

**Report of the**

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**TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COORDINATING WORKING  
PARTY ON FISHERY STATISTICS**

**Hobart, Australia, 22–26 February 2010**



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## PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document is the report of the twenty-third session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP), held in Hobart, Australia, from 22 to 26 February 2010.

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Report of the twenty-third session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics. Hobart, Australia, 22–26 February 2010.

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### ABSTRACT

The report of the twenty-third session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) held in Hobart, Australia, from 22 to 26 February 2010, is presented. Topics discussed were: review of CWP membership; general reviews of progress since CWP-22, of intersessional CWP activities and those of the participating organizations; progress in recommendations of CWP-22; report on the establishment of Capture Group and Aquaculture Group; revision of standards, concepts, and codes (gear classifications, definition of bycatch, Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange [SDMX], global standards on automated data transmission, international codes for fishing effort, modification of area boundaries [57, 71 and sub-areas of 47], and trade certificate/Harmonized System [HS] modification); methodology and new data requirements (responses to questionnaire on data collection systems, standard methodologies for capture-based aquaculture data collection, electronic logbook systems, estimates of catches taken by illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] activities, and ecosystem data requirements); revision of CWP handbook; integrating the regional databases; the introduction of FISHSTAT J; and improvement in visibility of CWP.



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## **OPENING OF THE SESSION AND WELCOME**

(Agenda item 1)

1. The twenty-third session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP-23) was held in Hobart, Australia, from 22 to 26 February 2010. Representatives from the following organizations participated in the meeting:

- Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
- Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)
- International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
- Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA)
- Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
- Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)
- Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat)

Participant list is in Appendix 1.

2. Members not present were:

- General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)
- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT)
- International Whaling Commission (IWC)
- Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)
- North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- South East Atlantic Fishery Organization (SEAFO)
- Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

GFCM, IOTC, ICCAT, OECD and WCPFC provided their inputs prior to the meeting by correspondence.

3. Mr David Ramm, Vice-Chair of CWP, opened the meeting at 9.00am on Monday 22 February 2010. Mr Ramm introduced the Executive Secretary of CCAMLR, Mr. Denzil Miller who welcomed the participants to Hobart and CCAMLR headquarters. Mr. Ramm explained house-keeping matters and IT facilities available for the meeting.

## **ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR**

(Agenda item 2)

4. Mr David Ramm (CCAMLR) was elected as Chair and Mr Michael Hinton (IATTC) was elected as Vice-Chair.

## **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

(Agenda item 3)

5. A draft Agenda was distributed to the meeting. It was agreed to discuss on collaboration with other sectors and ICES/FAO under Agenda item 15 "Any Other Business". The agenda was then adopted (Appendix 2).

## **REVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP**

(Agenda item 4)

6. The Secretary reported that four organizations had joined with the CWP since the previous session:
- GFCM (since April 2007);
  - SEAFO (since February 2008);
  - WCPFC (since May 2008); and
  - NACA (since August 2008).

In addition, there have been changes of focal points of CCSBT, NAFO, SPC and ICCAT.

7. The meeting noted that the Interim South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (a new organization) has expressed interest in joining the CWP when the organization would be formally established. It was suggested that the Benguela Current Commission (BCC) should be approached with regard to becoming a member.

8. Recognizing the importance of inland fisheries production to food security and poverty alleviation for developing countries in particular, and also in view of its development potential as a food source, the meeting encouraged to step-up statistical data collection and reporting on these fisheries to organizations that are dedicated to inland fisheries monitoring and development. The meeting agreed that the Secretariat should identify and contact organizations relevant with inland fishery statistics.

## **REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE CWP-22**

(Agenda item 5)

### ***5.1 Intersessional activities of CWP***

9. The Secretariat reported that the CWP held one Intersessional meeting (Dartmouth, Canada; 8–9 July 2008) and two ad hoc Aquaculture Group meetings (Puerto Varas, Chile, 3–4 October 2008 and Rome, Italy, 6 March 2009). The reports of these meetings are included herein (Appendixes 12, 13 and 14). In addition, an Expert Workshop for Drafting CWP Handbook on Standards of Aquaculture Statistics (Ha Long Bay, Vietnam; 10–14 November 2009) was held in Ha Long Bay, Viet Nam; 10–14 November 2009 to develop a final draft of aquaculture component of CWP Handbook with a financial support through FAO.

### ***5.2 Activities by participating organizations***

10. The participating organizations reported the progress made since the CWP-22 in the areas relevant to information and statistics. Presentation and discussion on those issues relevant to the listed agenda items were deferred to appropriate agendas. Summaries of presentation are in Appendix 3.

### ***5.3 Progress in recommendations of CWP-22***

11. The Secretariat provided a brief review of actions taken to address recommendations made at the CWP-22 but deferred more detailed reports to appropriate corresponding agenda items.

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF CAPTURE FISHERY GROUP AND AQUACULTURE GROUP**

(Agenda item 6)

12. The Secretariat reported on the background and progress made on this issue. The original idea to establish CWP-like mechanism for aquaculture statistics was presented as a part of the Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trend of Aquaculture (Strategy-STA) that was endorsed by the third Sub-Committee of Aquaculture (New-Delhi, 2006) and by the twenty-seventh session of the FAO

Committee on Fisheries (Rome, March 2007). The CWP-22 reviewed this request and recommended that FAO seek an appropriate form of such mechanism and its relationship with the existing CWP. Accordingly, FAO held an expert workshop in Nakorn Nayok, Thailand, from 8 to 10 January 2008 that recommended to establish such mechanism within the framework of the existing CWP-FS, but with its own terms of reference (TOR), rules of procedure and composition to reflect the specific needs of the aquaculture sector. The CWP intersessional meeting held in Dartmouth, Canada, from 8 to 9 July 2008, reviewed the outcome of the expert workshop. The meeting noted a substantial and increasing interrelationship between fisheries and aquaculture, while recognizing the need of different expertise to address aquaculture specific issues from those available in the traditional CWP which had more focus on marine capture fisheries and their management. Therefore, it was considered preferable to establish specialized groups, one on capture fishery and the other on aquaculture, as sister groups with independent equal status, and to use the main session for coordination and harmonization between the groups. It was agreed to formalize the new structure and way to operate at this twenty-third session of CWP.

13. The meeting reconfirmed the decision taken at the Intersessional meeting to establish the capture fishery group and aquaculture group within the CWP.

14. The Secretariat explained that the current CWP Statutes clearly indicate “aquaculture statistics” within the CWP mandate and that the meeting of subject group was referred as possible intersessional activities under the Rules of Procedures. In the other words, the current Statutes and Rules of Procedure do allow CWP to arrange the meetings of capture fishery and aquaculture groups as intersessional activities. Therefore, it is possible to establish capture fishery and aquaculture groups as operational decision without modifying the existing Rules of Procedure. The other option is to define clearly the nature of such groups by amending Rules of Procedure. The meeting was also advised that the Rules of Procedure can be amended within the CWP by two-thirds of majority and this process would require approximately six months to complete.

15. Recognizing that the decision on Rules of Procedures would not influence the CWP capacity to arrange subject groups, the meeting agreed to establish a capture fishery group and an aquaculture group. The session would remain the only decision making forum and both groups would be required to report back to the sessions for its adoption.

16. The meeting discussed two options and agreed to amend the existing Rules of Procedure, especially noting the benefits to be able to amend other components in need of revision. The meeting prepared a revised set of Rules of Procedure (Appendix 4) to be delivered by the Secretariat to participating organizations for their endorsement.

17. Regarding the operational aspects of the two groups, the meeting agreed that in the Intersessional period the two groups would operate independently, but convene during the main CWP Session which would oversee and coordinate the activities of the two groups, and promote the cause of the CWP as a whole. The meeting considered it important to ensure an adequate level of collaboration between two subject groups as well as between the session and subject groups. This includes holding back-to-back meetings as well as sharing of the CWP session Chair alternatively between each group. The meeting developed the operational guidelines attached in Appendix 5 that would guide the operation under the new structure. This rule should be reviewed and amended if necessary at the next session.

## **REVISION OF STANDARDS, CONCEPTS AND CODES**

(Agenda item 7)

### ***7.1 Gear classifications***

18. The meeting was advised that in March 2009 the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)/FAO Working Group on Fishing Technology and Fish Behaviour (WGFTFB) had advised the CWP Secretariat of their effort since 2005 to update the technical contents of the revised edition published in 1990

(FAO Technical Paper 222/Rev.1). Since the original of this publication provided the basis of the CWP International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG) adopted in 1980, the WGFTFB also developed the proposal of revision of ISSCFG and sought the advice of CWP Secretariat on the process to revise it.

19. The Secretariat was invited to join the WGFTFB discussion in May 2009 and explained that the ISSCFG was managed by the CWP and that its modification requires the adoption by the CWP itself. It was agreed that when the WGFTFB completed its revision of technical gear classifications, it would submit a proposal to the CWP for its consideration. At the consultation, the Secretariat suggested to constrain the level of considerations only into two, in order to leave the third level to be defined by users requiring more detailed gear classifications and/or codes according to the difference of targets. The draft gear descriptions and classifications together with draft proposal revision of ISSCFG were provided to the meeting. Those are still under development.

20. The meeting acknowledged the effort made by the WGFTFB. Although it recognized the expertise as gear specialist of the WGFTFB, the meeting stressed that the considering appropriate code structure and amendment of ISSCFG is a responsibility of the CWP. It was also noted that the criteria required in considering statistical standard classification would differ from the technical view points. The meeting agreed to follow this issue intersessionally with the ad hoc working group in a close communication with the WGFTFB. Terms of reference of the ad hoc group were developed as attached in Appendix 6.

21. It was noted that FAO, ICES and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) actively participate in the WGFTFB, and are also members of CWP. Nevertheless information on this exercise which started in 2005 had not been informed to the CWP until 2009. This suggests inadequate communication within individual organizations and that CWP does not appear to have sufficient influence to be identified as the responsible body for statistical standards. This issue was further discussed under the agenda item on CWP visibility.

### ***7.2 Catch diagram – Definition of bycatch***

22. FAO proposed a definition of bycatch based on the CWP catch diagram for the consideration of the Expert Consultation on International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discard, held in Rome, Italy, between 30 November and 3 December 2009, but this proposal was not adopted.

23. The meeting noted that the term of “bycatch” is currently used in many different ways depending on context, e.g. as “catch not retained”, “all catch other than target species”, “unintended catch especially undersized fish”, etc. The compilation of the current utilization of terms was considered to be the useful initial step. There were differences in views whether this should be included into the CWP Handbook, noting that the role of the Handbook is not only to provide the single authorized standards and concepts but also to show a range of them where no agreed standards exist (see Appendix 7 work plan for handbook).

### ***7.3 Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX)***

24. Eurostat reported about the ongoing “SDMX for Fisheries Statistics Eurostat Project”. The aim of the SDMX is to implement more efficient processes for the exchange of data, by defining standard formats, an IT architecture, and content-oriented guidelines for the national and international exchange of statistical data and metadata. SDMX focuses on aggregate data, especially time series. The benefits of SDMX are automated production and processing of data and metadata files and the consistent use of statistical concepts. The content of the information will be largely the same as it is now. It is the handling of the data that will be significantly improved. More details on SDMX will be finalised at the next workshop (5 March 2010 in Luxembourg) prior to the launching of the project. The implementation will be by gentlemen’s agreement with the twenty-seven European Union (EU) Member States.

25. The meeting noted the effort and asked Eurostat to keep informing on the progress made.

#### ***7.4 Global standards on automated data transmission***

26. Although the intersessional meetings requested to keep this Agenda item at CWP-23, there is no participant who has specific points to report. Although the vessel transmitted information such as vessel monitoring system (VMS) data is primarily collected for compliance and surveillance purposes, it may also have a high potential to provide useful source of information for scientific and statistical purposes and such utilization has been examined on several occasions. The meeting considered it useful to keep reviewing the new progress in utilization of such data and agreed to retain this Agenda item at the next session. It was noted that the term “VMS” is defined strictly in relation to compliance in certain organizations. In order to avoid unnecessary confusion, it was suggested to utilize the more general term of “vessel transmitted information” in the future.

#### ***7.5 International codes for fishing effort***

27. This item was included at the request of Mr Hans Lassen of ICES who could not attend the meeting. It was agreed to keep the item for the next session with the further confirmation by ICES.

#### ***7.6 Modification of area boundary***

28. In regard to the modification of the boundary between Area 57 and 71 that was adopted at the CWP-22 in the condition to fulfil several requirements, SEAFDEC reported that now consensus has been reached but still waiting for the written document to complete a process. It was indicated that the provision of historical data would require more time. SEAFDEC was requested to inform the Secretariat at the formal confirmation of agreement, then the modification would be placed for public release.

29. FAO informed the meeting that the statistical division of Area 47 was revised in a way to minimize the disruption of historical data and at the same time to allow reporting and compilation according to the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO) divisions. The SEAFO Scientific Committee endorsed this revision in 2007. The revised divisions are available on the Web site.

#### ***7.7 Trade certificate/HS modification***

30. FAO referred that in 2007 the World Customs Organization (WCO) completed its regular review process of Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding system, commonly referred to as the Harmonized System (HS) started in 2007. FAO proposed modifications with the intention to improve the quality and precision of fish trade coverage and about 190 amendments and 90 new commodities were implemented. Some of important changes included introduction of shark fins in cured form, separation of caviar, separation of molluscs and distinction of seaweeds for human consumption and other purpose. FAO's proposal to separate capture and aquaculture origin for salmonoids and shrimp was not accepted. The revised structure (HS2012) in comparison with the current one (HS2007) is attached as Appendix 8. The new structure will enter into force on 1 January 2012.

### **METHODOLOGY AND NEW DATA NEEDS**

(Agenda item 8)

#### ***8.1 Methodological description of national data collection systems***

31. This Agenda item has been ongoing over several previous sessions. Although the CWP-22 recommended for the Secretariat to consolidate historical data submitted by countries, this has proven very difficult to effectuate due to poor archiving practices in the past for historical meeting documents other than final reports. Instead, the Secretariat sent the questionnaires to the participating organizations prior to the meeting, asking for the information on a set of data and corresponding questionnaires that each organization collect from its member countries as well as whether organizations monitoring the data collection systems of member countries. Eleven organizations provided responses to the questionnaire despite the short notice. It

was found that the extent of information contained in response on a set of data collected and codes used was more than could be analysed in a short time and the Secretariat suggested to make more thorough analysis to report in other occasions. Regarding the monitoring of national data collection systems, Eurostat conducted a narrative questionnaire, whereas IOTC implemented a quite extensive quantitative questionnaire in 2009; both of them provide a good model when collecting information on data collection systems.

32. It was noted that some organizations misunderstood the questions. This consolidation was a good starting point but far from complete. Efforts should be continued.

### ***8.2 Standard methodologies to collect data on capture-based aquaculture***

33. This Agenda item was kept based on the decision at the CWP-22. The Secretariat informed that the draft of aquaculture component of CWP Handbook identified the input of seeds from wild environment as one of minimum reporting requirements for aquaculture, which is considered as one step to improve the monitoring of capture-based aquaculture. It was noted that this is an area of clear interaction between aquaculture and capture fishery sectors.

### ***8.3 Electronic logbook system***

34. CCAMLR presented its electronic data forms (eForms) following the request of the Intersessional meeting in 2008. These forms are widely used for the submission of CCAMLR data, including data provided directly from fishing vessels, collected by scientific observers or reported to the Catch Documentation Scheme. Most eForms are in worksheet format and may include pop-up notes, pull down menus, and macros for converting data into a compact text format (for emailing). The eForms are available from the CCAMLR website (see for example:

<a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/dat/intro.htm">www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/dat/intro.htm</a>	for fishery eForms;
<a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/obs/intro.htm">www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/obs/intro.htm</a>	for scientific observer eForms;
<a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/cemp/intro.htm">www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/cemp/intro.htm</a>	for ecosystem monitoring eForms; and
<a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/cds/intro.htm">www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/cds/intro.htm</a>	for catch documentation data eForms.

### ***8.4 Estimation of catch taken by IUU activities***

35. Based on the recommendation of the CWP-22, participating organizations have been asked to provide the information on the way to handle catch taken by IUU activities, prior to the meeting. The responses indicated that the amount of catch taken by IUU activities is routinely estimated in some organizations and is not estimated at all or estimated on an occasional basis in other organizations. The most commonly utilized estimation procedure is to multiply the estimated amount of IUU fishing effort (for example, in terms of number of boats, or number of fishing days) with catch rate of similar fishing operations obtained from legal operations. Trade and/or market information as well as port inspection information are also utilized to estimate IUU catch. Organizations which estimated IUU activities incorporated the expected range of IUU catch into their stock assessment and evaluation of management measures, and others examined the impact of IUU activities using sensitivity analyses.

### ***8.5 Data requirement to monitor fisheries in the ecosystem context***

36. The Secretariat noted that although there are many activities currently being undertaken to develop standard guidelines to identify indicators and data that is needed to support the implementation of an ecosystem approach of management. At the same time, the term “ecosystem approach” is currently used in at least two different meanings, one is for conservation of the ecosystem itself, including vulnerable marine ecosystems and biodiversity, and another indicating holistic management approach to ensure sustainability of community and supporting environment. It was considered that it is still premature for the CWP to develop standards and that it should keep close attention on development and accumulation of actual experiences.

## **REVISION OF THE CWP HANDBOOK**

(Agenda item 9)

### ***9.1 Aquaculture component***

37. Mr Sena de Silva of NACA, Chair of ad hoc Aquaculture Group gave a brief summary of progress during the intersessional period. The preparation of aquaculture component of the CWP Handbook has made significant progress at the Expert Workshop for Drafting the CWP Handbook on Standards of Aquaculture Statistics held in Ha Long Bay, Viet Nam, 10–14 November 2009. The draft attempted to cover broad issues including (*inter alia*) capacity building, improvement of statistics collation, use of existing national and regional data to underpin a central database. It is hoped that a Handbook draft will be finalized by mid-2010.

38. The meeting welcomed the progress made and looked forward to having this component presented to the next session.

### ***9.2 Other component***

39. The Secretariat reported the current situation of preparation of revised text for the CWP Handbook other than the aquaculture component. Mr David Cross, FAO consultant, delivered his first draft of the revised Handbook in December 2008, which can be made available to participating organizations on request. Although this covers most of minor and/or simple updates of codes and area definitions, majority of areas that will require substantial extensions and/or rewriting are still kept unchanged. Due to the increased workload of regular programmes, the Secretariat is finding it increasingly difficult to secure adequate time to fulfil this task and requested further assistance and active participation of member organizations to the process.

