2 Validation procedure

The data supplied to Eurostat are validated according to the following procedure:

Figure 3 – Validation process (GSBPM notation)



Step 4.3 is the first sub process of GSBPM where validation checks are done. Those checks are purely related to one instance of a dataset.

Eurostat's EDAMIS web portal uses the corresponding SDMX files, therefore the data files are created automatically and this implies that they are syntactically correct and well formed. This corresponds to a level 0 structural validation.

Closely linked is a level 1 validation, which is a basic content validation. There a basic checking of the records within the data file is done. Firstly a semantic check of the records itself is made. Then a set of validation rules for an intra-file check is applied.

Step 5.3 is the part of the process where a level 2 validation takes place. In GSBPM this sub-process is specifically referred to validation, it is in fact named 'review & validate'. This sub-process examines data to try to identify potential problems, errors and discrepancies. It can also be referred to as input data validation. At this stage of the process the new data file is checked against the corresponding time series. The new data are checked using predefined validation rules in a set order. In case problems are found, suspicious or erroneous data are marked for manual inspection. At this stage it is also checked whether all data for the reference year were reported, i.e. a check for completeness.

Step 6.2 is named 'Validate outputs'. In this sub-process statisticians validate the quality of the outputs produced in accordance with a general quality framework and with expectations.

In practice this is an iterative process. After those validation steps data are disseminated.

In catch and landings there is cross-checking on whether quantities landed (TPW in landings data set) by vessels with national flag are consistent with quantities caught by national vessels (TLW in catch data set) (Validation Level 3).

7.3 Validation rules

The countries are asked to check the data before transmission to Eurostat according to the validations rules mentioned below. In case a dataset does not pass the checks on white background, Eurostat will contact the countries and ask for data corrections/clarifications.

The highlighted checks provide to Eurostat mostly additional information on the dataset.

7.3.1 Shared validation rules

The shared validation rules are the following:

Name	Check
Consistency between year reported and file name	Check consistency between reference year reported in the file and the year appearing in the file name
Species discontinuity	Check whether a species reported in the previous year is also reported in the current reference year
Country-species combinations	Check which species are reported for the first time by the country
Existence of aggregates instead of, or in addition to, detailed components	Check whether for a given variable, aggregates are reported instead of, or together with, their detailed components
Existence of C-flags in the country file	Check if C-flags are in the dataset
Existence of N-flags in the country file	Check if N-flags are in the dataset
Existence of P-flags in the country file	Check if P-flags are in the dataset
Existence of B or D-flags in the country file	Check if B or D-flags are in the dataset

7.3.2 Additional checks for catches

The following additional checks will be applied to catch data sets:

Name	Check
Outliers	Should be listed as outliers only those observations not belonging to the below defined interval AND for which all values reported up to year t (year t included) are higher than 50
Acceptance interval for TLW	[max (Median – 3* IQR[8], Median * 0.4); Median + 4* IQR]
Region-species combinations	Check whether the species/region combinations reported in the country file already exist or not
Consistency C21A versus C21B	Check consistency between C21A (annual) and C21B annualised primary data
Growth rate of total catch compared to previous year (N/N-1)	Calculate growth rate of total catch of new reference year over total catch of previous year for the main region concerned

[8] Inter Quartile Range

7.3.3 Additional checks for landings

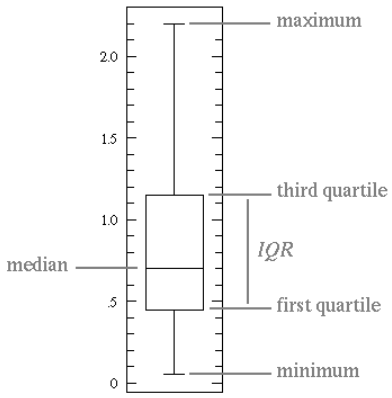
The following additional checks will be applied to landings data sets:

Name	Check
Outliers	Should be listed as outliers only those observations not belonging to the below defined interval AND for which all values reported up to year t (year t included) are higher than 50
Acceptance interval for TLW	[max (Median – 5* IQR, Median * 0.4); Median + 5* IQR]
Acceptance interval for NAC_T	[max (Median – 5* IQR, Median * 0.25); Median + 5* IQR]
Missing quantity while positive unit value	Check that for each positive unit value provided, a positive quantity is also reported.
Missing unit value while positive landed quantity	Check that for each positive quantity provided and for destination other than 'waste' or 'withdrawn from the market', a positive unit value is also reported.
Difference between catches and landings	Check that quantities landed (TPW in landings data set) by vessels with national flag are consistent with quantities caught by national vessels (TLW in catch data set)
Growth rate of total landings compared to previous year (N/N-1), both for volume and value	Calculate growth rate of total landings of new reference year over total landings of previous year

7.3.3.1 IQR – INTERQUARTILE RANGE

The interquartile range is a measure of variability, based on dividing a dataset into quartiles. It is also called the mid-spread or middle 50%. The interquartile range is equal to Quartile 3 (75th percent quartile) – Quartile 1 (25th percent quartile)

Figure 4 – Graphic representation of an interquartile range (IQR)



Source: http://www.physics.csbsju.edu/stats/box2.html

8 Quality reports

8.1 Introduction

The quality reports are required only for the landing statistics. Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006 indicates that:

1. By 19 January 2008 each Member State shall submit a detailed methodological report to the Commission describing how the data have been collected and the statistics compiled. That report shall include details of any sampling techniques and an evaluation of the quality of the resulting estimates.
2. The Commission shall examine the reports and present its conclusions to the relevant working group of the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics (hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee') established by Article 1 of Council Decision 72/279/EEC.
3. The Member States shall inform the Commission of any change in the information provided for under paragraph 1 within three months of the introduction of such change. They shall also forward to the Commission details of any substantial changes in the collection methods used.
4. Eurostat launches regular quality reporting updates every three years as it is required to submit an assessment report to the European Parliament and the Council on the statistical data compiled pursuant to Regulation EC (No) 1921/2006 and in particular on their relevance and quality. The report shall also analyse the cost-effectiveness of the system used for the collection and processing of statistical data and shall put forward best practices for reducing the workload for Member States and enhancing the usefulness and quality of the statistical data. The first report was due by 19 January 2010 and every three years thereafter,

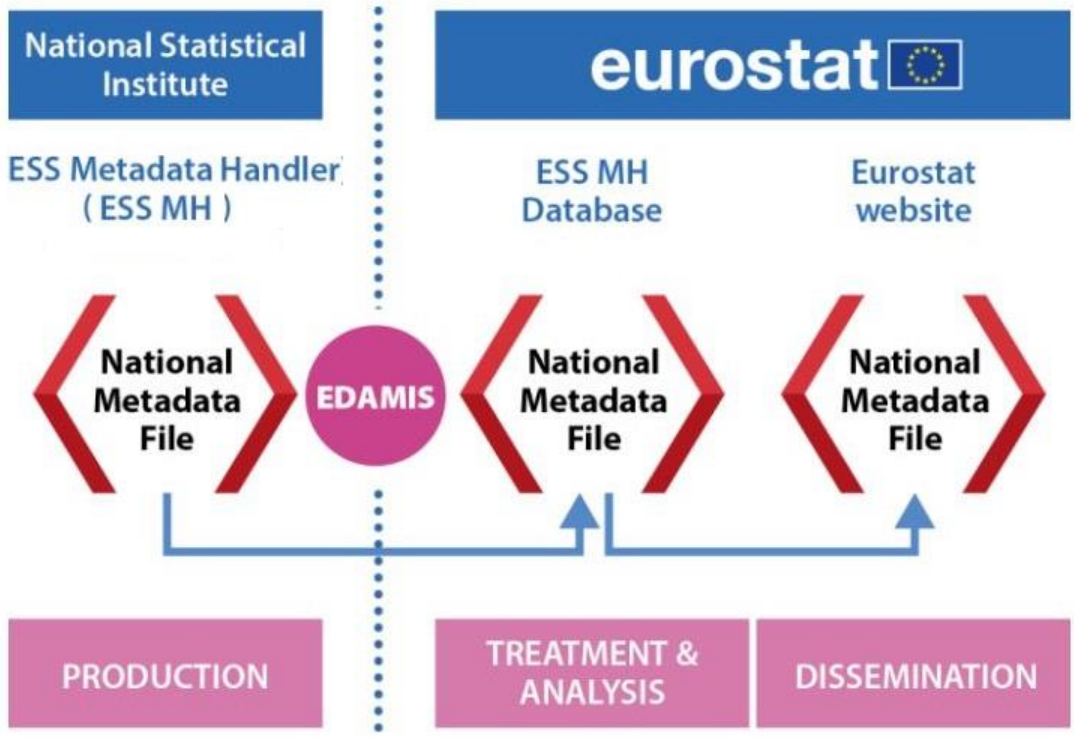
8.2 Quality reports

Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with reference metadata in accordance with the Euro SDMX Metadata Structure.

Member States shall provide the required metadata (including quality) in accordance with an exchange standard specified by the Commission (Eurostat). The metadata shall be provided to Eurostat through the single entry point.

The reports are published on Eurostat website.

Figure 5 – High level business process for reporting SDMX compliant reference metadata



8.2.1 ESS Standard for Quality Reports

The ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS) contains the description and representation of statistical metadata concepts to be used for providing detailed information for assessing data quality. The broad concepts used are compatible with the SDMX cross-domain concepts and with the common terminology as published within the SDMX Glossary (2016). The detailed quality concepts are based on the ESS Standard for Quality Reports (ESQR) from 2009.

The ESQRS is addressed to the European Statistical System. It is implemented at Eurostat and at national level: the application of the concepts and sub concepts at European level and at national level are provided in the ESS Handbook for Quality Reports (EHQR) from 2014 and the ESS Guidelines for the implementation of the ESS Quality and Performance Indicators from 2014.

The Single Integrated Metadata Structure v2.0 combines both underlying reporting structures (ESMS 2.0 and ESQRS 2.0), and is the standard for quality reporting according to Article 12 of Regulation 223/2009 on European statistics.

8.2.2 Report structure

Table 6 – Main headings of the ESS Standard for Quality Reports

	Concept Name	Descriptions
1	**Contact**	Individual or organisational contact points for the data or metadata, including information on how to reach the contact points.
1.1	Contact organisation	The name of the organisation of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1.2	Contact organisation unit	An addressable subdivision of an organisation
1.3	Contact name	The name of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1.4	Contact person function	The area of technical responsibility of the contact, such as "methodology", "database management" or "dissemination".
1.5	Contact mail address	The postal address of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1.6	Contact email address	
1.7	Contact phone number	The telephone number of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1.8	Contact fax number	Fax number of the contact points for the data or metadata.
2	**Statistical presentation**	A general description of the statistical process, its outputs, and their evolution over time
2.1	Data description	Main characteristics of the data set described in an easily understandable manner, referring to the data and indicators disseminated.
2.2	Classification system	Arrangement or division of objects into groups based on characteristics which the objects have in common.
2.3	Sector coverage	Main economic or other sectors covered by the statistics.
2.4	Statistical concepts and definitions	Statistical characteristics of statistical observations.
2.5	Statistical unit	Entity for which information is sought and for which statistics are ultimately compiled.
2.6	Statistical population	The total membership or population or "universe" of a defined class of people, objects or events.
2.7	Reference area	The country or geographic area to which the measured statistical phenomenon relates.
2.8	Time coverage	The length of time for which data are available.

	Concept Name	Descriptions
3	**Statistical processing**	Operations performed on data to derive new information according to a given set of rules
3.1	Source data	Characteristics and components of the raw statistical data used for compiling statistical aggregates.
3.2	Frequency of data collection	Frequency with which the source data are collected.
3.3	Data collection	Systematic process of gathering data for official statistics.
3.4	Data validation	Process of monitoring the results of data compilation and ensuring the quality of the statistical results.
3.5	Data compilation	Operations performed on data to derive new information according to a given set of rules.
3.6	Adjustment	The set of procedures employed to modify statistical data to enable it to conform to national or international standards or to address data quality differences when compiling specific data sets.
4	**Quality management**	Systems and frameworks in place within an organisation to manage the quality of statistical products and processes.
4.1	Quality assurance	Guidelines focusing on quality in general and dealing with quality of statistical programmes, including measures for ensuring the efficient use of resources
4.2	Quality assessment	Overall assessment of data quality, based on standard quality criteria.
5	**Relevance**	The degree to which statistical information meets the real or perceived user's needs.
5.1	User Needs	Description of users and their respective needs with respect to the statistical data.
5.2	User Satisfaction	Measures to determine user satisfaction.
5.3	Completeness	The extent to which all statistics that are needed are available.
5.3.1	Data completeness - rate	The ratio of the number of data cells provided to the number of data cells required.
6	**Accuracy and reliability**	Accuracy: closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure Reliability: closeness of the initial estimated value to the subsequent value.
6.1	Accuracy - overall	Assessment of accuracy, linked to a certain data set or domain, which is summarising the various components into one single measure.
6.2	Sampling error	That part of the difference between a population value and an estimate thereof, derived from a random sample, which is due to the fact that only a subset of the population is enumerated.

	Concept Name	Descriptions
6.2.1	Sampling error - indicators	Precision measures for estimating the random variation of an estimator due to sampling.
6.3	Non-sampling error	Error in estimates which cannot be attributed to sampling fluctuations.
6.3.1	Coverage error	Divergence between the frame population and the target population.
6.3.1.1	Over-coverage - rate	The proportion of units accessible via the frame that do not belong to the target population.
6.3.1.2	Common units - proportion	The proportion of common units covered by both the survey and the administrative sources in relation to the total number of units in the survey.
6.3.2	Measurement error	Error in reading, calculating or recording numerical value.
6.3.3	Non response error	The difference between the statistics computed from the collected data and those that would be computed if there were no missing values.
6.3.3.1	Unit non-response - rate	The ratio of the number of units with no information or not usable information to the total number of in-scope (eligible) units.
6.3.3.2	Item non-response - rate	The ratio of the in-scope (eligible) units which have not responded to a particular item and the in-scope units that are required to respond to that particular item
6.3.4	Processing error	The error in final data collection process results arising from the faulty implementation of correctly planned information methods.
6.3.4.1	Imputation - rate	The ratio of the number of replaced values to the total number of values for a given variable.
6.3.5	Model assumption error	Error due to domain specific models needed to define the target of estimation.
6.5	Data revision - policy	Policy aimed at ensuring the transparency of disseminated data, whereby preliminary data are compiled that are later revised.
6.6	Data revision - practice	Information on the data revision practice.
6.6.1	Data revision - average size	The average over a time period of the revisions of a key item. The 'revision' is defined as the difference between a later and an earlier estimate of the key item.