40. A brief review of the existing text indicated that there are three types of sections: (I) those requiring only minor or simple updates; (II) those with some text available but requiring substantial expansion and/or rewriting; and (III) no text exists. FAO indicated its willingness to take responsibility for reviewing and revising all sections under category-I. Among those in the categories-II and III, IATTC agreed to lead the preparation on catch and effort related component that includes catch and landings, logbooks, and other data required for stock monitoring. ICES/FAO agreed to coordinate on the sections related to vessels/gear that include the section of fishery fleet, fishing gear classification and fishing efforts. Similarly, Eurostat at the request of the meeting agreed to coordinate on the section for the social and economic component, including that on fishers, currencies and funds and economic statistics, and CCAMLR together with NAFO agreed to coordinate the preparation on a new section on ecosystem monitoring and fisheries impact on the ecosystem. The meeting agreed to collaborate with the designated coordinators of those components aiming to finalize the updated draft at the next session. It was also agreed that the progress would be reviewed at the intersessional fishery group meeting (see Appendix 7 for the grouping of sections and corresponding coordinating organizations).

## **INTEGRATING THE REGIONAL DATABASES**

(Agenda item 10)

### ***10.1 Data collection after termination of MOU between SEAFDEC and FAO on tuna fishery statistics***

41. Regarding data collation on tuna statistics in Southeast Asian Region (FAO Statistical area 71) after termination of MoU between SEAFDEC and FAO since 2005, the meeting noted that there was no progress made in terms of transferring the data collection responsibility to the relevant tuna management bodies e.g. WCPFC. On the other hand, SEAFDEC informed on the ongoing initiative to support Viet Nam in development of tuna statistics and information collection scheme. This initiative may facilitate fulfilling certain gaps in the collection of tuna statistics in the South China Sea Area which is currently not covered by any regional fishery management organization (RFMO).

## ***10.2 Efforts to remove data discrepancies***

42. FAO reported on the long-standing efforts to remove data discrepancies among organizations, including collaboration with NAFO to identify the cause of discrepancy in 2008, development of shared format of questionnaires with SEAFDEC with the intention to ensure single reporting from one source, and the real-time data sharing experiment between Eurostat and FAO. It was noted that the current efforts by CWP members were now more focused on identifying the factor causing discrepancies and improving future data collection.

## ***10.3 Integrated Catch Information System (ICIS)***

43. Mr Marc Taconet, Senior Information Officer of FAO, presented a summary of developments for the ICIS. This initiative was introduced at the last intersessional meeting and an update is hereby provided. ICIS is a response to the increasing demand for global catch data with finer geographical resolution. It is an application which strives to marshal statistical data on capture, from source to publication in a standardized and homogeneous manner across data sources. It has now two main components:

- A. CDIS as a stand-alone PC based application that through prototyping helps designing harmonization and re-allocation of capture data.
- B. ICIS Virtual Research Environments (VRE) in the D4 Science infrastructure. The D4Science project was introduced at the intersessional meeting and its e-infrastructure has been in production since June 2008. Since then, four VREs have been created that serve the needs of different scenarios.

The infrastructure has been populated with widely different resources, quite heterogeneous, ranging from multidisciplinary fisheries data sources, such as Fishery Country Profiles, National Aquaculture Legislation Overviews, Capture Time series graphs, species distribution maps, which are very different from Earth Observation products. Among these VREs, the ICIS will integrate regional and global capture and distribution information of aquatic species, from a number of RFBs and international organizations such as FAO and the WorldFish Center into a common system. To ensure broad interoperability the system will make use of existing international standards including those agreed at CWP and the open geospatial consortium's ISO 9115. At the present time ICIS can load and curate data, and these can be transformed in TimeSeries objects. The ICIS scenario will be further developed during the second phase of D4Science which started in October 2009.

44. A D4Science World Users Meeting was organized in Rome in November 2009 in order to showcase progress and share experience with other user communities and their e-infrastructure with emphasis on how to exploit possible synergies. The meeting was the opportunity for FAO, ICES, NAFO, NEAFC, SEAFDEC, and CECAF to exchange on their respective needs for data sharing and collaborative data processing, further elaborate requirements for the harmonisation of fishery statistics, and consider how VMS data could be handled. NAFO, ICES and Eurostat are already involved and other interested CWP members are welcome to participate.

## ***10.4 Towards a globally consolidated vessel list***

45. With regard to the potential establishment of a global list of IUU vessels, the CWP-22 recommended for RFBs to facilitate the establishment of links to each others' IUU lists as well as for CWP to review the criteria used for defining IUU vessels. The Secretariat presented a brief analysis on the criteria based on the responses from participating organizations which showed a certain level of commonality but also differences among organizations. The meeting agreed that consideration of criteria for identifying IUU fishing vessels fell outside the mandate of the CWP.

## ***10.5 Progress in development of unique vessel identifier for small vessels and vessel owners***

46. WCPFC through correspondence and CCSBT referred on the progress among the tuna organizations. The second meeting of the five tuna RFMO's (Kobe2) agreed among its immediate action items: *"The tuna RFMO Secretariats continue their collaboration to advance implementation of a combined vessel register that incorporates a unique vessel identifier (UVI). The Secretariats will advance this through*



*meetings of their members and on-going collaboration with the competent organizations concerned, such as Lloyds Register-Fairplay (LR-F), as appropriate, to include all of the tuna fishing vessels and to avoid unnecessary duplication.”*

LR-F has identified twenty-three (23) requisite fields for the generation of a UVI for tuna fishing vessels. CCSBT, at the fourth meeting of the Compliance Committee, noted that the development of a UVI would require substantial additional information to be collected and that this would be of most value if all tuna RFMO's collected the necessary information. It was agreed that discussions should continue with other tuna RFMO's to work towards establishing a UVI for the global tuna fleet. WCPFC, at the fifth regular session of the Technical and Compliance Committee, also noted that additional information would be required and encouraged Commission Members, Cooperating Non-members and participating Territories (CCMs) to cooperate with the Secretariat on a pilot programme basis as they are able to do so, in provision of the additional required fields.

47. Acknowledging the importance of UVI to combat against IUU and welcoming the progress made, some noted that the issue has little relevance to data collection for statistics.

## **PRESENTATION OF NEW VERSION OF THE FISHSTAT**

(Agenda item 11)

48. Mr Francesco Calderini of FAO presented a demonstration of the new version of FishStat, which is a standalone software application broadly used by FAO and CWP member agencies to disseminate fishery statistics. The new version, FISHSTAT J ([www.fao.org/fishery/fishstatj](http://www.fao.org/fishery/fishstatj)) is still under development and a beta release, covering all the dissemination features of the previous FISHSTAT, is currently available for validation and feedback by CWP members willing to join a collaborative beta testing and feedback collection process. References to the testing scope, environment, download locations, etc. can be found at [www.fao.org/fishery/fishstatj/testing](http://www.fao.org/fishery/fishstatj/testing). Requests for participating to the beta testing process should be submitted to [francesco.calderini@fao.org](mailto:francesco.calderini@fao.org). The final product, including the datasets management features, is envisaged for public release in 2011.

49. The meeting noted the new version as comprehensive and user-friendly. Several organizations expressed interest in testing the trial FISHSTAT J.

## **REPORTS FROM EXPERT CONSULTATIONS AND WORKSHOPS**

(Agenda item 12)

50. SEAFDEC reported on two relevant issues that were discussed at the Regional Technical Consultation on Fishery Statistics and Information (19–21 January 2010, Bangkok, Thailand). The first one is an initiative in developing the harmonized fishing vessel records and inventory for better understanding on the size and structure of fishing vessels to ensure effective fisheries management and combat IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian region. The draft fishing vessel record and inventory forms (survey form for large scale and coastal fisheries) were prepared and distributed, the results of which would be finalized with the countries. Another issue is future collaboration with BOBLME (Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem) Project based on SEAFDEC activities on fishery statistics and information including the Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia that could complement those of the BOBLME Project, and harmonization of data collection for transboundary species, i.e. Indian mackerel, sharks, and hilsa.

51. NACA noted that the first regional workshop under the Strategy-STA framework was held in Ha Long City, Viet Nam, during 16 and 18 November 2009, in order to identify the capacity building need in the Asia for the implementation of Strategy-STA. The meeting was co-hosted by FAO, NACA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) of Viet Nam with the support of the Japanese Trust Fund. The meeting recommended to: (i) develop and/or utilize an existing regional Web site that may deposit and share information relating to aquaculture data collection, training manuals, experiences,

standards, information collected by countries but not disseminated through FAO; and (ii) develop a simple manual for aquaculture data collection. The meeting also agreed to encourage national effort to: (i) improve interregional and regional collaboration in relation to skill development in data collection and reporting; (ii) review and enhance capacity and skills at all levels and on a regular basis; and (iii) conduct regular consultation between data collectors, enumerators, statisticians, and users within the country as well as among countries.

#### **IMPROVEMENTS IN VISIBILITY OF THE CWP**

(Agenda item 13)

52. FAO reported that the reference to the CWP was incorporated in the UN Statistics Web site. Also, FAO made efforts to promote CWP as the responsible body in fishery and aquaculture statistics standards at relevant fora. All members were encouraged to continue enhancing the visibility of the CWP, *inter alia* to make a link to the CWP Web page, and some members affirmed that this has been done. Such linkages have been shown to greatly increase the number of hits that might be given to the CWP Web site and generally enhanced the visibility of the CWP. It was noted that the current CWP Web site was not well designed for a general target audience. Improvement of outreach strategy should be further considered.

#### **MEETING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CWP-24 SESSION, GROUP MEETINGS AND OTHER INTERSESSIONAL MEETINGS**

(Agenda item 14)

53. The meeting reviewed its activities planned for the forthcoming intersessional period and agreed to devote the intersessional meeting of the Fishery Group to a progress review of the CWP Handbook update. IATTC offered to host the Fishery Group meeting. It was suggested that the meeting be held around July 2011, and in conjunction with the FIRMS Steering Committee meeting. The Aquaculture Group meeting is expected to be held in June 2010 in conjunction with COFI-SC/AQ in Bangkok. It was noted that the next session should occur no later than February in 2013 and SPC and SEAFDEC had expressed their interest to host the session. The initial list of items to be included in the CWP-24 agenda is provided in Appendix 9.

#### **ANY OTHER MATTER**

(Agenda item 15)

##### Collaboration with other sectors

54. FAO noted the increasing need to collaborate with partners in competence with information and statistics in other sectors including agriculture and natural resource management. The global strategy for improving agriculture statistics currently in development under UN Statistics Division contains aquaculture and fishery within its scope. FAO will keep CWP informed on its progress. Other collaborations include development of land-cover/land-use codes, where all water body is treated as one, and FAO capacity building project "CountrySTAT" which implements standardized dissemination platform for developing countries, though the consideration given to fishery and aquaculture sector has yet stayed marginal.

##### ICES/FAO Symposium on Fishery Dependent Information

55. ICES informed that Symposium on Fishery Dependent Information will be held in Galway, Ireland from 23 – 26 August 2010; [www.marine.ie/fisherydependentdata/](http://www.marine.ie/fisherydependentdata/). Those interested to attend should urgently contact Mr Richard Grainger (Richard.Grainger@fao.org), one of the board members, with title and short summary urgently.

#### ASEAN – SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries

56. SEAFDEC informed on the upcoming ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 or “Fish for the People 2020” tentatively schedule from 13–17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Conference will be co-organized by ASEAN and SEAFDEC, in collaboration with FAO, and hosted by the Department of Fisheries, Thailand. The Conference is expected to further address the priority issues that are envisaged to impede the sustainable contribution from fisheries to food security of the region, and come up with the policy framework and guiding principles in achieving the sustainable fisheries for food security for the coming decades. It is expected that the participants to the Conference would be fisheries policy-makers and representatives of agencies responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN–SEAFDEC countries as well as from other regions; representatives from national/regional/international organizations working on the fisheries and food security aspects; and representatives from the private sector and relevant fisheries stakeholders. For further information, please visit [www.ffp2020.org](http://www.ffp2020.org), or contact [secretariat@ffp2020.org](mailto:secretariat@ffp2020.org).

#### **ADOPTION OF REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

(Agenda items 16 and 17)

57. The report was adopted on Friday 26 February 2010. The Chairperson thanked the CWP members and the CWP Secretariat for their participation at the meeting and contributions during the intersessional period. The meeting was closed.



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## Agenda

### **Morning session of 22 February 2010**

1. Opening and welcome, practical arrangements
2. Election of chair and vice-chair
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Review of membership  
*The Secretariat reports the changes in memberships since the CWP-22.*
5. Review of progress since CWP-22  
*The Secretariat and participating organizations briefly report major activities and changes occurred since the CWP-22. For those issues covered under the separate agenda items, the participants should note their intention and defer its delivery of subsistence until the time for appropriate agenda.*
  - 5.1 Review of intersessional activities of CWP  
*The Secretariat to report.*
  - 5.2 Review of activities by participating organizations  
*The member organizations to report.*
  - 5.3 Review of progress in recommendations of CWP-22

### **Afternoon session of 22 February 2010**

6. Establishment of Capture-Group and Aquaculture Group [CWP-22/15, (70), ISM]  
*The Secretariat reports the progress made since the CWP-22 and present options to establish specialized groups (starting with aquaculture group and capture fishery group) under the CWP. The meeting should decide how to proceed as well as define role of the main session and specialized group sessions, relation between them, and develop new Rules of Procedures if necessary.*
  - 6.1 Report on progress made since CWP-22
  - 6.2 Review of Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures.
7. Review and revision of standards, concepts, and codes
  - 7.1 Gear classifications [ISM]  
*FAO report ICES/FAO efforts to revise FAO Technical Paper No. 222 Rev.1 that is a basis of the current ISSCFG. The Secretariat summarize the coordination with the ICES/FAO gear Working Group and other correspondences on this code, and present proposal of modifications. The meeting to decide how to proceed.*
  - 7.2 Diagram – definition of bycatch, etc.  
*FAO report the background, for the meeting to decide how to proceed.*
  - 7.3 SDMX  
*Eurostat to lead the discussion.*
  - 7.4 Global standards on automated data transmission (e.g. VMS) and data types [ISM]
  - 7.5 International codes for fishing effort  
*ICES will lead the discussion.*
  - 7.6 Modification of area boundary [CWP-22/30, 75]  
*Information only. SEAFDEC report on the modification of the boundary between Areas 57 and 71. SEAFO/FAO inform the modification of sub-areas of Area 47.*

## 7.7 Trade certificate/ HS modification

*Information only. FAO report the modification of HS of fish and fishery related products approved by the WCO.*

**Morning session of 23 February 2010**

## 8. Methodology and new data needs

## 8.1 Methodological description of national data collection system [CWP-22/31, ISM]

*Secretariat will summarize the response to the questionnaire, seeking the further guidance of the meeting.*

## 8.2 Standard methodologies to collect data on capture-based aquaculture [CWP-22/18]

*Secretariat briefly report the decision by WS drafting aquaculture component of CWP Handbook to include inputs to aquaculture (e.g. seeds, feeds) as minimum monitoring requirement. The meeting to decide how to proceed.*

## 8.3 Electronic logbook system [ISM]

*CCAMLR will briefly present its eForms, focusing on the catch and effort data forms. Upon the request from the meeting, CCAMLR will also present its Catch Documentation Scheme.*

## 8.4 Estimation of catch taken by IUU activities [CWP-22/43]

*Secretariat will summarize the response to the questionnaire, seeking the further guidance of the meeting.*

## 8.5 Data requirement to monitor fisheries in the ecosystem context [CWP-22/77, ISM]

## 9. Revision of the CWP Handbook

## 9.1 Aquaculture Component [ISM, ad hoc AS]

*NACA/Secretariat summarize progress and outcomes through ad-hoc AS activities, seeking the endorsement of the meeting.*

## 9.2 Other component [incl. CWP-22/77, ISM]

*Secretariat report the progress made and problems encountered, seeking the advices and commitments from the meeting in agreeing and participating to the work plan.*

## 10. Integrating the regional databases

## 10.1 Data collection after termination of MoU between SEAFDEC and FAO on tuna fishery statistics [CWP-22/72]

*SEAFDEC/FAO to report the progress.*

## 10.2 Efforts to remove data discrepancies [CWP-22/64]

*Relevant organizations report their efforts and progress.*

## 10.3 Integrated Catch Information System [CWP-22/50, ISM]

*FAO report the progress made and ask the meeting for feedback and further advice.*

## 10.4 Toward globally consolidated vessel lists (authorized/IUU): harmonization of fields and codes, unique identifier, criteria to include in the IUU list [CWP-22/42, ISM]

*Relevant organizations report the progress. Secretariat summarize the response to questionnaire.*

## 10.5 Progress in development of unique vessel identifier for small vessels and vessel owner. [CWP-22/55, 56]

*WCPFC/Secretariat to report.*

**Afternoon session of 23 February 2010**

## 11. Presentation of new version of the FISHSTAT

*FAO present the FISHSTAT J, the new version of FISHSTAT, seeking feedback and further advice and asking for participation in its final evaluation and testing.*

## 12. Reports from expert consultations and workshops (if relevant)



13. Improvement in visibility of CWP [CWP-22/65]  
*Member organizations and Secretariat to report their efforts made since CWP-22.*
14. Meeting arrangement for CWP-24, AS and CS Group sessions and other intersessional meetings.  
Needs, time and venue  
*The meeting to decide tentative schedule of activities toward the CWP-24 and major items to be discussed at the CWP-24.*
15. Any other business

**Morning session of 26 February 2010**

16. Adoption of report
17. Close of the meeting

**Note:**

- Notes within square brackets indicate the source of corresponding recommendation(s). “CWP-22/xx” and “ISM” refer to the xx-th paragraph of the Report of twenty-second session of CWP and the list of agreements from the CWP intersessional meeting held in 2008.

### Summary of progress report of participating organizations

#### Fishery Statistics Section at the European Commission – (Eurostat)

Mr Franco Zampogna, Head of Fishery Statistics Section of Eurostat reported the following developments.

A sound reorganization of Eurostat database has been undertaken in 2009. New standard informatics tools were implemented to improve the data processing, storage and dissemination. A project to adopt SDMX standard data transmission format already shared by several international organizations was launched; the advantages are: improving of the general efficiency of the data base management and data flows, lowering of the workload of the data providers and data receivers as well as minimizing mistakes due to human interventions. The SDMX is discussed further under Agenda item 7.3.

Eurostat's contributions to fisheries statistics might be influenced by the new EU Common Fishery Policy which is in the process of being implemented. In parallel, Eurostat maintains involvement in several international fisheries organisations bringing its contributions to their shared statistical concerns.

New aquaculture EU Regulation (R 762/2008) entered into force in 2009, having the first data collection exercise focused on reference year 2008; this Regulation is aimed at collecting detailed data on aquaculture production, capture-based aquaculture, production of hatcheries and nurseries as well as the structure of aquaculture statistics for the EU-27.