	Concept Name	Descriptions
7	**Timeliness and punctuality**	Timeliness and punctuality
7.1	Timeliness	Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe
7.1.1	Time lag - first result	The number of days (or weeks or months) from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of first results.
7.1.2	Time lag - final result	The number of days (or weeks or months) from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of complete and final results.
7.2	Punctuality	Time lag between the actual delivery of the data and the target date when it should have been delivered.
7.2.1	Punctuality - delivery and publication	The number of days between the delivery/release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for delivery/release.
8	**Coherence and comparability**	Coherence: adequacy of statistics to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses. Comparability: the extent to which differences between statistics can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistical characteristics.
8.1	Comparability - geographical	Extent to which statistics are comparable between geographical areas.
8.2	Comparability - over time	Extent to which statistics are comparable or reconcilable over time.
8.2.1	Length of comparable time series	The number of reference periods in time series from last break.
8.3	Coherence - cross domain	Extent to which statistics are reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources or statistical domains.
8.6	Coherence - internal	Extent to which statistics are consistent within a given data set.

	Concept Name	Descriptions
9	**Accessibility and clarity**	The conditions and modalities by which users can obtain, use and interpret data.
9.1	News release(s)	Regular or ad-hoc press releases linked to the data.
9.2	Publications	Regular or ad-hoc publications in which the data are made available to the public.
9.3	Online database	Information about on-line databases in which the disseminated data can be accessed.
9.4	Micro-data access	Information on whether micro-data are also disseminated.
9.6	Documentation on methodology	Descriptive text and references to methodological documents available.
9.7	Quality documentation	Documentation on procedures applied for quality management and quality assessment.
9.7.1	Metadata completeness - rate	The ratio of the number of metadata elements provided to the total number of metadata elements applicable.
9.7.2	Metadata - consultations	Number of consultations within a statistical domain for a given time period.
10	**Cost and Burden**	Cost associated with the collection and production of a statistical product and burden on respondents.
11	**Confidentiality**	A property of data indicating the extent to which their unauthorised disclosure could be prejudicial or harmful to the interest of the source or other relevant parties.
11.1	Confidentiality - policy	Legislative measures or other formal procedures which prevent unauthorised disclosure of data that identify a person or economic entity either directly or indirectly.
11.2	Confidentiality - data treatment	Rules applied for treating the data set to ensure statistical confidentiality and prevent unauthorised disclosure.
12	**Comment**	Supplementary descriptive text which can be attached to the quality report

8.3 Transmission method (ESS-MH)

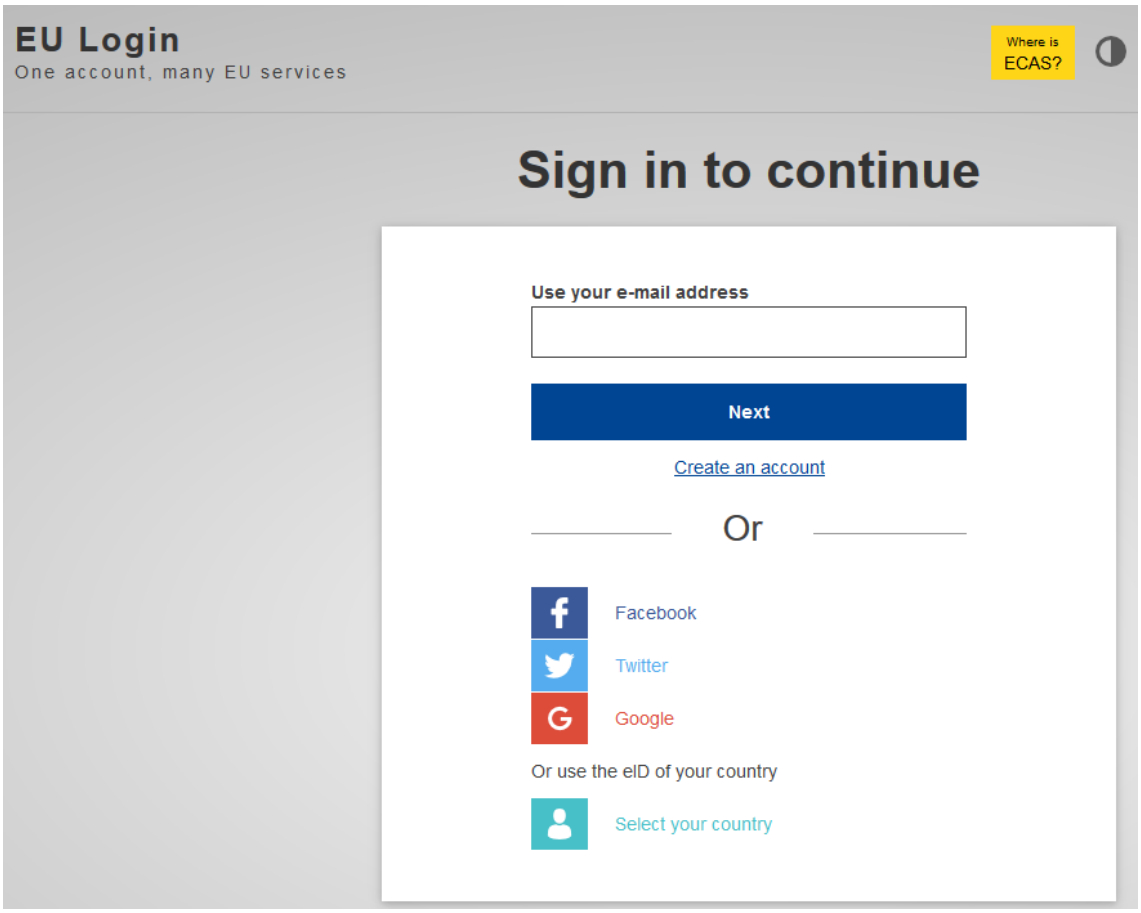
Every three years methodological reports of the national system for landings statistics are to be submitted by filling the Landings statistics Quality Report template available at the ESS Metadata Handler at: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/estat/spe/metaconv/

Due to issues encountered in the past, we advise to use Firefox or Google Chrome instead of Internet Explorer for editing your quality report.

8.3.1 Logging in with EU Login

Use you EU Login UID and password to access the ESS Metadata Handler.