Publications and dissemination: fisheries data is available free of charge on Eurostat's Web site: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home>

New projects of additional forms of publication are on the way to be implemented.

New issues: EUROSTAT envisages collecting data on Employment in fisheries sector and Supply Balance Sheets on fisheries products which over the past twelve months have become important concerns to be addressed in the framework of the new EU Common Fishery Policy.

#### Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO)

Mr Ricardo Federizon, Secretary of NAFO, reported on the following developments:

- Ecosystem approach to fisheries management

In response to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/105 which calls for the protection of the vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), NAFO took action by:

- Closing eleven (11) areas of significant coral and sponge concentrations within the NAFO Regulatory Area. In 2008 and 2009, the NAFO Scientific Council identified the areas of significant coral and sponge concentrations within the NAFO Regulatory Area. The delineation of the identified areas served as the basis of the delineation of the closed areas. Implementation date of the closure started on 1 January 2010. The closure of the eleven (11) areas represents an addition to the list of area closures which already includes a large portion in Division 3O as a coral protection zone and five (5) seamounts.
- Defining its fishing footprint. NAFO mapped areas in the NAFO Regulatory Area where bottom fishing has historically occurred. This “footprint” distinguishes between existing and new fishing areas. An encounter protocol will apply and Contracting Parties will

complete assessments of their bottom fisheries for known or anticipated impacts on VMEs.

- Adopting an encounter protocol. An encounter provision was established specifying “move-away” protocol for fishing at the existing and new fishing areas when VME indicator species are encountered at a threshold level of 60 kg of live coral and/or 800 kg of live sponge.
  - Elaborating an Exploratory Fishery Protocol. Templates for the Exploratory Fishery Protocol for New Fishing Areas were developed. The template Data Collection Plan was elaborated, specifying the data collection requirements of research and fishing vessels. The new publication *NAFO Coral Identification Guide* would be used in identifying corals.
  - Refining the process for Contracting Parties to complete assessment of their bottom fisheries for known and anticipated impacts on VMEs. Article 4bis of the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures, specifying the process of assessment of bottom fishing was reviewed with the aim of strengthening the commitment of Contracting Parties and streamlining the process for a more effective implementation.
- Conservation and enforcement measures

All NAFO measures are compiled in the NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures (CEM) which are updated every year. These measures are very comprehensive and contain conservation measures such as TACs, closed areas, minimum fish and mesh sizes, etc., as well as control, monitoring and surveillance measures such as licences, product labelling, recording and reporting of catches, vessel monitoring system (VMS), observers, inspections, etc.

- Weekly reporting of catch. New requirements for weekly reporting of catch were established for all types of fisheries through the VMS.
  - Enhanced VMS reporting. New requirements were established: a) 1-hour interval position reports, b) Course as a required field, c) Speed as a required field.
  - Port State Measures. After a number of years of discussion, port state measures (CEM Chapter V) underwent a major revamp. This will contribute to a tighter control and more effective monitoring of NAFO Fisheries. The measures apply to landings or transshipments in ports of Contracting Parties by fishing vessels flying the flag of another Contracting Party and for fish caught in the Regulatory Area. These measures include prior notification to the port authorities of the intention to land, confirmation of the flag State and authorization to land or transship by port State.
- STATLANT 21

The NAFO Secretariat continues to improve the user-friendliness of the STATLANT database and consult with the Scientific Council on inputs and ideas with a view of improving future data collection and validation. Specific issues include the need for distinguishing catches within and outside the EEZ of coastal states as highlighted in UNGA Resolution 61/105 which calls upon states and RFMOs to collect catch and effort data within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction.

#### Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

Mr Simon Morgan, Database Manager of CCSBT reported the following developments which have primarily occurred in relation to the verification of catches:

- implementation of a Catch Documentation System (commenced 1 January 2010);
- implementation of a program for observation of SBT transshipments at sea (commenced 1 April 2009);
- addition of an authorized record of southern bluefin tuna (SBT) farms and SBT carrier vessels;
- annual reporting of observed ERS interactions, including mortalities, and methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total ERS mortality;
- annual reporting of the extent of compliance with ERS measures, under an agreed resolution on Compliance Action Plans.

#### Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC)

Ms Pouchamarn Wongsanga, Information Program Coordinator of SEAFDEC listed its intersessional activities relevant to fishery statistics and information in collaboration with the SEAFDEC member countries, FAO and other organizations to support development planning and management of fisheries as follows:

SEAFDEC organized the Regional Technical Consultation on Fishery Statistics and Information in Southeast Asia on 12-14 December 2007 in Thailand. The Consultation finalized and adopted the Framework of Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia as basis for future cooperation and the production of the Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia; concluded the streamlined reporting system of fishery statistics from the Member Countries to SEAFDEC and FAO-using the harmonized questionnaires and submission process, and scheduling as well as mechanism for implementation.

SEAFDEC participated in the Intersessional Meeting of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) 2008 and the Fifth Meeting of FIRMs Steering Committee on 7–9 July 2008, hosted by NAFO. SEAFDEC provided inputs and discussed many of the issues related to fishery statistics and information that are of regional importance and identified as high priority, particularly addressing tuna catch statistics for Southeast Asia, regional development on national STF in Southeast Asia that in line with FishCode-STF.

SEAFDEC organized the Regional Workshop on Streamlined Reporting of Fishery Statistics in Southeast Asia on 28–31 July 2008 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the objectives to build awareness and create common understanding of national officers in charge of compiling fishery statistics on the new framework of Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia; to build awareness and create understanding of national officers in charge of compiling fishery statistics on the reporting system of fishery statistics from the member countries to SEAFDEC and FAO-using the new questionnaires and submission process, mechanism and scheduling; and to discuss and recommend priority areas necessary to support the member countries in implementing the Framework of Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia. The consultation also confirmed that the questionnaires agreed this Workshop would be used for the submission of national fishery statistics to FAO and SEAFDEC starting in 2009, for the fishery statistics of 2008 and onwards.

SEAFDEC participated in an Expert Workshop for Draft for CWP Handbook on Standards of Aquaculture Statistics and Regional Workshop on Capacity Building Needs for Improving Aquaculture Statistics and Data Collection in Asia held on 10-18 November 2009 in Viet Nam to provide inputs and contribution on aquaculture statistics.

SEAFDEC organized the Regional Technical Consultation on Fishery Information and Statistics in Southeast Asia from 19 to 21 January 2010 in Thailand. The Consultation concluded the outcome and achievements in the implementation of the collaborative projects relevant to Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (2002–2009), particularly on improvement of national fishery statistical system, and strengthening of fishery statistics and maximizing their use for fisheries planning and management, development of the new Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia, Streamlined reporting of fishery statistics from

the member countries to SEAFDEC and FAO based on the New Framework, development of database on Fishery Statistics; as well as exchange of experience of the member countries in the development of the National Status and Trends on Fisheries and Aquaculture (STF) and recommended future direction for development of the Status of the Trends of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Southeast Asia (SEASOFIA); and recommended areas and strategies for future development and implementation of programmes and activities as well as initiatives for future cooperation in relevant to improvement of fishery statistics and information development planning and Management in the ASEAN Region to accommodate emerging issues and challenges.

#### Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)

Mr Michael Hinton, Senior Scientist of IATTC, informed that the IATTC has a new convention: ([www.iattc.org/PDFFiles2/Antigua\\_Convention\\_Jun\\_2003.pdf](http://www.iattc.org/PDFFiles2/Antigua_Convention_Jun_2003.pdf)) which will go into effect in 2010. The IATTC Secretariat staff was changed on 1 January 2010, resulting in creation of a single group responsible for data and statistics and for information technology. The Secretariat determined to restructure our data system to deliver information for use in our analyses in a standard GIS format. The current organization of the data group followed an internal standardization of coding and integration from databases comprised of information from logbooks, landings, and scientific observers. Data are maintained on SQL servers, and programs used to access and deliver data products are being coded in the Net environment using languages such as C++ and SQL. Access to non-confidential compilations of information are expected to be available using active query interfaces on the IATTC website. In addition to the reorganization, the Secretariat added and filled a position for a programmer/database manager in the data group. Until now, a single individual has been responsible for supervision/coordination of the data group and for conducting research and stock assessments. It is anticipated that over the next couple of years, the responsibilities assigned to the new position will include supervision of the data group.

#### Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

Mr Ben Ponia, Aquaculture Adviser of SPC referred that in 2008, the Marine Resources Division was independently reviewed and as a result one of the outcomes was a recommended name change to better reflect the function of the division, hence as of 2009 the new title – Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecology Division (FAME). The division work programs are divided between the oceanic and coastal fisheries programs. There are approximately 70 staff, mostly based in New Caledonia. Oceanic work programs are essentially divided into statistics and monitoring, ecosystems modelling and stock assessment. Coastal fisheries work programs are divided into nearshore fisheries, reef fisheries science and management and aquaculture. The division provides contracted science services to the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Fisheries Commission. The Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) is a sister agency of the SPC and work closely together on tuna and pelagic fisheries issues. The division between their roles can be roughly surmised as FFA provides the management and SPC the science. For CWP-23 one of the priorities of the SPC's involvement in the CWP process will be to improve the regime for information and statistics concerning coastal fisheries and aquaculture.

#### International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

Ms Mette Bertelsen, Professional Officer of ICES noted that ICES is working closely with Eurostat on fisheries statistics issues. The cooperation is regulated through a partnership agreement. In addition, ICES reported on the following issues:

The Eurostat/ICES database has been reviewed as reported by Eurostat. ICES made a presentation at the FAO D4Science conference in November 2009 of the future submission of fisheries statistics and the move to the use of SDMX format. ICES also took also part in the Integrated Capture Information System (ICIS) meeting following the D4Science conference.

ICES has been active on the general data exchange frameworks that are defined through the INSPIRE Directive. ICES has registered as a Spatial Data Interest Community (SDIC) through the INSPIRE network. The roadmap for INSPIRE over the next 2 years will focus on filling data specifications on the data themes under Annex II and III of the Directive. ICES has nominated a GIS expert from the Secretariat to this process and this will also overlap with representing the EEA EIONET interests in the marine related themes. On the broader scale, ICES has been active with WISE-Marine, EMODNET and SeaDataNet, These are three European initiatives where ICES is playing a role, and which will follow INSPIRE implementation very closely.

Concerning the historical database going back to 1903, the ICES catch data will soon (June 2010) be available in electronic form after an extensive review is completed.

ICES has worked on making shapefiles for GIS applications available for the ICES areas. ICES has created GIS files of the ICES Statistical Areas and made them freely available on the ICES web page ([www.ices.dk/aboutus/icesareas.asp](http://www.ices.dk/aboutus/icesareas.asp)). The layer is available as ESRI shape- or MapInfo TAB file format. The description and definition of the layer is available at the FAO Web site for Major Fishing Area 27 ([www.fao.org/fishery/area/Area27/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/Area27/en))

#### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Ms Sachiko Tsuji, Senior Statistician of FAO explained that as a part of FAO reform process, the name of relevant Service would become “Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics and Information Service (FIPS)” under Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Economics Division of FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department starting from 1 January 2010. Correspondingly, e-mail addresses for statistics provision and external inquiries were changed to [Fish-Statistics-eForms@fao.org](mailto:Fish-Statistics-eForms@fao.org) and [Fish-Statistics-Inquiries@fao.org](mailto:Fish-Statistics-Inquiries@fao.org), respectively. She also noted the replacement of the Aquaculture Statistician and successful recruitment of a Fleet Statistician.

In 2008 China reported approximately 13 percent downward adjustment of its 2006 production statistics, based on its Second National Agriculture Census conducted in 2007. This implied the downward adjustment of global statistics by about 2 percent in capture production and 8 percent in aquaculture production. Historical statistics of China for the period 1997–2006 were subsequently revised by FAO with the revision process known and acknowledged by the Chinese authorities.

Format of the FAO yearbook has changed since the 2008 publication. The new format is composed of a hard copy presenting summary tables and a CD-ROM containing detailed tables describing capture and aquaculture production, trade and commodities as well as detailed apparent food consumption tables starting from the 2009 publication.

Other relevant activities will be reported under appropriate agenda items.

#### Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

Mr David Ramm, Data Manager of CCAMLR noted that the CCAMLR’s fishery statistics are used primarily to monitor, assess and manage fisheries in the area applicable to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (i.e. Southern Ocean, Statistical Areas 48, 58 and 88). Summary statistics are published annually in the CCAMLR *Statistical Bulletin* (available in hardcopy and database format, see [www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e\\_pubs/sb/intro.htm](http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/sb/intro.htm)). This summary includes landing and trade statistics derived from CCAMLR’s Catch Documentation Scheme for toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.).

CCAMLR’s recent developments in fishery statistics and related topics included:

- Strengthening of CCAMLR’s commitment to the precautionary and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management and the UN General Assembly Resolution 61/105 through the implementation of data collection and management measures for potential encounters with

Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) during the course of bottom fishing (Conservation Measure 22-07, [www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e\\_pubs/cm/09-10/22-07.pdf](http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/cm/09-10/22-07.pdf)), scientifically documented encounters during the course of research and other activities (Conservation Measure 22-06, [www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e\\_pubs/cm/09-10/22-06.pdf](http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/cm/09-10/22-06.pdf)), and the publication of a VME Taxa Classification Guide ([www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/obs/vme-guide.pdf](http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/obs/vme-guide.pdf))

- Continued promotion of CCAMLR's Resolution 22/XXV amongst other RFMOs to reduce the incidental mortality of seabirds arising from fishing ([www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e\\_pubs/cm/09-10/r22-xxv.pdf](http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/e_pubs/cm/09-10/r22-xxv.pdf)). CCAMLR urges RFMOs to implement or develop, as appropriate, mechanisms to collect, report and disseminate data on incidental mortality of seabirds, particularly:
  - rates of incidental mortality of seabirds associated with each fishery, details of the seabird species involved, and estimates of total seabird mortality (at least at the scale of FAO statistical areas);
  - measures to reduce or eliminate incidental mortality of seabirds that are in use in each fishery and the extent to which any of these measures are voluntary or mandatory, together with an assessment of their effectiveness; and
  - scientific observer programmes that provide comprehensive spatial and temporal coverage of fisheries to allow statistically robust estimation of incidental mortality associated with each fishery.

## Revised set of Rules of Procedure

### COORDINATING WORKING PARTY ON FISHERY STATISTICS

#### RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. SESSIONS. Unless contrary to the views of the majority or participating organizations, the interval between successive sessions of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) shall not exceed three years. The Working Party shall meet on announcement by the CWP Secretary who shall respect the wishes of the majority of participating organizations. The announcement shall generally be made at least six months before the session starts.
2. AGENDA. A provisional agenda for each session shall be prepared by the CWP Secretary in collaboration with the secretariats of the participating organizations. The first item on the provisional agenda shall **[should]** be the adoption of the agenda. **[In the absence of Chair and Vice-Chair, the Chair and Vice-Chair shall be elected prior to the adoption of agenda.]** The **[provisional]** agenda shall be distributed with the announcement of the session.
3. NOMINATION OF EXPERTS. Participating organizations should, ~~where possible,~~ notify the CWP Secretary of the names and affiliations of their nominated experts ~~at least four months~~ before the session.
4. DOCUMENTATION. Documents for each session should, ~~if possible,~~ be distributed **[made available]** to all participating organizations and nominated experts at least two months **[weeks]** before the session. Each participating organization shall be responsible for the timely distribution of its documents in accordance with the mailing list supplied by the CWP Secretary.
5. OFFICERS. At the start of the session, the ~~Chairman~~ or Vice- ~~Chairman~~ appointed at the previous session shall call the session to order. In their absence, the CWP Secretary will call the session to order. **[Prior to the closure of session]** ~~Following adoption of the agenda,~~ the Working Party shall elect a ~~Chairman~~ and Vice-~~Chairman~~ from among its members; they shall remain in office until the election of the new ~~Chairman~~ and new Vice-~~Chairman~~ at the next session. The outgoing ~~Chairman~~ and Vice-~~Chairman~~ shall be eligible for re-election.
6. EXPENSES. The expenses incurred by experts attending session of the Working Party shall be borne by the nominating organization or as otherwise arranged between the experts and the respective nominating organization.
7. WORKING LANGUAGE. English shall be the working language of the Working Party.
8. VOTING. A majority of the participating organization shall constitute a quorum at any session. Each participating organization is entitled to one vote. Decision of the Working Party shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast by those present at the session, **[or by a simple majority of votes of all the participating organizations by correspondence, if it decides to do so].** When necessary, the ~~Chairman~~ may exercise a casting vote.
9. REPORTS. At each session the Working Party shall adopt a report of the session which will include *inter alia* all decisions and recommendations. The report shall be distributed **[made available]** by the CWP Secretary to the participating organizations and nominated experts, and to other individuals or organizations as requested by the Working Party. ~~FAO~~ **[The CWP Secretary]** should make the report available as widely as possible.



10. MONITORING OF RECOMMENDATIONS. Although recommendations and decisions of the Working Party are not binding on participating organizations, the ~~Working Party shall monitor~~ **and [participating organizations should]** report on the implementation of recommendations and decisions.

**[10bis REGIONAL OR SUBJECT GROUP. The Working Party may establish regional or subject groups chaired by a representative of a participating organization for a term lasting no longer than the end of the following session. The Working Party should determine the purposes and composition of each group. Groups shall deliver reports of activities and recommendations, and the proposal of terms of reference and work plans for the next term if necessary, to the session for its consideration, decision and adoption.]**

11. INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES. The Working Party may arrange ~~such~~ intersessional activities ~~as are required for its effective functioning,~~ including *inter alia* holding informal preparatory meeting, holding meetings of regional or subject groups, preparation of working papers, and communication by correspondence.
12. SUSPENSION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE. Suspension of the Rules of Procedure may be adopted by the Working Party by a two thirds majority of the votes cast, provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension had been ~~given~~ **delivered** to the Working Party.
13. AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE. Amendments to the Rules of Procedure may be adopted by the Working Party by a two thirds majority of the participating organizations provided that three months notice of the proposal for the suspension had been ~~given~~ **delivered** to all participating organizations. An amendment shall come into force unless any objection is received by the CWP Secretary from any participating organization within three months of being adopted. **[The CWP Secretary shall inform the participating organizations when the amendment comes into force.]**
14. NEW PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS. An intergovernmental organization having competence in fishery **[or aquaculture]** statistics may become a participating organization of the Working Party if it is so decided by a two thirds majority of the participating organizations provided that three months notice of the proposed admission had been ~~given~~ **delivered** to all participating organizations.
15. WITHDRAWAL OF PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS. Any participating organization may withdraw from the Working Party **[by notifying its intention]** ~~after giving three months' notice~~ to the CWP Secretary who will inform other participating organizations. If a participating organization does not provide any experts for ~~three~~ **[two]** consecutive sessions without notification, it will be deemed to have withdrawn. **[The CWP Secretary shall communicate with such organization and shall announce its withdrawal upon the receipt of the confirmation from the withdrawing organization.]**

Note: ~~Text~~ and **[Text]** indicate deletion and insertion of 'Text', respectively.