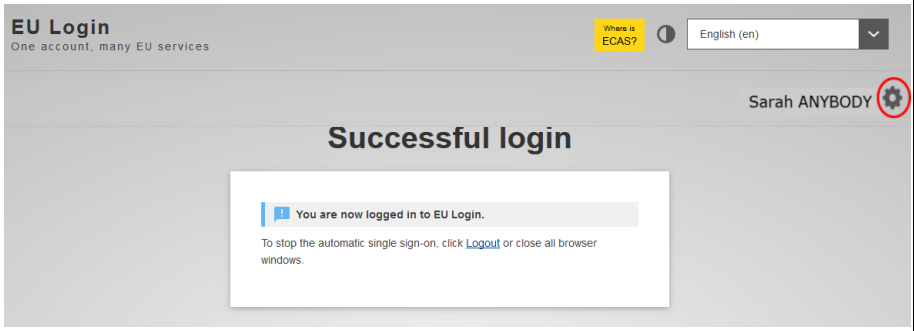
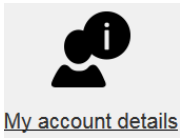
Figure 6 – Welcome screen of EU Login



The EU login is using your email address as a user name. However, access to the ESS MH can currently only be provided using your unique identifier (UID).

This UID usually consists of the first 5 letters of your last name and the first 2 letters of your name, for example: Sarah Anybody -> anybosa.

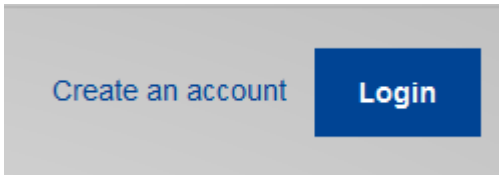
You can find your UID after logging in to the EU Login

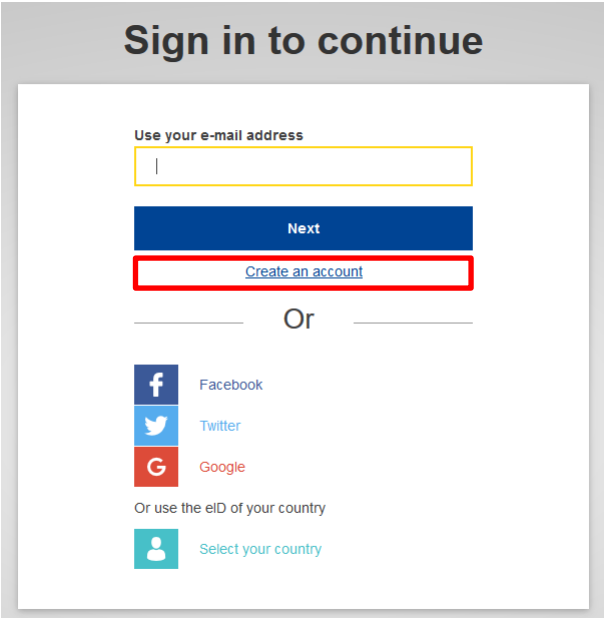
Go to your name on the upper right side of the page and click on the icon next to it	
Click on 'My Account' and subsequently on "my account details"	
Find your UID on the third line of the details provided ("anybosa")	

Please send your EU Login UID to ESTAT-metadata@ec.europa.eu (cc: ESTAT-Fisheries@ec.europa.eu) to be granted access to the ESS MH. Note that no access can be granted without the UID. An email address is not sufficient.

8.3.2 Creating an EU Login

If you do not have an EU Login yet, you can create an account

On the top right corner	

Or on the main screen	

8.3.3 Editing the metadata handler template

Once you are logged in, you will find your country file prefilled with information from your previous quality report.

Please fill the report as thoroughly as possible.

For many of the concepts used, we have added guidelines, which you can find directly in the Metadata Handler.

Use the 'Edit' button to modify the prefilled answers.	
The (i) button gives access to further guidelines	

Do not forget to save all data entries and submit your final report for validation.

8.3.4 Validating the quality report

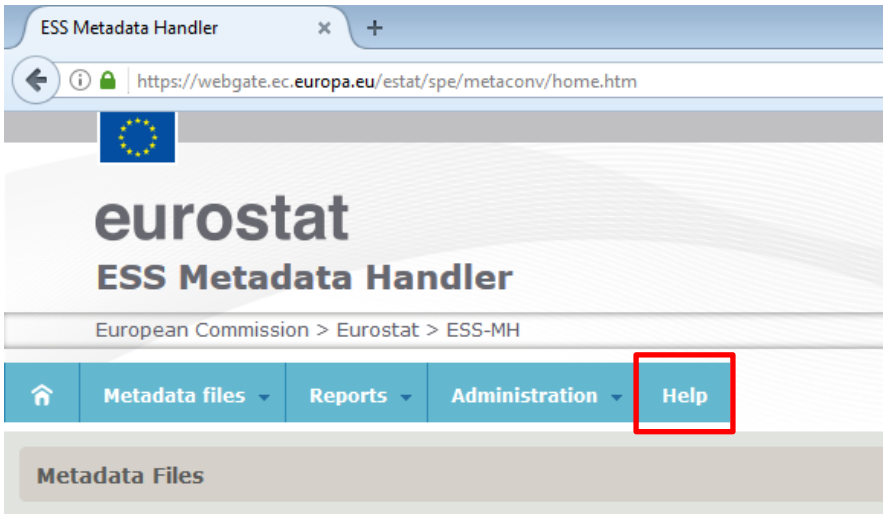
After validation, your national landings statistics quality report will be published on the Eurostat public database.

For any information that you do not want to be published, you must tick the appropriate box	

For further help on the EU Login go to https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/cas/help.html

8.3.5 ESS-MH support

Should you experience difficulties with the ESS MH tool, please contact ESTAT-Metadata@ec.europa.eu.

The general user guide of the ESS-MH can be found on the 'Help' page of the tool	

9 Data dissemination

9.1 Confidentiality

Only non-confidential data are disseminated.

9.2 Flags for data dissemination

Standard Eurostat flags, as much as possible in line with the SDMX-flags, are used in data dissemination.

9.3 Codes in data dissemination

As much as possible, the codes which are used for data collection are also used in data dissemination.

9.4 Calculation of EU aggregates

To allow for the calculation of EU aggregates, the detailed data needs to be transmitted to Eurostat.

9.5 Dissemination of tabular data

Tables published by Eurostat are available online https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

Data for catches and landings is available under the Agriculture, forestry and fisheries theme.