### **Operational guidelines corresponding to the establishment of two subject groups**

The twenty-third session of the CWP established the Fishery Group and the Aquaculture Group in accordance with the CWP Rules of Procedure. These groups were created to enhance the effectiveness of the CWP to address issues specific to capture fisheries and to aquaculture.

#### OBJECTIVES

Each group should:

1. identify and discuss major issues and requirements on information, data and statistics;
2. determine those issues and needs of importance requiring actions to improve information, data and statistics for policy making in achieving sustainability and enhancing the contribution of individual sector to food security, economic development and poverty alleviation;
3. recommend actions to coordinate and harmonize information and statistical data collection, collation and dissemination;
4. advise on mechanisms to prepare, facilitate and implement actions towards meeting the growing demand for timely and reliable information, data and statistics;
5. advise on the strengthening of collaboration to assist national, regional and global institutes in improving and harmonizing information, data and statistics collection, collation and dissemination; and
6. advise on the preparation of technical reviews on information, data and statistics on issues of international significance and concerns.

#### STRUCTURE AND TERMS

The Fishery Group and the Aquaculture Group are established under the governance of the Working Party. The Working Party shall review the operational status of each group at each session.

#### WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Fishery Group and the Aquaculture Group shall meet in conjunction with the session of the CWP.
2. Each group shall elect a coordinator from the participating organizations in the group.
3. The coordinators should attend the session of the CWP, but should they not be able to attend the session, he or she should nominate an alternate from among the participating organizations in the group.
4. The coordinator shall arrange intersessional activities of the group, including meetings, workshops, collaborations with relevant partners and stakeholders, preparation of working papers, communication by correspondence, and Web conference, under general guidance of the CWP session.
5. The coordinator may simultaneously hold a position of Chair or Vice-Chair of the session of the CWP.
6. The Fishery Group and the Aquaculture Group shall report to each CWP session on its own activities, achievements, and recommendations including *inter alia* the proposal of terms of reference and work plans for a subsequent intersessional period, if necessary.
7. The Fishery Group and the Aquaculture Group may request decisions of the Working Party by correspondence when considered that a delay in decision until the proceeding session would have a significant negative impact on their work.

COMPOSITION

1. Participation in the Fishery and Aquaculture Groups shall be open to all CWP participating organizations. Each participating organization shall notify to the CWP Secretary of its intention to participate in a group, including its nomination of expert(s).
2. Each of the above groups may identify organizations which have a competence in statistics of relevant to their work and may extend invitations to nominate experts to participate the Group.

OTHER MATTERS

Operational procedures on voting, expenses, and working languages should follow the principles of the CWP Rules of Procedure. When a question arises concerning a procedure or course of action, a request for guidance or clarification should be delivered to the CWP Secretary, which if necessary will seek guidance from the participating organizations.

**Ad hoc group for developing the draft revision of CWP gear classification  
terms of reference**

The twenty-third CWP Session, recognizing the Intersessional Work Plan to Update the CWP Handbook, established the Working Group to Revise the CWP Standard Gear Classifications (ISSCFG), the basis of which were provided by FAO Technical Paper 222/Rev.1 (1990).

1. OBJECTIVE: The Group should develop a draft proposal for revision of ISSCFG for both alphabetic and numeric codes.
2. CONSIDERATIONS:
  - i. Any revision should provide a clear, unambiguous mapping between current and proposed classifications
  - ii. It is suggested that a critical review of the substantial efforts of the CWP to revise the standards in 2001 and 2005 will be of importance to the working group.
  - iii. There is a significant demand for standardized gear classifications.
    - a. Current utilization of the ISSCFG includes vessel registries, fishing vessel licensing, vessel reporting requirements, and for catch and quota management.
    - b. The recent agreement on a legally-binding instrument on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing legally binds reporting standards to standard ISSCFG alphabetic codes.
  - iv. It is not pragmatic to assume that the CWP standard gear classifications will be a standard containing classifications for all possible details for the plethora of gear configurations. Yet, there are continuing demands at national levels for a standard gear classification capable of identifying details of gear configurations. Introducing a standard with a world common component and a user defined component (e.g. WCO HS codes) should be considered.
  - v. There was general preference at the twenty-third Session of CWP that classifications should not mix attributes based on harvesting mechanics with those based on other factors, such as targeting by fishermen, or definitions of fisheries created by management or reporting authorities.
  - vi. The twenty-third Session of CWP was advised of an ICES/FAO Working Group on Fishing Technology and Fish Behaviour (WGFTFB) that has been working to update the technical content of FAO Technical Paper 222/Rev.1 (1990). It is expected that the CWP working group would benefit by critical review of the work of the WGFTFB, particularly those related to identification of harvesting mechanisms. Close communication and collaboration with the WGFTFB, especially with the core members from ICES, FAO, and SEAFDEC, may be particularly helpful for the CWP working group, keeping in mind that the WGFTFB considered the update of technical contents based on their knowledge as gear specialists, which may not be necessarily relevant for classification needs for statistical purposes.

### 3. COMPOSITION

- i. Participation in the Working Group to Revise the CWP Standard Gear Classifications shall be open to all CWP participating organizations. Each participating organization shall notify the CWP Secretary of its intention to participate in a group, including its nomination of expert(s). Notification should be delivered to the CWP Secretary by 31 March 2010.
- ii. It is expected and requested that FAO, ICES and SEAFDEC nominate at least one expert to participate, since they are participating in the WGFTFB.
- iii. The Working Group in consultation should select a Group coordinator by 15 April 2010, and inform the CWP Secretary. The CWP Secretary will deliver the name of the Coordinator and composition of the Group to participating organizations as the earliest possible after 15 April 2010.

### 4. OTHER MATTERS

- vii. Communications and reports on progress of the work should be shared among participating organizations as much as possible, including information and reports available from the WGFTFB as and when available. In this context, FAO should establish a specialized wiki site to facilitate communication and reporting as promptly as possible.
- viii. The final draft of proposed standards should be delivered to the CWP Secretary upon completion, but no later than two weeks prior to the twenty-fourth session of CWP. A draft should be presented at the Intersessional Fishery Group meeting.
- ix. Operational procedures on voting, expenses, and working languages, should follow the principles of the CWP Rules of Procedure. When a question arises concerning a procedure or course of action, a request for guidance or clarification should be delivered to the CWP Secretary, which if necessary will seek guidance from the participating organizations.

### Allocation of coordination tasks to update Handbook

Category-I: The sections in this category require either minor or substantial but simple update. FAO will take responsibility to review and revise them.

- A. The CWP
- C. Nationality
- E. Time units
- G. Fishing areas – general
- H. Fishing areas for statistical purposes
- P. Supply balance sheets on apparent consumption
- R. Fishery commodities classification (incl. new HS codes)
- S. Identifiers for aquatic animals and plants (ASFIS part)
- T. STATLANT, STATPAC, FISHSTAT system of questionnaires
- U. List of FAO Yearbooks of Fishery Statistics
- V. Acronyms

Category-II: The sections in this category require substantial updating and/or significant expansion including development of new text for missing parts. The sections were grouped into five and each of these except “Methodologies” assigned to a coordinating organization (indicated square brackets). The coordinating organizations are responsible to lead the process, including to arrange work plan and activities and to identify experts (either persons or organizations), in close communication with the CWP Secretary. All the other organizations should collaborate with the coordinating organization.

**Catch and effort related component:** [led by IATTC]

- B. Catch and landings (extend to cover concepts of discards/unreported catch)
- O. Logbooks (expand to cover C/E source data including those collected in MSC)
- Data required for stock monitoring (incl. principle, what needed, size distribution)
- I. Conversion factors from landed to nominal weight (unsure how much can do)

**Aquaculture component:** [led by NACA/FAO]

- J. Aquaculture

**Vessels/gear related component:** [led by ICES/FAO]

- L. Fishery fleet
- M. Fishing gear classification (on-going work on gear classification)
- N. Fishing effort

**Socio-economic component:** [led by Eurostat]

- K. Fishers (expand to cover social aspects; demography, census)
- F. Currencies and funds (extend to include subsidise)
- Economic statistics (costs, earnings: currently missing)

**Methodologies:** [Revise only components where volunteers will be available]

- Q. Methodology. (substantial expansion needed, e.g. DB technology, sampling theory, guidance, data quality and evaluation, GIS and utilization of satellite data)

Category-III: This is the area where there is no existing text. The component on ecosystems will be developed under the coordination of CCAMLR with active support from NAFO.

Sustainable development indicators

**Ecosystem monitoring, impacts on ecosystem** [CCAMLR to lead/NAFO]

- encounters with VMEs,
- VME taxa classifications
- environment accounts

Data needs for ecosystem approach of fishery management

## Future structure of HS 2012 and comparison with HS 2007

Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
<b>SECTION I- LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>		<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1- LIVE ANIMALS</b>		<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>
(...)			
<b>Other live animals</b>		<b>01.06</b>	<b>01.06</b>
- Mammals :			
-- Primates		0106.11	0106.11
-- Whales, dolphins and porpoises (mammals of the order <i>Cetacea</i> ); manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order <i>Sirenia</i> ); eared, fur and true seals, sea lion and walruses (mammals of the suborder <i>Pinnipedia</i> )	Addition of <i>Pinnipedia</i>	0106.12/.19*	0106.12
-- Other		0106.19	0106.19
- Reptiles (including snakes and turtles)		0106.20	0106.20
(...)			
- Other		0106.90	0106.90
<b>CHAPTER 2- MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL</b>		<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>
(...)			
<b>Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.</b>		<b>02.08</b>	<b>02.08</b>
(...)		0208.30	0208.30
- of Whales, dolphins and porpoises (mammals of the order <i>Cetacea</i> ); manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order <i>Sirenia</i> ); eared, fur and true seals, sea lion and walruses (mammals of the suborder <i>Pinnipedia</i> )	Addition of <i>Pinnipedia</i>	0208.40/.90*	0208.40
- of Reptiles (including snakes and turtles)		0208.50	0208.50
- Other		0208.90	0208.90
(...)			
<b>Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal.</b>		<b>02.10</b>	<b>02.10</b>
(...)			
- Other, including edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal:			
-- of Primates		0210.91	0210.91
-- of Whales, dolphins and porpoises (mammals of the order <i>Cetacea</i> ); manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order <i>Sirenia</i> ); eared, fur and true seals, sea lion and walruses (mammals of the suborder <i>Pinnipedia</i> )	Addition of <i>Pinnipedia</i>	0210.92/.99*	0210.92
-- of Reptiles (including snakes and turtles)		0210.93	0210.93
-- Other		0210.99	0210.99
<b>CHAPTER 3- FISH AND CRUSTACEANS</b>	=	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Live fish</b>	=	<b>03.01</b>	<b>03.01</b>
- Ornamental fish :	New/split	0301.10*	
-- Freshwater	New/split	0301.10*	0301.11
-- Other	New/split	0301.10*	0303.19
- Other live fish :	=	0301.9	
-- Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i> )	=	0301.91	0301.91
-- Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	=	0301.92	0301.92
-- Carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> )	=	0301.93	0301.93
-- Atlantic and Pacific Bluefin tunas ( <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> , <i>Thunnus orientalis</i> )	Correction of species descrip.	0301.94	0301.94
-- Southern Bluefin tunas ( <i>Thunnus maccoyii</i> )	=	0301.95	0301.95
-- Other	=	0301.99	0301.99
<b>Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.</b>	=	<b>03.02</b>	<b>03.02</b>
- Salmonidae, excluding livers and roes :	=		



APPENDIX 8

Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
-- Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus iale</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i> )	=	0302.11	0302.11
	Deleted/split	[0302.12]	[0302.12]
-- Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorbusha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i> )	New/split	0302.12*	0302.13
-- Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	New/split	0302.12*	0302.14
-- Other	=	0302.19	0302.19
- Flat fish ( <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i> ), excluding livers and roes:	=		
-- Halibut ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> , <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> , <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> )	=	0302.21	0302.21
-- Plaice ( <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> )	=	0302.22	0302.22
-- Sole ( <i>Solea</i> spp.)	=	0302.23	0302.23
-- Turbots ( <i>Psetta maxima</i> )	New	0302.29*	0302.24
-- Other	=	0302.29	0302.29
- Tunas (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i> ), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito ( <i>Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis</i> ), excluding livers and roes :	=		
-- Albacore or longfinned tunas ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> )	=	0302.31	0302.31
-- Yellowfin tunas ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	=	0302.32	0302.32
-- Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito	=	0302.33	0302.33
-- Bigeye tunas ( <i>Thunnus obesus</i> )	=	0302.34	0302.34
-- Atlantic and Pacific Bluefin tunas ( <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> , <i>Thunnus orientalis</i> )	Correction of species descrip.	0302.35	0302.35
-- Southern Bluefin tunas ( <i>Thunnus maccoyii</i> )	=	0302.36	0302.36
-- Other	=	0302.39	0302.39
- Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> ), anchovies ( <i>Engraulis</i> spp.), sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella ( <i>Sardinella</i> spp.), brisling or sprats ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> ), mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber australasicus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i> ), jack and horse mackerel ( <i>Trachurus</i> spp.), cobia ( <i>Rachycentron canadum</i> ) and swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> ), excluding livers and roes :	New	0302.40/.61/.64/.67/69*	
-- Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> )	Recoded	0302.40	0302.41
-- Anchovies ( <i>Engraulis</i> spp.)	New	0302.69*	0302.42
-- Sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella ( <i>Sardinella</i> spp.), brisling or sprats ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> )	Recoded	0302.61	0302.43
-- Mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber australasicus</i> , <i>Scomber japonicus</i> )	Recoded	0302.64	0302.44
-- Jack and horse mackerel ( <i>Trachurus</i> spp.)	New	0302.69*	0302.45
-- Cobia ( <i>Rachycentron canadum</i> )	New	0302.69*	0302.46
-- Swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	Recoded	0302.67	0302.47
- Fish of the families <i>Bregmacerotidae</i> , <i>Euclichthyidae</i> , <i>Gadidae</i> , <i>Macrouridae</i> , <i>Melanonidae</i> , <i>Merlucciidae</i> , <i>Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i> , excluding livers and roes :	New	0302.50/.62/.63/69*	
-- Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> )	Recoded	0302.50	0302.51
-- Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )	Recoded	0302.62	0302.52
-- Coalfish ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )	Recoded	0302.63	0302.53
-- Hake ( <i>Merluccius</i> spp., <i>Urophycis</i> spp.)	New	0302.69*	0302.54
-- Alaska Pollack ( <i>Theraga chalcogramma</i> )	New	0302.69*	0302.55
-- Blue whittings ( <i>Micromesistius poutassou</i> , <i>Micromesistius australis</i> )	New	0302.69*	0302.56
-- Other	New	0302.69*	0302.59
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.61]	[0302.61]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.62]	[0302.62]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.63]	[0302.63]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.64]	[0302.64]

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Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.65]	[0302.65]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.66]	[0302.66]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.67]	[0302.67]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.68]	[0302.68]
	Deleted/recoded/split	[0302.69]	[0302.69]
- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> ), eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ) and snakeheads ( <i>Channa</i> spp.), excluding livers and roes :	New	0302.69*	
-- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.)	New	0302.69*	0302.71
-- Catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.)	New	0302.69*	0302.72
-- Carps ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> )	New	0302.69*	0302.73
-- Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	Recoded	0302.66	0302.74
-- Other	New	0302.69*	0302.79
- Other fish, excluding livers and roes :	New	0302.69*/.65/.66/.68	
-- Dogfish and other sharks	Recoded	0302.65	0302.81
-- Rays and skates ( <i>Rajidae</i> )	New	0302.69*	0302.82
-- Toothfish ( <i>Dissostichus</i> spp.)	Recoded	0302.68	0302.83
-- Seabass ( <i>Dicentrarchus</i> spp.)	New	0302.69*	0302.84
-- Seabream ( <i>Sparidae</i> )	New	0302.69*	0302.85
-- Other	New	0302.69*	0302.89
- Livers and roes	Recoded	0302.70	0302.90
<b>Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of Heading 03.04.</b>	=	<b>03.03</b>	<b>03.03</b>
- Salmonidae, excluding livers and roes :	New	0303.11-19/.21-29	
-- Sockeye salmon (red salmon) ( <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> )	=	0303.11	0303.11
-- Other Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i> )	New/split	0303.19*	0303.12
-- Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	Recoded	0303.22	0303.13
-- Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus iale</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i> )	Recoded	0303.21	0303.14
-- Other	Recoded	0303.29	0303.19
- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> ), eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ) and snakeheads ( <i>Channa</i> spp.), excluding livers and roes :	New	0303.79*	
	Deleted/recoded	[0303.21]	[0303.21]
	Deleted/recoded	[0303.22]	[0303.22]
-- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.)	New	0303.79*	0303.23
-- Catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.)	New	0303.79*	0303.24
-- Carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> )	New	0303.79*	0303.25
-- Eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.)	Recoded	0303.76	0303.26
-- Other	New	0303.79*	0303.29
- Flat fish ( <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i> ), excluding livers and roes :	=		
-- Halibut ( <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> , <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> , <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i> )	=	0303.31	0303.31
-- Plaice ( <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> )	=	0303.32	0303.32
-- Sole ( <i>Solea</i> spp.)	=	0303.33	0303.33

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Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
-- Turbots ( <i>Psetta maxima</i> )	New	0303.39*	0303.34
-- Other	=	0303.39	0303.39
- Tunas (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i> ), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito ( <i>Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis</i> ), excluding livers and roes :	=		
-- Albacore or longfinned tunas ( <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> )	=	0303.41	0303.41
-- Yellowfin tunas ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	=	0303.42	0303.42
-- Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito	=	0303.43	0303.43
-- Bigeye tunas ( <i>Thunnus obesus</i> )	=	0303.44	0303.44
-- Atlantic and Pacific Bluefin tunas ( <i>Thunnus thynnus, Thunnus orientalis</i> )	Correction of species descrip.	0303.45	0303.45
-- Southern Bluefin tunas ( <i>Thunnus maccoyii</i> )	=	0303.46	0303.46
-- Other	=	0303.49	0303.49
- Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii</i> ), sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus, Sardinops spp.</i> ), sardinella ( <i>Sardinella spp.</i> ), brisling or sprats ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> ), mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus</i> ), jack and horse mackerel ( <i>Trachurus spp.</i> ), cobia ( <i>Rachycentron canadum</i> ) and swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> ), excluding livers and roes :	New	0303.51/61/71/74/79*	
-- Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii</i> )	=	0303.51	0303.51
	Deleted/recoded	[0303.52]	[0303.52]
-- Sardines ( <i>Sardina pilchardus, Sardinops spp.</i> ), sardinella ( <i>Sardinella spp.</i> ), brisling or sprats ( <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> )	Recoded	0303.71	0303.53
-- Mackerel ( <i>Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus</i> )	Recoded	0303.74	0303.54
-- Jack and horse mackerel ( <i>Trachurus spp.</i> )	New	0303.79*	0303.55
-- Cobia ( <i>Rachycentron canadum</i> )	New	0303.79*	0303.56
-- Swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	Recoded	0303.61	0303.57
-- Other	New	0303.79*	0303.59
- Fish of the families <i>Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, Melanonidae, Merlucciidae, Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i> ., excluding livers and roes :	New	0303.79*/52/72/73/78	
	Deleted/recoded	[0303.61]	[0303.61]
	Deleted/recoded	[0303.62]	[0303.62]
-- Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua, Gadus ogac, Gadus macrocephalus</i> )	Recoded	0303.52	0303.63
-- Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )	Recoded	0303.72	0303.64
-- Coalfish ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )	Recoded	0303.73	0303.65
-- Hake ( <i>Merluccius spp., Urophycis spp.</i> )	Recoded	0303.78	0303.66
-- Alaska Pollack ( <i>Theraga chalcogramma</i> )	New	0303.79*	0303.67
-- Blue whittings ( <i>Micromesistius poutassou, Micromesistius australis</i> )	New	0303.79*	0303.68
-- Other	New	0303.79*	0303.69
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.71]	[0302.71]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.72]	[0302.72]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.73]	[0302.73]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.74]	[0302.74]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.75]	[0302.75]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.76]	[0302.76]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.77]	[0302.77]
	Deleted/recoded	[0302.78]	[0302.78]
	Deleted/recoded/split	[0302.79]	[0302.79]
- Other fish, excluding livers and roes :	New	0303.62/75/77/79*	
-- Dogfish and other sharks	Recoded	0303.75	0303.81
-- Rays and skates ( <i>Rajidae</i> )	New	0303.79*	0303.82
-- Toothfish ( <i>Dissostichus spp.</i> )	Recoded	0303.62	0303.83
-- Seabass ( <i>Dicentrarchus spp.</i> )	Recoded	0303.77	0303.84

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Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
-- Other	New	0303.79*	0303.89
- Livers and roes	Recoded	0303.80	0303.90
<b>Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen.</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>03.04</b>	<b>03.04</b>
	Deleted/split	[0304.11]	[0304.11]
	Deleted/split	[0304.12]	[0304.12]
	Deleted/split	[0304.19]	[0304.19]
	Deleted/split	[0304.21]	[0304.21]
	Deleted/split	[0304.22]	[0304.22]
	Deleted/split	[0304.29]	[0304.29]
- Fresh or chilled fillets of tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> ), eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ) and snakeheads ( <i>Channa</i> spp.) :	New	0304.19*	
-- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.)	New	0304.19*	0304.31
-- Catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.)	New	0304.19*	0304.32
-- Nile Perch ( <i>Lates Niloticus</i> )	New	0304.19*	0304.33
-- Other	New	0304.19*	0304.39
- Fresh or chilled fillets of other fish :	New	0304.19*	
-- Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorbusha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i> ), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	New	0304.19*	0304.41
-- Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus iale</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i> )	New	0304.19*	0304.42
-- Flatfish ( <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i> )	New	0304.19*	0304.43
-- Fish of the families <i>Bregmacerotidae</i> , <i>Euclichthyidae</i> , <i>Gadidae</i> , <i>Macrouridae</i> , <i>Melanonidae</i> , <i>Merlucciidae</i> , <i>Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i>	New	0304.19*	0304.44
-- Swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	New/split	0304.11*	0304.45
-- Toothfish ( <i>Dissostichus</i> spp.)	New/split	0304.12*	0304.46
-- Other	New	0304.19*	0304.49
- Other, fresh or chilled :	New	0304.19*	
-- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> ), eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ) and snakeheads ( <i>Channa</i> spp.)	New	0304.19*	0304.51
-- Salmonoidae	New	0304.19*	0304.52
- Fish of the families <i>Bregmacerotidae</i> , <i>Euclichthyidae</i> , <i>Gadidae</i> , <i>Macrouridae</i> , <i>Melanonidae</i> , <i>Merlucciidae</i> , <i>Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i>	New	0304.19*	0304.53
-- Swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	New/split	0304.11*	0304.54
-- Toothfish ( <i>Dissostichus</i> spp.)	New/split	0304.12*	0304.55
-- Other	New	0304.19*	0304.59
- Frozen fillets of tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> ), eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ) and snakeheads ( <i>Channa</i> spp.) :	New	0304.29*	
-- Tilapia ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.)	New	0304.29*	0304.61
-- Catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.)	New	0304.29*	0304.62
-- Nile Perch ( <i>Lates Niloticus</i> )	New	0304.29*	0304.63
-- Other	New	0304.29*	0304.69
- Frozen fillets of families <i>Bregmacerotidae</i> , <i>Euclichthyidae</i> , <i>Gadidae</i> , <i>Macrouridae</i> , <i>Melanonidae</i> , <i>Merlucciidae</i> , <i>Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i> :	New	0304.29*	
-- Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> )	New	0304.29*	0304.71

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Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
-- Haddock ( <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> )	New	0304.29*	0304.72
-- Coalfish ( <i>Pollachius virens</i> )	New	0304.29*	0303.73
-- Hake ( <i>Merluccius</i> spp., <i>Urophycis</i> spp.)	New	0304.29*	0304.74
-- Alaska Pollack ( <i>Theraga chalcogramma</i> )	New	0304.29*	0304.75
-- Other	New	0304.29*	0304.79
- Frozen fillets of other fish :	New	0304.29*	
-- Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorboscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i> ), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	New	0304.29*	0304.81
-- Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus iale</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i> )	New	0304.29*	0304.82
-- Flatfish ( <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i> )	New	0304.29*	0304.83
-- Swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	Recorded	0304.21	0304.84
-- Toothfish ( <i>Dissostichus</i> spp.)	Recorded	0304.22	0304.85
-- Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> )	New	0304.29*	0304.86
-- Tunas (of the genus <i>Thunnus</i> ), skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito ( <i>Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis</i> )	New	0304.29*	0304.87
-- Other	New	0304.29*	0304.89
- Other :	=		
-- Swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	=	0304.91	0304.91
-- Toothfish ( <i>Dissostichus</i> spp.)	=	0304.92	0304.92
-- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> ), eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ) and snakeheads ( <i>Channa</i> spp.)	New	0304.99*	0304.93
-- Alaska Pollack ( <i>Theraga chalcogramma</i> )	New	0304.99*	0304.94
-- Fish of the families <i>Bregmacerotidae</i> , <i>Euclichthyidae</i> , <i>Gadidae</i> , <i>Macrouridae</i> , <i>Melanonidae</i> , <i>Merlucciidae</i> , <i>Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i> , other than Alaska Pollack ( <i>Theraga chalcogramma</i> )	New	0304.99*	0304.95
-- Other	=	0304.99	0304.99
Fish and edible fish offal, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish and edible fish offal, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish or fish offal, fit for human consumption	Text revised (offal added)	03.05	03.05
- Flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption	=	0305.10	0305.10
- Livers and roes of fish, dried, smoked, salted or in brine	=	0305.20	0305.20
- Fish fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked :	New	0305.30*	
-- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> ), eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ) and snakeheads ( <i>Channa</i> spp.)	New	0305.30*	0305.31
-- Fish of the families <i>Bregmacerotidae</i> , <i>Euclichthyidae</i> , <i>Gadidae</i> , <i>Macrouridae</i> , <i>Melanonidae</i> , <i>Merlucciidae</i> , <i>Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i>	New	0305.30*	0305.32
-- Other	New	0305.30*	0305.39
- Smoked fish, including fillets, other than edible fish offal:	=		
-- Pacific salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorboscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i> ), Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and Danube salmon ( <i>Hucho hucho</i> )	=	0305.41	0305.41
-- Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> )	=	0305.42	0305.42
-- Trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gilae</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i> )	New	0305.49*	0305.43

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Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
-- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> ), eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ) and snakeheads ( <i>Channa</i> spp.)	New	0305.49*	0305.44
-- Other	=	0305.49	0305.49
- Dried fish, other than edible fish offal, whether or not salted but not smoked :	=		
-- Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> )	=	0305.51	0305.51
-- Other	=	0305.59	0305.59
- Fish, salted but not dried or smoked and fish in brine, other than edible fish offal :	Text revised (add. offal)		
-- Herrings ( <i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i> )	=	0305.61	0305.61
-- Cod ( <i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>Gadus ogac</i> , <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> )	=	0305.62	0305.62
-- Anchovies ( <i>Engraulis</i> spp.)	=	0305.63	0305.63
-- Tilapias ( <i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish ( <i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> ), eels ( <i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> ) and snakeheads ( <i>Channa</i> spp.)	New	0305.69*	0305.64
-- Other	=	0305.69	0305.69
- Fish fins, heads, tails, maws and other edible fish offal :	New	0305.51*/69*	
-- Shark fins	New	0305.51*/69*	0305.71
-- Fish heads, tails and maws	New	0305.51*/69*	0305.72
-- Other	New	0305.51*/69*	0305.79
<b>Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked crustaceans, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption.</b>	<b>Added smoked</b>	<b>03.06</b>	<b>03.06</b>
- Frozen :	=		
-- Rock lobster and other sea crawfish ( <i>Palinurus</i> spp., <i>Panulirus</i> spp., <i>Jasus</i> spp.)	=	0306.11	0306.11
-- Lobsters ( <i>Homarus</i> spp.)	=	0306.12	0306.12
	Deleted/split	[0306.13]	[0306.13]
-- Crabs	=	0306.14	0306.14
-- Norway lobsters ( <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> )	New	0306.19*	0306.15
-- Coldwater shrimps and prawns ( <i>Pandalus</i> spp., <i>Crangon crangon</i> )	New/split	0306.13*	0306.16
-- Other shrimps and prawns	New/split	0306.13*	0306.17
-- Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption	=	0306.19	0306.19
- Other :	=		
-- Rock lobster and other sea crawfish ( <i>Palinurus</i> spp., <i>Panulirus</i> spp., <i>Jasus</i> spp.)	=	0306.21	0306.21
-- Lobsters ( <i>Homarus</i> spp.)	=	0306.22	0306.22
	Deleted/split	[0306.23]	[0306.23]
-- Crabs	=	0306.24*	0306.24
-- Norway lobsters ( <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> )	New	0306.29*	0306.25
-- Coldwater shrimps and prawns ( <i>Pandalus</i> spp., <i>Crangon crangon</i> )	New/split	0306.23*	0306.26
-- Other shrimps and prawns	New/split	0306.23*	0306.27
-- Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption	New/split	0306.29	0306.29
<b>Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of molluscs, fit for human consumption</b>	<b>Added smoked/removed aquatic invertebrates</b>	<b>0307*</b>	<b>0307</b>
- Oysters :	New/split	0307.10	
-- Live, fresh or chilled	New/split	0307.10*	0307.11

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Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
-- Other	New/split	0307.10*	0307.19
- Scallops, including queen scallops, of the genera <i>Pecten</i> , <i>Chlamys</i> or <i>Placopecten</i> :	=		
-- Live, fresh or chilled	=	0307.21	0307.21
-- Other	=	0307.29	0307.29
- Mussels ( <i>Mytilus</i> spp., <i>Perna</i> spp.) :	=		
-- Live, fresh or chilled	=	0307.31	0307.31
-- Other	=	0307.39	0307.39
- Cuttle fish ( <i>Sepia officinalis</i> , <i>Rossia macrosoma</i> , <i>Sepiola</i> spp.) and squid ( <i>Ommastrephes</i> spp., <i>Loligo</i> spp., <i>Nototodarus</i> spp., <i>Sepioteuthis</i> spp.) :	=		
-- Live, fresh or chilled	=	0307.41	0307.41
-- Other	=	0307.49	0307.49
- Octopus ( <i>Octopus</i> spp.) :	=		
-- Live, fresh or chilled	=	0307.51	0307.51
-- Other	=	0307.59	0307.59
- Snails, other than sea snails	=	0307.60	0307.60
- Clams, cockles and arkshells (families <i>Arcidae</i> , <i>Arctiidae</i> , <i>Cardiidae</i> , <i>Donacidae</i> , <i>Hiatellidae</i> , <i>Macridae</i> , <i>Mesodesmatidae</i> , <i>Myidae</i> , <i>Semelidae</i> , <i>Solecurtidae</i> , <i>Solenidae</i> , <i>Tridacnidae</i> and <i>Veneridae</i> ) :	New	0307.91*/.99*	
-- Live, fresh or chilled	New	0307.91*	0307.71
-- Other	New	0307.99*	0307.79
- Abalone ( <i>Haliotis</i> spp.) :	New	0307.91*/.99*	
-- Live, fresh or chilled	New	0307.91*	0307.81
-- Other	New	0307.99*	0307.89
- Other including flours, meals and pellets fit for human consumption :	Split (exclusion of aq. invert)	0307.91*/.99*	
-- Live, fresh or chilled	Split (exclusion of aq. invert)	0307.91*	0307.91
-- Other	Split (exclusion of aq. invert)	0307.99*	0307.99
<b>Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, fit for human consumption.</b>	<b>New</b>	<b>0307.91*/.99*</b>	<b>0308</b>
- Sea cucumbers ( <i>Stichopus japonicus</i> , <i>Holothuroidea</i> ) :	New	0307.91*/.99*	
-- Live, fresh or chilled	New	0307.91*	0308.11
-- Other	New	0307.99*	0308.19
- Sea urchins ( <i>Strongylocentrotus</i> spp., <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> , <i>Loxechinus albus</i> , <i>Echichinus esculentus</i> ) :	New	0307.91*/.99*	
-- Live, fresh or chilled	New	0307.91*	0308.21
-- Other	New	0307.99*	0308.29
- Jellyfish ( <i>Rhopilema</i> spp.)	New	0307.91*/.99*	0308.30
- Other	New	0307.91*/.99*	0308.90
(...)			
<b>CHAPTER 5- PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED</b>		<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>
(...)			
<b>Coral and similar materials, unworked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked echinoderms and cuttle-bone, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, powder and waste thereof.</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>05.08</b>	<b>05.08</b>
- Coral and similar materials, unworked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked echinoderms and cuttle-bone, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, powder and waste thereof	=	0508.00	0508.00
(...)			
<b>SECTION II- VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>		<b>II</b>	<b>II</b>
(...)			

**APPENDIX 8**

Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
<b>CHAPTER 12- OIL SEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, SEEDS AND FRUIT; INDUSTRIAL OR MEDICINAL PLANTS; STRAW AND FODDER</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
(...)			
<b>Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety <i>Cichorium intybus sativum</i>) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included.</b>		<b>12.12</b>	<b>12.12</b>
(...)			
- Seaweeds and other algae :	New/split	1212.20*	
-- Fit for human consumption	New/split	1212.20*	1212.21
-- Other	New/split	1212.20*	1212.29
(...)			
<b>CHAPTER 13- LAC; GUMS, RESINS AND OTHER VEGETABLE SAPS AND EXTRACTS.</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
(...)			
<b>Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products.</b>		<b>13.02</b>	<b>13.02</b>
(...)			
- Mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products :			
-- Agar-agar	=	1302.31	1302.31
-- Mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from locust beans, locust bean seeds or guar seeds		1302.32	1302.32
-- Other		1302.39	1302.39
(...)			
<b>SECTION III- ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED EDIBLE FATS; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXES</b>		<b>III</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>CHAPTER 15- ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED EDIBLE FATS; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXES</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
(...)			
<b>Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.</b>	=	<b>15.04</b>	<b>15.04</b>
- Fish-liver oils and their fractions	=	1504.10	1504.10
- Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish, other than liver oils	=	1504.20	1504.20
- Fats and oils and their fractions, of marine mammals	=	1504.30	1504.30
(...)			
<b>SECTION IV- PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR; TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES</b>		<b>IV</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>CHAPTER 16- PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, OF FISH OR OF CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS OR OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
(...)			
<b>Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs.</b>	=	<b>16.04</b>	<b>16.04</b>
- Fish, whole or in pieces, but not minced :	=		
-- Salmon	=	1604.11	1604.11
-- Herrings	=	1604.12	1604.12
-- Sardines, sardinella and brisling or sprats	=	1604.13	1604.13
-- Tunas, skipjack and bonito ( <i>Sarda</i> spp.)	=	1604.14	1604.14
-- Mackerel	=	1604.15	1604.15
-- Anchovies	=	1604.16	1604.16
-- Eels	New	1604.19*	1604.17



**APPENDIX 8**

Description	Comparison HS2007	HS 2007 (Current)	HS 2012
-- Other	=	1604.19	1604.19
- Other prepared or preserved fish	=	1604.20	
- Caviar and caviar substitutes :	New/split	1604.30*	
-- Caviar	New/split	1604.30*	1604.31
-- Caviar substitutes	New/split	1604.30*	1604.32
Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved.	=	16.05	16.05
- Crab	=	1605.10	1605.10
- Shrimps and prawns :	New/split	1605.20	
-- not in airtight container	New/split	1605.20*	1605.21
-- other	New/split	1605.20*	1605.29
- Lobster	=	1605.30	1605.30
- Other crustaceans	=	1605.40	1605.40
- Molluscs :	New	1605.90*	
-- Oysters	New	1605.90*	1605.51
-- Scallops, including queen scallops	New	1605.90*	1605.52
-- Mussels	New	1605.90*	1605.53
-- Cuttle fish and squid	New	1605.90*	1605.54
-- Octopus	New	1605.90*	1605.55
-- Clams, cockles and arkshells	New	1605.90*	1605.56
-- Abalone	New	1605.90*	1605.57
-- Snails, other than sea snails	New	1605.90*	1605.58
--Other	New	1605.90*	1605.59
- Other aquatic invertebrates :	New	1605.90*	
-- Sea cucumbers	New	1605.90*	1605.61
-- Sea urchins	New	1605.90*	1605.62
-- Jellyfish	New	1605.90*	1605.63
-- Other	New	1605.90*	1605.69
	Deleted/split	[1605.90]	[1605.90]
(...)			
<b>CHAPTER 23- RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES; PREPARED ANIMAL FODDER</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves</b>		<b>23.01</b>	<b>23.01</b>
- Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal; greaves		2301.10	2301.10
- Flours, meals and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	=	2301.20	2301.20
(...)			

Legenda:

- (...) : Non fish and fishery codes, not shown;
- [ ] : Deleted/recoded or split code;
- = : No change respect to HS2007;
- \* : Part of .