Figure 7 – Navigation tree on https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database showing the fisheries theme

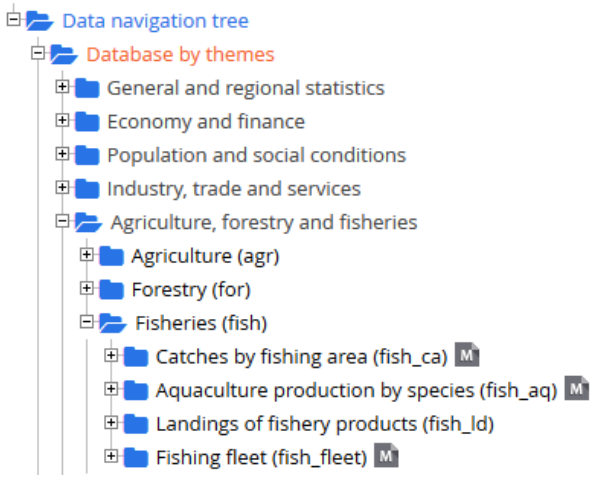
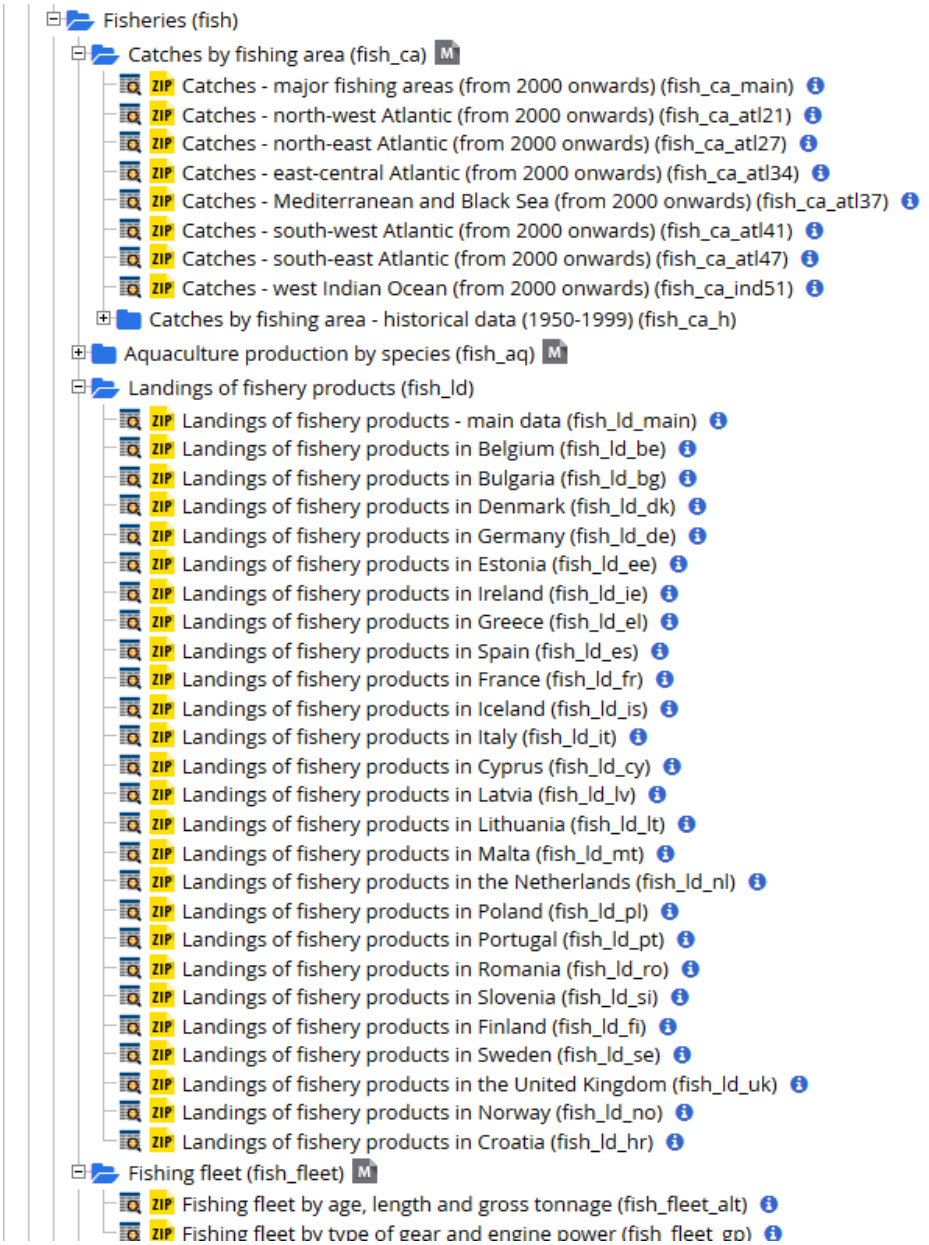


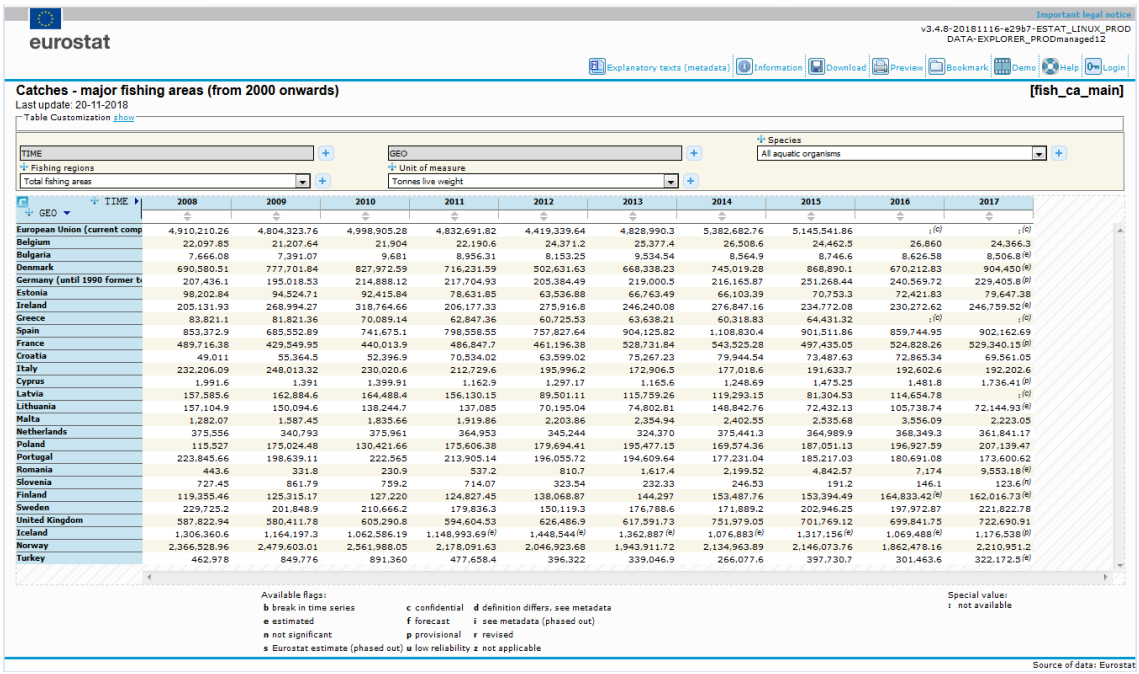
Figure 8 – Navigation tree on https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database showing the fish tables



A number of buttons allows access to different views of the information

	Access the data explorer
	Download the complete (compressed) table in TSV (tab separated values) format
	Access information on the leaf
	Access to explanatory texts (metadata)

Figure 9 – General aspect of a table on the data explorer



eurostat

Important legal notice

v3.4.8-20181116-e29b7-ESTAT_LINUX_PROD
DATA-EXPLORER_PRODmanaged12

Explanatory texts (metadata) | Information | Download | Preview | Bookmark | Demo | Help | Login