**List of items to be discussed at the CWP-24**

- Adoption of the Agenda
- Report of memberships, including effort reaching to BCC and those in competence with inland fishery statistics
- Review of progress in recommendations of CWP-23
- Report from Fishery Group
- Report from Aquaculture Group
- Update of CWP Handbook
- Gear classifications
- Vessel transmitted information
- International codes for fishing effort
- Improvement of visibility of CWP
- Work plan and meeting arrangements for the next intersessional period

### List of acronyms

ACFR	Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research (FAO)
ADRIAMED	Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea (GFCM)
AHTG	Ad Hoc Task Group (WCPFC)
AIDCP	Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (IATTC)
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
AQD	Aquaculture Department (SEAFDEC)
AQIIF	Addressing Quality of Information for Inland Fisheries project (SEAFDEC)
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASFA	Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts
ASFIS	Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System
BCC	Benguela Current Commission
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (Project/SEAFDEC)
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
CDS	Catch documentation scheme
CDIS	Stand-alone PC based application that through prototyping helps designing harmonization and re-allocation of capture data
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (FAO Regional Body)
CFS	China Fisheries Society
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Center Administrator (Eurostat)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
COPEMED	Cooperación Pesca Mediterráneo (Mediterranean Fish Cooperation, GFCM)
CPPS	Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (Permanent Commission of the South Pacific)
CPUE	Catch per unit effort
CWP	Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics
D4Science	Supporting Harmonisation of Aquatic Research Data (SHARD) – D4Science
EAF	Ecosystem management approach
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Environmental Agency
EEA	European Economic Area
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPO	Eastern Pacific Ocean (IATTC)
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBS	Food balance sheet (FAO)
FFA	South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency
FIDI	Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Unit (Fisheries Department, FAO, ceased in December 2006, see FIES)
FIES	Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service (Fisheries and Aquaculture Economics and Policy Division, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO) previously FIDI
FIGIS	Fisheries Global Information System (FAO)
FIPS	Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics and Information Service (previously FIES), Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Economics Division
FishCode-STF	Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO
	Global Partnerships for Responsible Fisheries – Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (FAO)

FISHDAB	Fishery Statistical Database (Fisheries Department, FAO)
FIRMS	Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FAO)
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (FAO Regional Body)
GRT	Gross registered tonnage
GSA	Geographical sub-areas (GFCM)
GT	Gross tonnage
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System – “Harmonized System”
HSVAR	High Seas Vessel Authorization Record
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICIS	Integrated Capture Information System
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
IMO	International Maritime Organization of the United Nations
INPA	Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (National Institute for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Colombia, CPPS)
INCODER	Instituto de Desarrollo Rural (National Institute of Rural Development, Colombia, CPPS)
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (FAO Regional Body)
ICSEAF	International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ceased: 1990)
ISIC	International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities (UN)
ISM	Intersessional Meeting (CWP)
ISSCAAP	International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants
ISSCFG	International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear
ISSCFV	International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Vessels
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
IWC	International Whaling Commission
LR-F	Lloyds Register – Fairplay
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development – Viet Nam
MCS	Monitoring, control and surveillance
MCS-network	International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Fisheries Related Activities
MEDFISIS	Mediterranean Fishery Statistics and Information System (GFCM)
MedStat	GFCM: "An Adaptive Approach for the Improvement of Fishery Statistical Systems in Mediterranean Countries". The GFCM has been supported by FAO projects, namely COPEMED, ADRIAMED and MEDFISIS, in the implementation of the MEDSTAT programme.
MEDSUDMED	Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily (GFCM)
MFRDMD	Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (SEAFDEC)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific
NAF Format	North Atlantic Format – Fisheries Standard for Electronic Data Transmission
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (previously ICNAF – International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries)
NASCO	North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
NEAFC	North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
NewCronos	Eurostat Database (previously known as CRONOS)
NRA	NAFO Regulatory Area (NAFO)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFP	Oceanic Fisheries Programme (SPC)
OSPESCA	Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano (Central American Organization of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector)
PICES	North Pacific Marine Science Organization
RFB	Regional fishery body

RECOFI	Regional Commission for Fisheries (FAO)
RFMO	Regional fishery management organization
SBT	Southern bluefin tuna
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEAFO	South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization
SIPAM	Information System for the Promotion of Aquaculture in the Mediterranean
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SSF	Small-scale fisheries
STACREC	Standing Committee on Research Coordination (of Scientific Council of NAFO)
STATLANT	Statistical Programme for the Atlantic Fisheries (previously STANA)
Strategy-STA	Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trend of Aquaculture
SUA	Supply/Utilization Account (FAO)
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TIS	Trade information system/scheme
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UN-LOCODE	United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations
UVI	Unique vessel identifier
VMS	Vessel monitoring system
VRE	ICIS Virtual Research Environments in the D4Science infrastructure
WCO	World Customs Organization
WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SPC)
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WGFTFB	ICES/FAO Working Group on Fishing Technology and Fish Behaviour

## CWP Sessions

## CWP – Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic

Session	Date	Place	FAO Fisheries Report No.
1	25–26 May 1960	Bergen, Norway	<u>a/</u>
2	6–8 June 1961	Washington DC, United States of America	<u>b/</u>
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	17
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**

<b>Session</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>FAO Fisheries Report No.</b>
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 January 2003	Victoria, Seychelles	709
21	1–4 March 2005	Copenhagen, Denmark	777
22	26 February–2 March 2007	Rome, Italy	834
23	22–26 February 2010	Hobart, Australia	942

## **Report of CWP Intersessional meeting (Dartmouth, Canada, 8–9 July 2008)**

### **1. Opening and welcome, logistic arrangements**

The CWP Chair, Dr Johanne Fischer, opened the Meeting and welcomed participants (Attachment 1). A Google Groups site was set up for participants to deposit papers, presentations, comments and detailed discussion points. This will allow the participating organizations who could not attend to view the meeting contributions.

### **2. Adoption of the Agenda**

Two items, “4.1 Data requirement for ecosystem assessment” and “4.2 Data requirement for assessing fishery impacts on environments”, were proposed to be inserted under Agenda 4. With the understanding that the content would be covered under newly inserted agendas, it was agreed to remove “Agenda Item 3.4 Data collection on fishery regulations and their impacts on monitoring indicators (e.g. area closures, outputs/inputs limitations, ITQ)”. CWP Secretary asked to include “Revision of CWP Handbook” under “6.5 Any other business”. With those amendments, the Agenda was adopted (Attachment 2).

### **3. Standardization of MCS-related data and their utilization in monitoring indicators**

The CWP Secretary, Sachiko Tsuji, briefly summarized the range of data collected under monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) schemes of fishery. MCS generally collects huge amount of very detailed data by its nature and until recently, the utilization of those data has been restricted for fishery management purposes by flag country and/or management organizations. Recently, increased number of countries and organizations started investigating sharing and full utilization of those information. Discussion was focused along the CWP mandates, e.g. on appropriate utilization, guideline, standardization of data format, rules need for data sharing etc.

#### **3.1 VMS information**

The Chair stressed the potential of VMS information as a scientific tool and indicated that a better understanding of VMS and data standardization were key issues. Two presentations were given under this topic.

Gylfi Geirsson of the Icelandic coast guard, an invited expert by NAFO, presented the FAO work collecting the information on VMS implementation through questionnaires. He also introduced the Icelandic consolidated MCS system developed for vessel safety monitoring, where VMS transmission down to every few seconds are used to monitor vessel movement. The questionnaire distributed contained 22 sections plus header and footer in an Excel sheet. Each section contained several questions, most of them to be answered "Yes" or "No". The questionnaire was sent out in 3 languages, English, Spanish and France, with explanatory Annexes. The questionnaire was transmitted to 163 States and 26 organizations, out of which 83 States and 14 organizations replied, i.e. response rate at 51 %, is quite high as this type of survey, notwithstanding some replies with misunderstandings, inaccurate answers as well as unanswered questions. The data will be imported into the database for further analyses but a very basic preliminary evaluation indicated an operational aspect of VMS, who is planning to do so and who is not, and data exchanging with other states as well as with RFMOs.

George Campanis of NAFO made a presentation entitled “NAFO Advances in VMS Analyses. Advancements in VMS data analyses”. Vessel monitoring system (VMS) is primarily considered a monitoring, control and surveillance tool; however, fisheries scientists are beginning to realize the potential of VMS data. Furthermore, science is indirectly served by improvements in compliance i.e. better monitoring means better data, and better data leads to better science. VMS data provides insight into adherence to regulation, fishing footprints, effort statistics, and temporal and spatial changes in fishing distribution. It is expected that current entry-exit catch (COE-COX) reports will become more complete in the coming years due to VMS software improvements. Although this would be a step



forward, these reports would not allow for a more detailed assessment of catch and effort. Valuable assessment information on catch composition (bycatch, discards, undersize), gear type and actual fishing duration based on a directed species, is forgone. Employing daily catch reports or electronic logbook transmissions would remedy many of the aforementioned shortcomings and provide fisheries managers and scientist with a viable source for CPUE and stock assessment. Speed (SP) and course (CO) is not currently transmitted as part of VMS (POS) position reports. Determining when a vessel is fishing is vital in assessing effort. The VMS does not explicitly identify when a vessel is fishing therefore speed is required. Due to the inherent introduction of error caused by inferring speed, it is recommended that speed be included in all position reports submitted to VMS. It is expected that by receiving speed and increasing the frequency of position reports to 1 hour (currently 2 hours), aggregate fishing-time accuracy can be increased to ~90%. Transmission of course would further increase accuracy, as changes in vessel direction would also be considered using the mean length of the vector (MLV) of consecutive position reports.

There was general recognition on potential values of VMS data for scientific purposes, especially for analyses requiring geo-referenced fisheries data with high resolution including spatial planning and assessment of ecosystem impacts. To date, the usage of VMS data for scientific purposes is rather limited but it is clear that the data hold considerable scientific potential. It was noted that VMS data often had confidentiality constraints in dealing with vessel identification as well as access to raw data. Missing direct link with key parameters such as gears also limited the value of the current form of VMS data for scientific usage. It was noted that the primary objective of VMS was enforcement whose design was not necessarily most suitable for scientific purpose.

Participating organizations currently had different rules on access and utilization of VMS data. NEAFC and NAFO used summarized VMS data for scientific purposes after converting vessel identification into anonymous. In CCAMLR and IATTC, VMS data was purely for compliance purposes and would not be passed to Secretariats, however, observers, and electronic catch reporting in the case of CCAMLR, would provide detailed geo-reference data of fishery operations. Legal, political and diplomatic aspects of raw VMS data were also noted.

The issue of frequency of position transmission from the VMS was also discussed. Iceland uses transmission down to every few seconds, while NAFO requirement is transmission every 2 hours. It was noted that higher resolution would be essential when used for maritime security and/or monitoring individual vessel behaviours, for example, relating to area closures. On the other hand, VMS data at low resolution (1–2 hour transmission intervals) still has value to acquire wide scale summary information on multi-vessel fisheries. Cost and data processing requirement were noted as additional issues.

It was noted that the CWP could play a role by coordinating and/or setting up global standards especially for communication formats and data types for VMS data. This may eventually constitute a chapter in the CWP Handbook. Some reservations were expressed given that many national and regional systems each with their own, sometimes disparate standards. Setting standards for a rapidly evolving technology may quickly result in outdating the standards. It was suggested to seek for further information and advice on communication formats and standard codes currently used, available technology, a list of desirable data entities and what is anticipated may be a more appropriate approach, from broader communities with expertise on VMS issues. In any case, the meeting considered that effort should be focused on setting standards to facilitate communication like a “common language” but not to an extent of contents to be transmitted. It was agreed the discussion to be continued and harmonization of VMS should be included into the agenda of CWP-23.

### **3.2 Electronic logbook**

Electronic logbook and Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) including real time reporting with VMS data has become used or planned to be implemented by an increasing number of RFMOs and States. The effort by FAO to standardize CDS/TIS was not successful in the past. In near future, it is expected that those information might be transferred to port states measures as well as trade and market measures. Although there is no urgent need to harmonize the contents, and codes and format used, it is

important for CWP to keep a close attention to the details of development to enable to secure comparability among systems when the need arises.

The meeting noted that the CDS of CCAMLR is in the most advanced stages and asked CCAMLR to give a presentation at the CWP-23.

### **3.3 Criteria to determine “IUU” activities and “IUU” vessels**

The aim of this agenda item is to get the better understandings on the criteria used by RFMOs when listing certain vessels in “IUU” list, since the legal binding instrument of port state measure currently under development within FAO intends to utilize the “IUU” list as criteria for Port States to deny access to their own ports. The meeting admitted the usefulness of compiling information and agreed that those RFMOs adopting the “IUU” list should provide its criteria for inclusion to the list to the Secretariat prior to the CWP-23. The Secretariat was requested to compile them together with a consolidated list of identified “IUU” vessels.

## **4. Data needs for ecosystem management approach**

The CWP Secretariat presented an overall summary of issues including a brief report on the High-Level Conference on World Food Security: The Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy, held in Rome, June 2008.

### **4.1 Data requirements for ecosystem monitoring and assessment**

### **4.2 Data requirements for assessment and monitoring of fishing impacts**

Discussion under Agenda 4.1 and 4.2 was merged.

Anthony Thompson of NAFO presented information on its initiative with the Ecosystem Approach. NAFO, in common with other fisheries organizations and following various United Nations General Assembly resolutions, have formally adopted an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. By the end of 2008, NAFO has committed to have various measures in place that will protect the wider marine environment, especially the benthos, from significant adverse impact caused by destructive fishing practices. FAO guidelines on the management of deep-sea fisheries, currently in a late drafting stage, provide the necessary interpretations and detail the mechanisms on how to achieve sustainable fisheries without harming the environment. Within NAFO, the processes are underway for the mapping of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), the identification of existing fishing areas, and the establishment of exploratory fishing protocols. The above is all based on the concept of “best scientific advice”, and that in turn requires additional data collection. There is a progressive tendency to require information on finer and finer spatial and temporal resolutions preferably on a haul-by-haul basis. Assessment scientists have repeatedly requested more accurate catch estimates, more information on discards, and now as part of the VME encounter protocol, information on benthic substrate-forming corals and sponges. Concurrent developments in VMS have lead to the ability to report on catch and effort in near real time, and so we now have the capabilities to transmit relevant information quickly and efficiently. Indeed, VMS may be the only method of providing accurate effort statistics in a timely manner for use at assessment meetings. There is still a great need for the standardization of collection procedures and protocols, and a clear requirement for international agreement on how to monitor the health of our fisheries and ecosystems.

The following discussion noted that some of the required information, especially on encounter with VMEs, could be obtained only from fisheries observer programmes, though the fishery observer programmes are generally rather expensive. While some considered VMS as the only method of providing accurate effort statistics in a timely manner for use at assessment meetings, others noted that VMS is positional only, but a good option for data-poor situations. The latter consider it more effective and to have some observer coverage in conjunction with VMS particularly in the context of the Ecosystem Approach.

In any case, the distribution data of both fishery and ecosystem aspects in the very fine resolution was pointed as essential. Good spatial information on fishery efforts and catch of all species including non-landing species were considered as a good starting point. In this context, the meeting noted that whole

section on catch and efforts of the CWP Handbook should be reviewed and revised to reflect the changes in data requirements emerged corresponding to the shift toward EAF.

The capability to evaluate catch report based on VMS data, especially when using transferred quota and/or operating under charter arrangement was questioned. NAFO assured it possible if 100% coverage of port inspection was secured. NAFO explained that the quota holder carries the responsibility for the utilization of its allocated catch under NAFO's rule. It was pointed out that this rule was not common in global standard set by UN and CWP where the flag State is responsible for reporting catch. There is some ambiguity on reporting responsibility under charter arrangement. Some charter arrangements concur with change of flag during the chartered period, while the original flag is also maintained in some cases during the same period.

FAO presented a brief summary on basic principles in selecting ecosystem assessment indicators based on its review work and simulation analysis. Three categories of indicators are needed for management of ecosystem, i.e. those monitoring the pressure on ecosystem, the state of ecosystem, and impacts of management measures. Also, both baseline monitoring with long time-series and short intensive measurement with specific aims are needed. Simulation analysis indicated that most indicators currently used have little or no relationship with attribute of interests and the simpler indicators work better. There is no standard solution applicable for all situations but the best combination of biological group to be monitored was suggested.

The concept of ecosystem management approach (EAF), especially its clarity in actual implementation into management measures, was challenged. The EAF is an expansion of a single species management and all tools, guidelines and techniques developed under single-species management schemes can be applied in the context of EAF but only with broader prospects and different emphasis. At the same time, the evaluation of ecosystem impacts will require the involvement of broader experts than the current and in some cases, the area closure such as Marine Protected Area has been applied as a single pragmatic measure to protect VMEs without further scientific evaluation. Considering that the concept of ecosystem management has been imposed and already adopted by many RFMOs and nations, pragmatic approach should be taken in ensuring the provision of necessary information to move forward regardless of associated problems. Nevertheless, the importance to monitor the actual implementation impacts and associated measures was stressed.

The role of CWP in this context was briefly discussed. The meeting agreed as the first step to assemble a list of indicators used and/or agreed by RFMOs or other forum for EAFs. Those lists would be reviewed to identify gaps and plan for the next step by the CWP. As a starting point, the ICES tabled the list of 21 indicators identified to monitor ecosystem qualities.

#### **4.3 Monitoring of incidental catch and non landed catch**

FAO made a brief presentation indicating problems relating with the term of "bycatch". This term was developed for those fisheries with clear targeting species and did not fit into multi species fisheries. Also, the term has been used in many different ways which has caused confusion. The CWP diagram of catch provides a good overview on the whole process of mortality when fish encounters fishing gear. While the current CWP Handbook defines "nominal catch" as live equivalent weight of landings, it is important for natural resource management to monitor all mortality covered with this diagram. The diagram and various terms should be reviewed and clarified and it would be better to avoid using the term of "bycatch".

It was noted that there are new data requirements in terms of ecosystem assessment that are not included in the Handbook. For example, information related to some gear types are not dealt with, information on catches of non-target species and biological components of exploited stocks and incidental catch is deficient.

#### **4.4 Socio-economic information**

FAO introduced the subject by noting that the concept of ecosystem approach of fishery and aquaculture management aims sustainability of both human community and nature supporting and surrounding the human community. Socio-economic information is essential to move toward the management with ecosystem approach but is currently the weakest area in this forum. It emphasized

the need to initiate the process to enhance CWP competence in this area through identifying experts as well as improving existing standards and guidelines and coordinating to review them along the needs for EAF.

Eurostat indicated that EU already made quite substantial efforts in harmonizing terminology and definitions related to social and economic components including capital cost, food equivalent concept, and employment with the participation of independent experts and all EU States' representatives. Some of them are not completely satisfactory and further work needs to be done. Nevertheless, the product will be a good starting point for CWP to examine and to establish coordination with social economic experts. ICES expressed hope that in future it would be able to integrate socio-economic indicators into its fisheries models.