Catches - major fishing areas (from 2000 onwards) [fish_ca_main]

Last update: 20-11-2018

Table Customization show

TIME | GEO | Species: All aquatic organisms | Fishing regions: Total fishing areas | Unit of measure: Tonnes live weight

TIME / GEO	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
European Union (current comp	4,910,210.26	4,804,323.76	4,998,905.28	4,832,691.82	4,419,339.64	4,828,990.3	5,382,682.76	5,145,541.86	:(c)	:(c)
Belgium	22,097.85	21,207.64	21,904	22,190.6	24,371.2	25,377.4	26,508.6	24,462.5	26,860	24,366.3
Bulgaria	7,666.08	7,391.07	9,681	8,956.31	8,153.25	9,534.54	8,564.9	8,746.6	8,626.58	8,506.8(e)
Denmark	690,580.51	777,701.84	827,972.59	716,231.59	502,631.63	668,338.23	745,019.28	868,890.1	670,212.83	904,450(e)
Germany (until 1990 former t	207,436.1	195,018.53	214,888.12	217,704.93	205,384.49	219,000.5	216,165.87	251,268.44	240,569.72	229,405.8(p)
Estonia	98,202.84	94,524.71	92,415.84	78,631.85	63,536.88	66,763.49	66,103.39	70,753.3	72,421.83	79,647.38
Ireland	205,131.93	268,994.27	318,764.66	206,177.33	275,916.8	246,240.08	276,847.16	234,772.08	230,272.62	246,759.52(e)
Greece	83,821.1	81,821.36	70,089.14	62,847.36	60,725.53	63,638.21	60,318.83	64,431.32	:(c)	:(c)
Spain	853,372.9	685,552.89	741,675.1	798,558.55	757,827.64	904,125.82	1,108,830.4	901,511.86	859,744.95	902,162.69
France	489,716.38	429,549.95	440,013.9	486,847.7	461,196.38	528,731.84	543,525.28	497,435.05	524,828.26	529,340.15(p)
Croatia	49,011	55,364.5	52,396.9	70,534.02	63,599.02	75,267.23	79,944.54	73,487.63	72,865.34	69,561.05
Italy	232,206.09	248,013.32	230,020.6	212,729.6	195,996.2	172,906.5	177,018.6	191,633.7	192,602.6	192,202.6
Cyprus	1,991.6	1,391	1,399.91	1,162.9	1,297.17	1,165.6	1,248.69	1,475.25	1,481.8	1,736.41(p)
Latvia	157,585.6	162,884.6	164,488.4	156,130.15	89,501.11	115,759.26	119,293.15	81,304.53	114,654.78	:(c)
Lithuania	157,104.9	150,094.6	138,244.7	137,085	70,195.04	74,802.81	148,842.76	72,432.13	105,738.74	72,144.93(e)
Malta	1,282.07	1,587.45	1,835.66	1,919.86	2,203.86	2,354.94	2,402.55	2,535.68	3,556.09	2,223.05
Netherlands	375,556	340,793	375,961	364,953	345,244	324,370	375,441.3	364,989.9	368,349.3	361,841.17
Poland	115,527	175,024.48	130,421.66	175,606.38	179,694.41	195,477.15	169,574.36	187,051.13	196,927.59	207,139.47
Portugal	223,845.66	198,639.11	222,565	213,905.14	196,055.72	194,609.64	177,231.04	185,217.03	180,691.08	173,600.62
Romania	443.6	331.8	230.9	537.2	810.7	1,617.4	2,199.52	4,842.57	7,174	9,553.18(e)
Slovenia	727.45	861.79	759.2	714.07	323.54	232.33	246.53	191.2	146.1	123.6(n)
Finland	119,355.46	125,315.17	127,220	124,827.45	138,068.87	144,297	153,487.76	153,394.49	164,833.42(e)	162,016.73(e)
Sweden	229,725.2	201,848.9	210,666.2	179,836.3	150,119.3	176,788.6	171,889.2	202,946.25	197,972.87	221,822.78
United Kingdom	587,822.94	580,411.78	605,290.8	594,604.53	626,486.9	617,591.73	751,979.05	701,769.12	699,841.75	722,690.91
Iceland	1,306,360.6	1,164,197.3	1,062,586.19	1,148,993.69(e)	1,448,544(e)	1,362,887(e)	1,076,883(e)	1,317,156(e)	1,069,488(e)	1,176,538(p)
Norway	2,366,528.96	2,479,603.01	2,561,988.05	2,178,091.63	2,046,923.68	1,943,911.72	2,134,963.89	2,146,073.76	1,862,478.16	2,210,951.2
Turkey	462,978	849,776	891,360	477,658.4	396,322	339,046.9	266,077.6	397,730.7	301,463.6	322,172.5(e)

Available flags:
b break in time series | c confidential | d definition differs, see metadata
e estimated | f forecast | i see metadata (phased out)
n not significant | p provisional | r revised
s Eurostat estimate (phased out) | u low reliability | z not applicable

Special value:
: not available

Source of data: Eurostat

Annex I

Code lists

COUNTRY

CODE	LABEL
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czechia
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
HR	Croatia
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
CH	Switzerland
IS	Iceland
LI	Liechstenstein
NO	Norway
AL	Albania
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
ME	Montenegro
MK	North Macedonia
RS	Serbia
TR	Turkey
XK	Kosovo

CURRENCY

EUR	Euro
ATS	Austrian schilling
BEF	Belgian franc
BGN	Bulgarian lev
CYP	Cyprus pound
CZK	Czech koruna
DEM	German mark
DKK	Danish krone
EEK	Estonian Kroon
ESP	Spanish peseta
FIM	Finnish markka
FRF	French franc
GBP	Pound sterling
GRD	Greek drachma
HRK	Croatian kuna
HUF	Hungarian forint
IEP	Irish pound
ITL	Italian lira
LTL	Lithuanian litas
LUF	Luxembourg franc
LVL	Latvian lats
MTL	Maltese lira
NLG	Dutch guilder
PLN	Polish zloty
PTE	Portuguese escudo
RON	Romanian leu
SEK	Swedish krona
SIT	Slovenian tolar
SKK	Slovak koruna
CHF	Swiss franc
ISK	Icelandic krona
NOK	Norwegian krone
ALL	Albanian lek
BAM	Bosnian convertible mark
MKD	Denar (of North Macedonia)
RSD	Serbian dinar
TRY	Turkish lira

UNIT

CODE	LABEL
TLW	Tonnes live weight
TPW	Tonnes product weight
EUR	Euro
NAC	National currency
EUR_T	Euro/Tonne
NAC_T	National currency (including 'euro fixed' series for euro area countries)/tonne
M	Meter
CONV_FACTOR	Conversion factor to live weight
NBR	Number
KG	Kilogram
GT	Gross tonnage (GT)
KW	Kilowatt

VESSEL SIZE

CODE	LABEL
0	Not known
2	0-49.9 GT
3	50-149.9 GT
4	150-499.9 GT
5	500-999.9 GT
6	1000-1999.9 GT
7	2000-99999.9 GT

VESSEL GEAR

CODE	LABEL
DRB	Boat dredge
DRH	Hand dredge
FAR	Aerial nets
FCN	Cast nets
FG	Falling gear (unspecified)
FIX	Traps (not specified)
FPN	Stationary uncovered poundnets
FPO	Covered pots
FSN	Stownets
FWR	Barriers, fences, weirs, etc.
FYK	Fyke nets
GEN	Gillnets and entangling nets (not specified)
GN	Gillnets (not specified)
GNC	Encircling gillnets
GND	Drift gillnets
GNF	Fixed gillnets (on stakes)
GNS	Set gillnets (anchored)
GTN	Combined gillnet-trammel nets
GTR	Trammel nets
HAR	Harpoon
HMD	Mechanised dredges
HMP	Pumps
HMX	Harvesting machines (not specified)
LA	Surrounding nets without purse lines (lampara)
LHM	Handlines and polelines (mechanised)
LHP	Handlines and polelines (hand-operated)
LL	Longlines (not specified)
LLD	Drift longlines
LLS	Set longlines
LN	Lift nets (not specified)
LNB	Boat-operated lift nets
LNP	Portable lift nets
LNS	Shore-operated stationary lift nets
LTL	Trolling lines
LX	Hooks and lines (not specified)
MIS	Miscellaneous gears
NK	Gear not known
OT	Otter trawls (not specified)
OTB	Bottom otter trawls (side or stern not specified)
OTB1	Bottom otter trawls (side)

CODE	LABEL
OTB2	Bottom otter trawls (stern)
OTM	Midwater otter trawls (side or stern not specified)
OTM1	Midwater otter trawls (side)
OTM2	Midwater otter trawls (stern)
OTS	Twin trawl
OTT	Otter twin trawls
PS	Surrounding nets with purse lines (purse seine)
PS1	Surrounding nets with purse lines operated by one vessel
PS2	Surrounding nets with purse lines operated by two vessels
PT	Pair trawls (two vessels) (not specified)
PTB	Bottom pair trawls (two vessels)
PTM	Midwater pair trawls (two vessels)
SB	Beach seines
SDN	Danish seines
SPR	Boat or vessel pair seines (two vessels)
SSC	Scottish seines
SV	Boat or vessel seines
SX	Seine nets (not specified)
TB	Bottom trawls (not specified)
TBB	Bottom beam trawls
TBN	Bottom nephrops trawls
TBS	Bottom shrimp trawls
TM	Midwater trawls (not specified)
TMS	Midwater shrimp trawls
TX	Other trawls (not specified)

EFFORT CATEGORY

CODE	LABEL
A	Number of sets/hours fished/effort units/Thousands of hooks/Line days
B	Number of days fished
C	Number of days on ground

FISHING AREA 21

CODE	LABEL
21_0_A	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.0.A
21_0_B	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.0.B
21_0_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.0 not specified
21_1_A	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.1.A
21_1_B	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.1.B
21_1_C	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.1.C
21_1_D	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.1.D
21_1_E	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.1.E
21_1_F	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.1.F
21_1_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.1 not specified
21_2_G	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.2.G
21_2_H	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.2.H
21_2_J	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.2.J
21_2_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.2. not specified
21_3_K	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.3.K
21_3_L	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.3.L
21_3_M	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.3.M
21_3_N	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.3.N
21_3_O	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.3.O
21_3_P_N	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.3.P.n
21_3_P_S	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.3.P.s
21_3_P_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.3.P not specified
21_3_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.3 not specified
21_4_R	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.4.R
21_4_S	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.4.S
21_4_T	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.4.T
21_4_V_N	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.4.V.n
21_4_V_S	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.4.V.s
21_4_V_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.4.V. not specified
21_4_W	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.4.W
21_4_X	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.4.X
21_4_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.4. not specified
21_5_Y	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.5.Y
21_5_Z_C	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.5.Z.c
21_5_Z_E	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.5.Z.e
21_5_Z_U	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.5.Z.u
21_5_Z_W	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.5.Z.w
21_5_Z_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.5.Z. not specified
21_5_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.5.not specified
21_6_A	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.6.A

CODE	LABEL
21_6_B	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.6.B
21_6_C	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.6.C
21_6_D	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.6.D
21_6_E	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.6.E
21_6_F	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.6.F
21_6_G	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.6.G
21_6_H	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.6.H
21_6_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.6.not specified
21_NK	Atlantic, Northwest / 21.not specified

FISHING AREA 27

CODE	LABEL
27_1_A	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.1.a
27_1_B	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.1.b
27_1_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.1.not specified
27_2_A_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.2.a.1
27_2_A_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.2.a.2
27_2_A_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.2.a.not specified
27_2_B_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.2.b.1
27_2_B_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.2.b.2
27_2_B_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.2.b.not specified
27_2_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.2.not specified
27_3_A_20	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.a.20
27_3_A_21	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.a.21
27_3_A_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.a.not specified
27_3_B_23	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.b.23
27_3_C_22	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.c.22
27_3_D_24	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.24
27_3_D_25	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.25
27_3_D_26	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.26
27_3_D_27	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.27
27_3_D_28_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.28.1
27_3_D_28_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.28.2
27_3_D_28_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.28.not specified
27_3_D_29	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.29
27_3_D_30	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.30
27_3_D_31	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.31
27_3_D_32	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.32
27_3_D_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.d.not specified
27_3_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.3.not specified
27_4_A	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.4.a
27_4_B	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.4.b
27_4_C	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.4.c
27_4_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.4.not specified
27_5_A_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.5.a.1
27_5_A_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.5.a.2
27_5_A_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.5.a.not specified
27_5_B_1_A	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.5.b.1.a
27_5_B_1_B	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.5.b.1.b
27_5_B_1_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.5.b.1.not specified
27_5_B_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.5.b.2
27_5_B_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.5.b.not specified

CODE	LABEL
27_5_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.5.not specified
27_6_A	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.6.a
27_6_B_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.6.b.1
27_6_B_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.6.b.2
27_6_B_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.6.b.not specified
27_6_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.6.not specified
27_7_A	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.a
27_7_B	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.b
27_7_C_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.c.1
27_7_C_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.c.2
27_7_C_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.c.not specified
27_7_D	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.d
27_7_E	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.e
27_7_F	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.f
27_7_G	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.g
27_7_H	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.h
27_7_J_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.j.1
27_7_J_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.j.2
27_7_J_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.j.not specified
27_7_K_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.k.1
27_7_K_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.k.2
27_7_K_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.k.not specified
27_7_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.7.not specified
27_8_A	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.a
27_8_B	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.b
27_8_C	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.c
27_8_D_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.d.1
27_8_D_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.d.2
27_8_D_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.d.not specified
27_8_E_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.e.1
27_8_E_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.e.2
27_8_E_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.e.not specified
27_8_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.8.not specified
27_9_A	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.9.a
27_9_B	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.9.b
27_9_B_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.9.b.1
27_9_B_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.9.b.2
27_9_B_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.9.b.not specified
27_9_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.9.not specified
27_10_A_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.10.a.1
27_10_A_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.10.a.2