It was concluded that CWP should gather information and develop inventory on data requirements for EAF, including case studies, standards and guidelines, scientific and socio-economic data collected to monitor impacts of human activity, fishing activities, natural changes, impacts on nature, impacts of climate changes. The compiled information should be used for review and evaluation at later stages.

#### **4.5 Impacts of climate change**

FAO briefly reported the outcome of the High Level Conference on World Food Security – The Challenges of Climate Changes and Bioenergy (FAO, Rome, June 2008) but indicated quite low level of references in relation to fisheries, probably due to the adaptive nature of fishery itself. No specific discussion occurred.

### **5. Consolidation of RFB databases**

#### **5.1 Integration system of RFB catch statistics**

#### **5.2 Closed network among organizations**

Agenda 5.1 and 5.2 were discussed in a consolidated way.

Marc Taconet of FAO introduced the project plan to integrate RFBs catch statistics into one database corresponding to the UN request that was tasked to FAO by the CWP-22. As a part of the project, FAO envisaged to develop an infrastructure to enhance more real time data and information flow among RFBs and established a two-year project in experimenting Virtual Grid Technology with the participation of NAFO and Eurostat/ICES as experiment collaborators. The first Requirement Gathering meeting of the project was held in 10-12 June 2008 in Rome and discussed various prospects of new technology and potential problems when consolidating data with different temporal and spatial configurations. At this meeting, it was decided that all exercises requiring data processing should be conducted as analysis done by FAO with a clear indication.

The discussion followed focused on the appropriateness in applying re-allocation data processing in order to make comparable data with non-compatible spatial definition and to estimate within-EEZ. In many cases, the data with finer resolution existed than those available in public. When applying re-allocation rules, it would create statistics far from the real situation that is represented by existing but not publicly accessible data. Some considered that it should concentrate to improve accessibility to raw data and currently confidential data. At the same time, it was recognized that as long as using the publicly available data, which is the condition of this case, FAO has a right to pursue its own analysis. The meeting agreed to wait for further progress. Also it was agreed that the CWP Secretariat should seek and compile feedback especially on the auspices of the consolidated databases for further discussion at CWP-23.

#### **5.3 Consolidation of RFB vessel lists**

FAO reported the outcome of the Expert Consultation on the Development of a Comprehensive Global Record of Fishing Vessels held in Rome in February 2008. The Expert Consultation noted the broad range of benefits of global vessel records, in particular in respect of the prevention and deterrence of IUU fishing but also in many other related aspects including traceability, MCS and vessel safety. From the outset a long-term vision, it recommended to include all fishing vessels regardless of size and

operations. As an initial step, it saw a value in combining all existing information into one place in a consolidated way in order to enable global searches.

CCSBT briefly summarized the new development of tuna RFMOs activity in this regard. Tuna RFMOs, led by WCPFC, have had discussions with Lloyds Register-Fairplay (LR-F) and agreed that once tuna RFMOs are able to provide all necessary information, LR-F could assign unique IDs for all tuna vessels over 100 GT. However, some of the information that LR-F requires are not among those that tuna RFMOs request as mandatory. The individual tuna RFMOs would need to change their resolutions correspondingly. No process has been identified for vessels less than 100 GT. It was also noted that due to resource limitations, the consolidated authorized vessel list of tuna RFMOs has not been recently updated.

It was noted that organizations other than tuna bodies do not publicize the authorized vessel list but restrict its usage to members. It was pointed out that country and/or regional identifications are usually subject to change according to change of owner and/or flag.

## **6. Other business**

### **6.1 CWP for aquaculture**

CWP Secretary reported the outcome of the Workshop on Establishing a Coordinating Working Party on Aquaculture Statistics (CWP-AS) held in Nakorn Nayok, Thailand, in January 2008 to discuss the appropriate structure of a CWP-like mechanism for aquaculture (CWP-AS), following the decision by CWP-22. After reviewing the data and information needs in aquaculture and existing gaps in data collection, needs to harmonize standard for data, information and statistics, relation between capture fishery and aquaculture, and structure and activities of CWP-FS, the workshop reaffirmed the need for a mechanism to identify, establish and harmonize standards for aquaculture data, information and statistics. It recommended CWP-AS to be established within the framework of the CWP-FS, but with its own terms of reference (TOR), rules of procedure and composition to reflect the specific needs of the aquaculture sector and developed a detailed proposal of functions and structure of such a body. Eurostat, FAO, OECD, SEAFDEC, and SPC already expressed their interest to join the group. NACA also applied for participating CWP according to the Workshop recommendation, which was accepted by CWP.

Since the COFI Sub-Committee of Aquaculture (COFI-AQ) provide the best opportunity to assemble those with interests in and/or competence with aquaculture, the CWP secretary specifically sought for the informal approval to hold the first meeting of aquaculture working in conjunction with the next COFI-AQ to be held in October 2008, in order not to lose the current momentum.

The following discussion recognized that different expertise would be needed to address aquaculture specific issues than was available in the traditional CWP which had focused more on marine capture fisheries and their management. At the same time it was noted that in addition to the use of common concepts and collection methods, there should be a substantial and increasing interrelationship between aquaculture and fisheries. The meeting preferred to have specialized groups, one on aquaculture and the other on capture fishery, as sister groups with independent equal status, and to use the main session for coordination and harmonization between the two groups.

The meeting agreed to discuss and formalize the new structure and way to operate at the CWP-23 and at this moment, supported to initiate aquaculture working group discussion as intersessional activity which should be chaired by one of CWP participating organizations.

Eurostat informed that the new EU regulation of aquaculture statistics, a good pilot project, specified detailed information requirements on aquaculture production would be launched almost at the time of the meeting after an 18-month period of hard work. The new regulation was composed of four chapters, each defining data requirements for general aquaculture production, capture-based aquaculture, egg and juveniles (voluntarily) and structural information, respectively. Eurostat and DG Mar will collaborate to implement this new aquaculture policy.

## **6.2 Modification of boundary between Areas 57 and 71**

The CWP-22 requested SEAFDEC to satisfy three conditions before implementing the proposed change of the northern boundary between fishing area 57 and 71 in the Malacca Strait to be consistent with sub-national boundaries (under the new Framework of fishery statistics in SEA). SEAFDEC confirmed the acceptance by all relevant countries. IOTC and WCPFC agreed in principle and the further official communication is needed which include the coordinate (latitude, longitude) of the new boundary. Based on the latest updated information by Indonesia at the last RTC on Fishery Statistics and Information held in December 2007, Indonesia is now waiting for the approval from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries for the new arrangement of Fisheries Management Areas. Once this is approved, SEAFDEC can proceed with the formal communication to IOTC and WCPFC.

Malaysia and Indonesia should also report the revised data to FAO to reconcile the historical records. The re-engineering of historical data should start when the new demarcation has already taken effect. Although Malaysia assured that data could be backtracked under the revised demarcation, this should be done in coordination with Indonesia to synchronize the data, and may need a certain period of time for preparation.

Since the proposal would include an agreement by concerned RFBs and countries, SEAFDEC would follow-up and update this matter again at the CWP-23.

## **6.3 Tuna catch data collection in the area with no responsible RFBs**

SEAFDEC explained the progress on this issue since CWP-22. Also, WCPFC provided a written report before the meeting. Both organizations have maintained communication toward further collaboration.

WCPFC has received co-funding support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for a 3-year project in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam to improve tuna catch statistics and tuna fisheries monitoring in east Asia and the west Pacific – including in the South China Sea. The West Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (WPEA OFM) will include institutional and capacity strengthening to support a collaborative approach to the sustainable use, conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in that region – with collaboration being facilitated through the WCPFC. In 2008 a baseline assessment, including a gaps analysis, is being undertaken in each country to support the detailed design of the 3-year project which will start in early 2009. The WCPFC is coordinating with several other institutions and organizations in this endeavor – including SEAFDEC and FAO (through the regional office in Bangkok). It is estimated that the Philippines and Vietnam account for approximately 75% of the catch of highly migratory fish stocks from the SCS.

To start the project activity, WCPFC will have the meeting with concerned countries and will invite SEAFDEC to participate. Collaboration of parties concerned in this project will pave the way for possible compilation of tuna catch statistics in the South China Sea.

## **6.4 Review of draft Agenda for CWP-23**

The meeting quickly reviewed the current list of items to be discussed at the CWP-23. For preparation for the discussion on “Methodological description of national data collection system”, it was agreed that the participating organizations would provide any information available on support documentations on national data collection systems, or the requested format of them to the Secretariat for compilation. The Secretariat was also requested to pursue the issues relating with gear codes and report to the CWP-23.

## **6.5 CWP handbook**

A document “Updating and revision of the CWP Handbook of Fishery Statistical Methods” was tabled by the CWP Secretariat.

The meeting agreed the urgent need to revise the existing Handbook, especially incorporating emerging data requirement corresponding to the shift toward ecosystem approach of fishery and aquaculture management. All Members expressed their intentions to contribute and review this revision. It was agreed the Secretariat to communicate with participating organizations and to

incorporate feedbacks as much as possible into the draft to be tabled at the CWP-23 for further discussion.

### **6.6 Any other business**

SEAFDEC informed the Meeting on the planned Regional Workshop for Streamlined Reporting of Fishery Statistics in Southeast Asia, that will be organized Bangkok, Thailand, from 28 to 31 July 2008 (between SEAFDEC and FAO). This is based on the approved new Framework for Fishery Statistics in Southeast Asia by SEAFDEC Council in April 2008 and endorsed by ASEAN at its sixteenth Meeting of ASWGFi in May 2008.

The new Framework includes major changes in the “area of coverage” and “statistical usage” to be consistent with SEAFDEC’s areas of competence as well as on the “standard definitions and classifications” to be consistent with the current regional requirements and to harmonize with the international standards. The new framework is considered as the minimum requirement for fishery statistics to be reached by the member countries to support development planning and management. The new Framework is envisaged as a regional collaborative framework on fishery statistics to facilitate wider sharing of data and information, which will also be used as inputs in the compilation of the Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia to be produced by SEAFDEC in the future.

The Workshop is tasked with the following objectives:

- (1) To build awareness and create common understanding of national officers in charge of compiling fishery statistics on the new Framework of Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia as basis for future cooperation specifically for the production of the Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia;
- (2) To build awareness and create common understanding of national officers in charge of compiling fishery statistics on the streamlined reporting system of fishery statistics from the Member Countries to SEAFDEC and FAO – using the new questionnaires and submission process, mechanism and scheduling; and
- (3) To discuss and recommend priority areas necessary to support the Member Countries in implementing the Framework of Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia.

### **7. Next meeting**

The meeting agreed to skip the session in 2009. The CWP-23 should be held in February 2010 in Hobart, Australia, in conjunction with the FSC6 meeting following the invitation of CCAMLR. Secretary to consult with participating organizations for their approval, and the time for response should be within 30 days after announcement.

### **8. Report adoption**

The meeting reviewed and agreed the list of recommended actions as Attachment 3. The meeting report will be circulated by email to participants for comment and adoption.

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## Agenda (revised)

### 1. Opening and welcome, logistic arrangements

*CWP Chair to open the meeting, NAFO may provide Statement and information on logistics*

### 2. Adoption of the Agenda

### 3. Standardization of MCS-related data and their utilization in monitoring indicators (general discussion)

*NAFO will lead the discussion with presentation on the issue. FAO will present summary of recent developments including a preliminary results of VMS Questionnaire. Informal consultation among participating organizations on issues including identification of areas that CWP should take certain actions will follow.*

#### a. VMS information

#### b. Electronic logbook

#### c. Criteria to determine “IUU” activities and “IUU” vessels

### 4. Data need for Ecosystem Management Approach (general discussion)

*FAO will introduce overall summary of issues including a brief report of High-Level Conference on World Food Security: The Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy, held in Rome, June 2008, which will be followed by informal consultation among participating organizations on issues including identification of areas where CWP should take certain actions.*

#### a. Data requirements for ecosystem assessment

#### b. Data requirements for assessment and monitoring of fishing impacts

#### c. Monitoring of incidental catch and non landed catch

#### d. Socio-economic information

#### e. Impacts of climate change

### 5. Consolidation of RFB databases

#### a. Integration system of RFB catch statistics

*FAO will introduce the plan to integrate RFBs catch statistics for feedback from participating organizations and further discussion on procedures and dissemination requirements.*

#### b. Closed network among organizations

*FAO will introduce the two-year project in experimenting Virtual Grid Technology to enhance data and information flow among organizations. Feedback discussion from participating organizations to be followed.*

#### c. Consolidation of RFB vessel lists

*FAO will report the outcome of the Expert Consultation on the Development of a Comprehensive Global Record of Fishing Vessels held in Rome in February 2008. A participating tuna organization will introduce the current status, problems encountered so far, and future plan of the consolidated tuna vessel lists. The meeting will discuss and agree action plan if necessary.*

### 6. Other business

#### a. CWP for aquaculture

*CWP Secretary will report the outcome of Workshop on Establishing a Coordinating Working Party on Aquaculture Statistics (CWP-AS) held in Nakorn Nayok in January 2008 and follow-up activities.*

**b. Modification of boundary between Areas 57 and 71 (information only)**

*SEAFDEC will report the progress in securing conditions for modification of boundary between Areas 57 and 71 confirmed at CWP-22*

**c. Tuna catch data collection in the area with no responsible RFBs**

*SEAFDEC will explain the progress after CWP-22 and lead the discussion.*

**d. Review of draft Agenda for CWP-23**

*CWP Secretary will introduce the current version of draft agenda of CWP-23 for inputs and advices from participating organizations.*

**e. Any other business**

**7. Report adoption**

**8. Close of the meeting**

## **List of agreed points**

### **3.1 VMS information**

CWP to coordinate setting global standards on automated data transmission (i.e. VMS) and data types. Some reservations were expressed. This to be discussed at CWP-23.

### **3.2 Electronic logbook**

CCAMLR to give a presentation on its e-logbook at the CWP-23.

### **3.3 Criteria to determine “IUU” activities and “IUU” vessels**

The meeting admitted the usefulness to compile information and agreed that those RFMOs adopting “IUU” list should provide its criteria for inclusion to the list to the Secretariat prior to the CWP-23. The Secretariat was requested to compile them together with consolidated list of identified “IUU” vessels.

## **4. Data need for Ecosystem Management Approach**

Whole section on catch and efforts of the CWP Handbook should be reviewed and revised to reflect the changes in data requirements emerged corresponding to the shift toward EAF.

CWP should gather information and develop inventory on data requirements for EAF, including case studies, standards and guidelines, scientific and socio-economic data collected to monitor impacts of human activity, fishing activities, natural changes, impacts on nature, impacts of climate changes. Those compiled information should be used for review and evaluation at the later stages.

### **5.1 Integration system of RFB catch statistics/5.2 Closed network among organizations**

Secretariat to seek and compile feedback especially on the auspices on the consolidated databases for the further discussion at CWP-23.

### **5.3 Consolidation of RFB vessel lists**

#### **6.1 CWP for aquaculture**

Meeting supported to hold the inter-sessional meeting focusing on aquaculture chaired by a member of CWP participating organizations.

Meeting expressed preference of having two specialized groups of independent and equal status, one for aquaculture and one for fishery. The formal structure and way to operate will be discussed at CWP-23.

#### **6.2 Modification of boundary between Areas 57 and 71 (*information only*)**

#### **6.3 Tuna catch data collection in the area with no responsible RFBs**

#### **6.4 Review of draft Agenda for CWP-23**

Members to provide any information available on support documentations on national data collection system, or the requested format of them to the Secretariat for compilation for the further discussion at CWP-23.

Secretariats to pursue the issues relating with gear codes and report to the CWP-23.

#### **6.5 Other business – CWP handbook**

Meeting agreed the need to revise the existing Handbook, especially incorporating emerging data requirements corresponding shift toward ecosystem approach of fishery and aquaculture management.

Secretary to communicate with participating organizations and to incorporate feedbacks as much as possible into the draft to be tabled at the CWP-23 for further discussion.

**6.5 Other business – CWP-23**

Meeting agreed to skip the session in 2009. The CWP-23 should be held in February 2010 in Hobart, Australia. Secretary to consult with participating organizations on the consideration for their approval. Time for response should be within 30 days after announcement.

## **Report of the Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (CWP)**

### **Ad Hoc Aquaculture Meeting**

**Puerto Varas, Chile, 3–4 October 2008**

#### **Opening of the meeting**

1. The CWP Secretary, Sachiko Tsuji, convened the meeting at the Hotel Colonos del Sur, Puerto Varas, Chile, from 3 to 4 October 2008. The four CWP member organizations, FAO, NACA, SEAFDEC, and SPC, and eight experts nominated by FAO participated to the meeting. List of participants is given in Appendix 1.

2. Mr Jia Jiansan, Chief, Aquaculture Management and Conservation Service of FAO made introductory remarks and welcomed the participants. Mr Jia outlined the process and procedure led to establishment of the Coordinating Working Party on Aquaculture Statistics (CWP-AS). Mr Jia explained the need for an Ad-hoc meeting on statistics of the CWP to discuss aquaculture information issues to initiate the work on improving aquaculture information and data. Mr Jia's opening address is given in Appendix 2.

#### **Election of Chair**

3. Prof. Sena De Silva of the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-pacific (NACA) was unanimously elected as Chairperson of the meeting

#### **Adoption of the Agenda**

4. The agenda was adopted and is attached as Appendix 3.

#### **Background**

5. The CWP Secretary explained the background and objective of the meeting.

6. Following the approval of the third session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI-AQ) (New Delhi, 2006), and the twenty-seventh session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), (Rome, 2007) to establish an interregional mechanism for aquaculture similar to the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP), an expert workshop was held in Nakorn Nayok, Thailand, from 8–10 January 2008, to address the need for data and information coordination in aquaculture and objectives, characteristics and structure suitable for the CWP-AS. After reviewing the data and information needs in aquaculture and existing gaps, the Nakorn Nayok workshop reaffirmed the need for a mechanism to identify, establish and harmonize standards for aquaculture data, information and statistics. Considering the increasing inter-relation between capture fishery and aquaculture and structure and activities of CWP, it also recommended such mechanisms to be established within the framework of the existing CWP, but with its own terms of reference (TOR), rules of procedure and composition to reflect the specific needs of the aquaculture sector.

7. The meeting was informed that the CWP Intersessional Meeting held in Halifax, Canada, 7–9 July 2008, reviewed the report from the Nakorn Nayok workshop and accepted the concept to establish the Aquaculture Group under the CWP umbrella. It expressed its preference to formulate the Aquaculture Group and the Capture Group as two independent and equivalent sister groups. The new structure will be discussed and formalized at the next session of the CWP in February 2010. The CWP Intersessional Meeting also approved the initiation of aquaculture works as intersessional activities without waiting for the formal establishment of the Aquaculture Group.