CODE	LABEL
27_10_A_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.10.a.not specified
27_10_B	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.10.b
27_10_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.10.not specified
27_12_A_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.12.a.1
27_12_A_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.12.a.2
27_12_A_3	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.12.a.3
27_12_A_4	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.12.a.4
27_12_A_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.12.a.not specified
27_12_B	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.12.b
27_12_C	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.12.c
27_12_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.12.not specified
27_14_A	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.14.a
27_14_B_1	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.14.b.1
27_14_B_2	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.14.b.2
27_14_B_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.14.b.not specified
27_14_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / 27.14.not specified
27_NK	Atlantic, Northeast / not specified

FISHING AREA 34 TO 51

CODE	LABEL
34_1_1_1	Atlantic, East central / 34.1.1.1
34_1_1_2	Atlantic, East central / 34.1.1.2
34_1_1_3	Atlantic, East central / 34.1.1.3
34_1_1_NK	Atlantic, East central / 34.1.1.not specified
34_1_2	Canaries/Madeira insular
34_1_3_1	Atlantic, East central / 34.1.3.1
34_1_3_2	Atlantic, East central / 34.1.3.2
34_1_3_NK	Atlantic, East central / 34.1.3.not specified
34_1_NK	Northern coastal subarea/ not specified
34_2	Northern oceanic subarea
34_3_1_1	Atlantic, East central / 34.3.1.1
34_3_1_2	Atlantic, East central / 34.3.1.2
34_3_1_3	Atlantic, East central / 34.3.1.3
34_3_1_NK	Atlantic, East central / 34.3.1.not specified
34_3_2	Cape Verde insular
34_3_3	Sherbro
34_3_4	Western Gulf of Guinea
34_3_5	Central Gulf of Guinea
34_3_6	Southern Gulf of Guinea
34_3_NK	Central Gulf of Guinea/ not specified
34_4_1	Southwest Gulf of Guinea
34_4_2	Southwest oceanic
34_4_NK	Southwest Gulf of Guinea/ not specified
34_NK	Atlantic, Eastern Central/ not specified
37_1_1	Balearic
37_1_2	Gulf of Lions
37_1_3	Sardinia
37_1_NK	Western subarea/ not specified
37_2_1	Adriatic
37_2_2	Ionian
37_2_NK	Central subarea/ not specified
37_3_1	Aegean
37_3_2	Levant
37_3_NK	Eastern subarea/ not specified
37_4_1	Marmara Sea
37_4_2	Black Sea
37_4_3	Azov Sea
37_4_NK	Black Sea subarea/ not specified
37_NK	Not known (GFCM area)
41_1_1	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.1.1

CODE	LABEL
41_1_2	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.1.2
41_1_3	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.1.3
41_1_4	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.1.4
41_1_NK	Atlantic, Southwest/ 41.1 not specified
41_2_1	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.2.1
41_2_2	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.2.2
41_2_3	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.2.3
41_2_4	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.2.4
41_2_NK	Atlantic, Southwest/ 41.2 not specified
41_3_1	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.3.1
41_3_2	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.3.2
41_3_3	Atlantic, Southwest / 41.3.3
41_3_NK	Atlantic, Southwest/ 41.3 not specified
41_NK	Atlantic, Southwest / Not specified
47_1_1	Cape Palmeirinhas
47_1_2	Cape Salinas
47_1_3	Cunene
47_1_4	Cape Cross
47_1_5	Orange River
47_1_6	Cape of Good Hope
47_1_NK	Western coastal, not specified
47_2_1	Middle Agulhas
47_2_2	Eastern Agulhas
47_2_NK	Agulhas coastal, not specified
47_3	Southern oceanic subarea
47_4	Tristan da Cunha subarea
47_5	St Helena and Ascension subarea
47_8	Atlantic, Southeast / 47.8
47_NK	Atlantic, Southeast / Not specified
47_A_0	SEAFO division A.0
47_A_1	SEAFO division A.1
47_B_0	SEAFO division B.0
47_B_1	SEAFO division B.1
47_C_0	SEAFO division C.0
47_C_1	SEAFO division C.1
47_D_0	SEAFO division D.0
47_D_1	SEAFO division D.1
51_1	Red Sea subarea
51_2	Gulf subarea
51_3	Western Arabian Sea subarea
51_4_1	Indian Ocean, West / 51.4.1

CODE	LABEL
51_4_2	Indian Ocean, West / 51.4.2
51_4_NK	Indian Ocean, West / 51.4 not specified
51_5	Indian Ocean, West / 51.5
51_6	Indian Ocean, West / 51.6
51_7	Indian Ocean, West / 51.7
51_8	Indian Ocean, West / 51.8
51_NK	Indian Ocean, West / not specified

INTENDED USE (LANDINGS)

CODE	LABEL
1	Human consumption
2	Industrial use
3	Withdrawn from the market
4	Bait
5	Animal feed
6	Waste
9	Intended use unknown

PRESENTATION (LANDINGS)

CODE	LABEL
10	Fresh (not specified)
11	Fresh (whole)
12	Fresh (gutted)
13	Fresh (tails)
14	Fresh (fillets)
16	Fresh (gutted and headed)
18	Fresh (live)
19	Fresh (other)
20	Frozen (not specified)
21	Frozen (whole)
22	Frozen (gutted)
23	Frozen (tails)
24	Frozen (fillets)
25	Frozen (not filleted)
26	Frozen (gutted and headed)
27	Frozen (cleaned)
28	Frozen (not cleaned)
29	Frozen (other)
30	Salted (not specified)
31	Salted (whole)
32	Salted (gutted)
34	Salted (fillets)
36	Salted (gutted and headed)
39	Salted (other)
40	Smoked
50	Cooked
60	Cooked (frozen and packaged)
70	Dried (not specified)
71	Dried (whole)
72	Dried (gutted)
74	Dried (fillets)
76	Dried (gutted and headed)
77	Dried (skinned)
79	Dried (other)
80	Claws
85	Eggs
91	Whole (not specified)
99	Presentation unknown

Aggregate structure for fisheries species

See below the aggregated structure for fisheries species.

The full list can be found on http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en

Eurostat					ISCAAP	
F00 TOTAL FISHERY PRODUCTS	F01 TOTAL ANIMALS	F08 TOTAL FINFISH AND SHELLFISH	F07 TOTAL FINFISH	F02 TOTAL FRESHWATER AND DIADROMOUS FISH	**F10 Freshwater fishes**	11 Carps, barbels and other cyprinids
						12 Tilapias and other cichlids
						13 Miscellaneous freshwater fishes
					F20 Diadromous fishes	21 Sturgeons, paddlefishes
						22 River eels
						23 Salmons, trouts, smelts
						24 Shads
						25 Miscellaneous diadromous fishes
					F30 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
			F04 TOTAL SHELLFISH		**F40 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
					F50 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
					F60 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
					F70 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
					F80 Miscellaneous aquatic animal products	81 Pearls, mother-of-pearl, shells
						82 Corals
						83 Sponges
					F90 Aquatic plants	91 Brown seaweeds
						92 Red seaweeds
						93 Green seaweeds
						94 Miscellaneous aquatic plants

Bibliography

There are no sources in the current document.