8. This ad hoc Aquaculture meeting was called the first meeting of CWP Aquaculture Group based on the decision taken by the CWP Intersessional Meeting. The invitation was extended to potential participants to the CWP Aquaculture Group under the FAO's nomination.

9. The Secretary explained that the objective of the meeting was to discuss and decide on the structure, functions and operational arrangements of the CWP Aquaculture Group. Further, the meeting should prioritize and agree on short- and medium-term work plans, and the potential contents of a project towards improving information and statistics on aquaculture to be implemented by FAO in partnership with the member governments and other relevant agencies and institutions.

10. As background information, the structure and role of CWP was briefly explained. The CWP is a coordination mechanism among regional organizations who have a competence with fishery statistics. The roles of CWP are: (a) continuous review of the requirements of fishery statistics for research, policy-making and management; (b) agreeing on standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies for collection and collation of fishery statistics; and (c) coordination and streamlining among relevant intergovernmental organizations. Participants of the CWP are international organizations with relevance in data and statistics of fisheries. Although aquaculture is clearly defined as a part of its terms of reference, the CWP work during the last decade has focused more on capture fisheries.

### **Structure and other operational arrangements of the Aquaculture Group**

11. Prof. Sena De Silva presented the outcome of the Workshop on Establishing a Coordinating Working Party on Aquaculture Statistics held in Nakorn Nayok, Thailand, 8–10 January 2008. The presentation dealt primarily with:

- a brief review of the different events/recommendations that lead to holding the consultation,
- the reasons for establishing CWP on Aquaculture Statistics,
- a proposed framework for the composition and operations of such a working party,
- the proposed TOR for the working party,
- the major areas of aquaculture related statistics that are required to be collated, and
- a proposed strategy and a time frame for its establishment and operations.

12. He further elaborated the reasons for the need of a CWP-like mechanism for aquaculture statistics, including the nature of aquaculture data needed for effective planning and development of the sector as well as those identified in previous reviews.<sup>1</sup> In view of the rapid growth of the sector, the importance of broad representation and effective responsiveness of such a mechanism was strongly highlighted.

13. The meeting acknowledged the outcomes of the Nakorn Nayok meeting and congratulated Prof. de Silva for his stimulating review on problems in aquaculture data and information. NACA, SEAFDEC, and SPC expressed their strong support and commitment to the work of Aquaculture Group as CWP members. The meeting welcomed the CWP preference of formulating Aquaculture and Capture Fishery Groups as parallel sister groups and confirmed this as the most preferred option. Following the decision taken by CWP Inter-sessional meeting, the CWP-AS would be referred as the CWP Aquaculture Group.

14. The meeting reviewed the draft Terms of References, compositions, and operational aspects of the CWP Aquaculture Group, recommended by the Nakorn Nayok workshop. After minor modification, the meeting agreed the document given in Appendix 4.

15. The CWP Secretary was tasked to develop a proposal for revision of the existing CWP Rules of Procedure in order to accommodate the administrative requirements to establish Aquaculture Group in the way agreed by the meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> FAO Fisheries Report No. 863: Report of the Workshop on Establishing a Coordinating Working Party on Aquaculture Statistics (CWP-AS), Nakorn Nayok, Thailand, 8-10 January 2008.



16. Although the TOR of CWP clearly defines aquaculture as a part of its competence, the meeting desired the inclusion of aquaculture to be reflected more clearly. It agreed to propose to change the name of CWP to include “aquaculture” to the next session of CWP for its consideration.

#### **Development of a work plan**

17. Prof. de Silva made a presentation on the way forward and introduced some key issues and areas where the CWP Aquaculture Group should invest its resources to improve quality of aquaculture information and data. It was pointed out that certain major definitions need to be redefined, starting with that of “Aquaculture” to reflect broadening the scope of the sector in the last two decades including stock enhancement, culture based fisheries, and capture based culture. Some terms, such as trash fish/ low-valued fish/ forage fish, are used with different connotations and meanings by different groups. He raised the question whether this Group should cover ornamental fish culture, important to rural communities as a major livelihood, as well as other areas of non-food use in aquaculture. Especially, due to the diversity of aquaculture practices in time, space, nature and resource usage, such a step toward developing common/improved definitions would provide greater clarity and transparency. The main areas that need effective planning and development of aquaculture statistics include environmental costs/accounting, contribution of the sector to economies, applications of subsidies, and real cost of production. The new needs of aquaculture statistics also include information that would enable an assessment of contribution of aquaculture, to food security, national economies, livelihoods and income generation. The need to pay special attention to small-scale sector including household usage was highlighted. Examples of detailed national statistics collated by some nations were highlighted and he suggested to use these examples as base line, with suitable modifications to stimulate others to follow, in a set time scale. Finally, the effective role that INGOs could play in the collation of new statistical data needs and capacity building, to facilitate achieving CWP-AS goal in a regional scenario, was pointed out.

18. Mr Rohana Subasinghe of FAO presented how difference in definitions and methodology would lead to different interpretation of status and trends to highlight the importance of setting standard definition and concepts in data collection. Socio-economic information is especially important in aquaculture to assess the sector’s contribution to employment, income and social status in order to address the poverty alleviation and food security. Although there are many issues that the Aquaculture Group needs to address, he pointed out the importance to keep the work plan within a workable range. In that context, the harmonization of definitions and development of standards through Expert meetings and the development of Handbook on aquaculture statistics were proposed as the tasks for the first phase (2008-2010).

19. It was noted that the types, level of details and quantities of data required are different depending on entities and scale of managements. The harmonization of definitions and standardization of concepts are essential to enable all data collected by different entities and stakeholder mutually comparable, which should be the primary role of the CWP Aquaculture Group. The meeting was in general agreement the harmonization and standardization as the first priority task and supported the proposal of having an Expert Consultation on definition and harmonization of aquaculture terminology. The Handbook on Aquaculture Statistics could be considered as a prerequisite to the Expert Consultation as well as final outcome from the whole activity.

20. The meeting noted that much of the information required for aquaculture management has relevance also with other sectors, especially agriculture. Also, aquaculture data has been increasingly incorporated into the agendas of those organizations not directly involved in the sector management, including the ISO. It was agreed that efforts be made to identify other relevant ongoing activities and maintain close contacts with agencies conducting such work to ensure no duplication of effort.

21. Ms Tsuji of FAO presented a brief summary of the FAO project proposal in preparation for implementing “the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture (Strategy-STA)”. Strategy-STA was adopted at the third COFI-AQ in 2006 and the establishment of CWP-like mechanism for aquaculture is one component of the Strategy. The project proposal focused on two areas of activity; (i) supporting consultation towards harmonization of definitions, concepts,

methodologies and standards; including development of supporting tools and guidelines for the implementation of agreed standards; and (ii) providing support to improve aquaculture monitoring capacity through participatory regional workshops which identify gaps and strategy to overcome the problems including further project development, if appropriate, follow-up activities, and evaluation meetings. She explained that the project proposal has been prepared by FAO to obtain extra budgetary funding. However, in its implementation, CWP Aquaculture Group participants would be requested to play substantive roles including participation to the consultations, provision of expertise, steering the activities, and coordination of regional activities. Therefore, she specifically requested advice and feedback from the CWP Aquaculture Group.

22. The meeting reviewed the proposal and several modifications were suggested. It advised to identify some priority needs such as harmonized procedure for cost estimation of aquaculture production. Capacity building should not be limited to developing countries but target all countries with aquaculture production in scope. Prior to initiate any field activities, it was recommended to have a round table consultation to identify on-going as well as planned activities relating to an improvement of aquaculture monitoring, so that possible duplication of efforts could be avoided. It considered that several case studies on aquaculture monitoring status including the purposes and actual usage of data collected should be incorporated into the project, which especially in the regard of best and worst practices, will assist to understand a range of practicality of the scope. It was suggested to use TCDC mechanism through a south-south cooperation programme to assist the capacity building component.

23. It was suggested that this proposal should be reflected as a multi-donor proposal/programme containing all activities identified above. This will allow different donors or funding agencies to contribute implementation of individual activities, without waiting for financing of the full proposal. In this respect, SEAFDEC, NACA and FAO, would strive together to obtain financial assistance from donors and development agencies. The meeting expressed strong support the concept of the project and confirmed their active participation in various ways when the project would be materialised.

24. Then, based on whole discussions and materials presented, the meeting considered the work plan of the CWP Aquaculture Group. The meeting agreed that the harmonization of terminology and definitions and work on the cost of production are the areas of priority. The meeting also noted the need to incorporate broader scope of aquaculture as future challenges such as climate change impacts on aquaculture. The meeting agreed to continue its activities without waiting for the formal establishment of the CWP Aquaculture Group with administrative support from the CWP Secretary. The action plans for the next step were agreed as follows:

- The Secretary will contact potential participants identified by the meeting, to inform the decisions and recommendations of the meeting and to seek their interest to participate. At the same time, the Secretary should ask individual organizations to provide information on their activities relating on aquaculture information, data and statistics.
- The Secretary will establish appropriate communication forum for specific use of the CWP Aquaculture Group in consultation with potential participating organizations.
- Another ad-hoc meeting of the CWP Aquaculture Group will be organized in conjunction with the next COFI meeting in Rome in March 2009 to determine the next step based on the responses obtained through the initial round of consultation with the potential participating organizations as well as the initial draft of Handbook on aquaculture data and information. The latter document which will be prepared in collaboration between NACA and FAO is intended to cover a range of items that need to be addressed with priorities.

25. It was recognized that the CWP Aquaculture Group is in principle coordination and advisory mechanism and that the participating organizations are expected to take leading roles in promoting and facilitating the implementation of agreed standards by their own members. In this respect, the participants confirmed their support and active participation.

26. As an initial step, the participants agreed to inform their members about the decisions and recommendations of the meeting at their earliest occasions and to confirm their commitments if necessary. At the same time, the participants agreed to provide any promotion and/or training

materials that can be useful for harmonization and standardization of terminologies and methodology, to the CWP Secretary for sharing among Aquaculture Group participants.

27. Some participating international governmental organizations such as SEAFDEC and NACA agreed to take actions to the governing authority to initiate aquaculture collation of aquaculture statistics from the member countries. In this regard, the assistance of CWP was requested to provide suitable questionnaires for dissemination to the member countries in order to establish and maintain uniformity in the data collection, when such standards are developed.

**Other issues**

28. There was no other business.

**Closing of the meeting**

29. The participants expressed their appreciation for the efficient leadership of the Chair. The Chair thanked all participants for a good and constructive discussion. The meeting was formally closed.

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### Opening remarks

Opening remarks by Mr Jiansan Jia, Chief, Aquaculture Management and Conservation Service, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

**Dear colleagues,**

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to CWP ad hoc Aquaculture Meeting on behalf of the Secretariat of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, known as CWP, and the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department. I hope you had a nice journey to this beautiful city of Puerto Varas.

You may recall that, in its first session, the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture identified specific areas of aquaculture data collection and reporting to improve knowledge and management of the sector as a key area for future work. Subsequently, at its third session, the committee approved a draft Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture, known as the Strategy-STA. This strategy included, *inter alia*, a specific recommendation to establish a coordinating mechanism for aquaculture data and statistics similar to the long-established Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP-FS). The idea for such a group, together with the Strategy-STA, was endorsed by the twenty-seventh session of COFI in March 2007 and the FAO Council in June 2007. A workshop was then held by FAO in January 2008 in Nakorn Nayok, Thailand to discuss how best to establish this coordinating mechanism. The workshop recommended that it should be within the CWP framework. The Intersessional meeting of CWP reviewed the recommendations of Nakorn Nayok workshop and expressed its preference to establish two independent groups, one for capture and one for aquaculture, under the overarching umbrella. The new structure of CWP will have to be agreed and endorsed by the CWP at its next session scheduled in early 2010.

This current workshop is being organized to discuss the structure, functions and operational arrangements of the CWP Aquaculture Group, and discuss and agree on short- and medium-term work plans and the elements for formulating a project towards improving information and statistics on aquaculture to be implemented by FAO in partnership with the member governments and other relevant agencies and institutions. It is being convened before the COFI: AQ IV in order to take advantage of the presence of delegates and experts in field of aquaculture from different countries and regional or international organizations attending the session, and to report the outcome of the workshop to the Sub-Committee session.

FAO has been collecting and publishing aquaculture statistics since the 1984. Subsequently aquaculture production was separated from fishery production statistics and extended back to 1950. In the past two decades, aquaculture has been growing very fast to the extent that it is now set to overtake capture fisheries in terms of fish supply for human consumption. We all appreciate the importance of the aquaculture sector and recognise that it is still increasing as a production sector. Aquaculture already is a major provider of food, income and employment and can in the future contribute much further to fish supply and food security in general. With the rapid development of the sector, a number of emerging issues face the industry concerning its future sustainable development, including, in particular, the issue of improved data collection and reporting as a basis for better policy-making and management of the sector.

As the Secretariat for the CWP-FS, and at the same time the competent organization with the mandate for collecting aquaculture data and statistics for reporting and trend analysis of the sector at global level, the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department would very much like to see more effort being given to improvement of data collection standards, definitions, classifications and methods used at national and local levels. I am sure, with the establishment of the CWP-AS, an impetus will be given to further development and improvement in the field of aquaculture statistics, leading to better management and planning of the sector.

**Dear colleagues,**

This is the first specialized meeting on aquaculture data and statistics under the CWP framework, I hope it will be a milestone in the history of the CWP, although the concept on its structure and operational aspects will have to be formally endorsed by the next CWP session, I hope the workshop will provide concrete action plans for the years to come for all stakeholders involved in aquaculture industry, without waiting for two years. With your rich experience and highly recognized expertise, I would also like to encourage you to participate actively in the discussions, and to contribute to the success of this workshop, as well as to the endeavour as a whole, and expect that the global aquaculture community will benefit from the findings, conclusions and recommendations of this workshop.

I wish you an enjoyable stay in the beautiful city of Puerto Varas. Thank you!



## Agenda

### 1. Opening and welcome, logistic arrangements

*CWP Secretariat to open the meeting, and provide information on meeting logistics and other administrative arrangements.*

### 2. Selection of Chair

### 3. Adoption of the Agenda

### 4. Toward establishment of CWP-Aquaculture Group – Background information

*CWP Secretariat to explain accomplishment made, current status and schedule toward formal establishment of CWP-AS which was adopted by third COFI/SC-AQ and twenty-seventh COFI.*

### 5. Structure and other operational arrangements of Aquaculture Group

*Chair of Nakorn Nayok Meeting (Sena) to brief the discussion and recommendation from the Workshop. The Meeting will discuss and develop a proposal for further consultation at the next CWP Session.*

### 6. Development of Work plan

#### 6.1 Identification of issues and priority

*FAO to table initial list of proposed activities with timeframe. The Meeting to discuss and agree on work plan.*

#### 6.2 Work plan for 2009-2013

#### 6.3 Handbook for aquaculture data and information

*CWP Secretariat to explain the contents of existing CWP-Handbook on fishery statistics and proposed substantial revisions. FAO (NACA) to table initial proposal of contents to be covered by revised Handbook for aquaculture component. The Meeting should agree how to proceed.*

#### 6.4 Strategy-STA

*FAO to table project proposal for implementation of Strategy-STA, seeking for feedback and support from the Meeting.*

### 7. Other business

### 8. Report adoption

### 9. Close of the meeting

## Terms of reference, composition, operational aspects of CWP Aquaculture Group

### Terms of reference:

1. The CWP Aquaculture Group should have the following objectives:
  - keep under continuous review the requirements for information and data on aquaculture statistics;
  - develop standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of aquaculture data, information and statistics; and
  - make recommendations for coordination and harmonization of activities in collecting, analysing and disseminating aquaculture statistical data and information.
  
2. In particular the CWP Aquaculture Group shall:
  - identify and discuss major issues and requirements on aquaculture information, data and statistics;
  - determine those issues and needs of importance requiring action to improve information, data and statistics for increasing the sustainable contribution of aquaculture to food security, economic development and poverty alleviation;
  - recommend actions to coordinate and harmonize aquaculture information and statistical data collection, collation and dissemination procedures;
  - advise on mechanisms to prepare, facilitate and implement action towards meeting the growing demand for timely and reliable information, data and statistics on aquaculture;
  - advise on the strengthening of international collaboration to assist countries in improving and harmonizing aquaculture information, data and statistics collection, collation and dissemination procedures;
  - advise on the preparation of technical reviews on information, data and statistics on aquaculture of international significance.
  
3. The CWP Aquaculture Group should have a primary focus on aquaculture for food production. It shall also provide appropriate guidance for data collection on aquaculture production for non-food use, including species destined for ornamental purposes, alginate, live baits, pharmaceutical and other types of processing for non-food use.
  
4. The CWP Aquaculture Group should endeavour to assist in improving information on aquaculture's contribution to stock enhancement, conservation and aquatic biodiversity.
  
5. The CWP Aquaculture Group should maintain close contacts with other organizations with relevance to and interest in aquaculture and related activities (e.g. WTO, Codex Alimentarius Commission, FAO-ES, CITES, OIE, ISO/TC 234, APEC, OLDEPESCA etc.) in order to ensure consistencies with existing systems and procedures and avoid duplication.

**The composition:**

6. The CWP Aquaculture Group shall be composed of experts nominated by participating organizations which have a competence in aquaculture statistics. The following will be the participating organizations initially:
  - the current participating organizations of the CWP having relevance and/or interest in aquaculture statistics (e.g. Eurostat, FAO, GFCM, ICCAT, ICES, OECD, NACA, SEAFDEC, SPC);
  - other regional organizations relevant to aquaculture statistics (e.g. ANA, ANAF, APEC, ASEAN, Globefish and FIN Members, NEPAD, OSPESCA); and
  - international non-Governmental organizations and regional associations of aquaculture producers and service providers (e.g. FEAP, CAPA),
7. Depending on the topics covered, relevant countries, agencies, stakeholders and interested groups could be invited through nomination by participating organizations.
8. Participating organizations may invite other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations having relevance in aquaculture statistics to be participating organizations. Participating organizations may withdraw from the Aquaculture Group.
9. Although a participating organization of the Aquaculture Group will not necessarily be a participating organization of CWP, the participating organizations to the CWP Aquaculture Group under category 2 above are encouraged to apply for participation to CWP.

**Operational aspects :**

10. The CWP Aquaculture Group would hold its meetings in conjunction with COFI-SCA, on biennial basis. When discussing issues relevant to both aquaculture and capture fisheries, the CWP Aquaculture Group should extend the invitation to participating organizations of CWP.
11. The CWP Aquaculture Group could establish ad hoc sub-groups, as appropriate, to discuss specific issues, with participation of experts nominated by participating organizations. Outcomes from ad hoc sub-groups should be reported to and endorsed by the CWP Aquaculture Group regular meetings.
12. Chair of the CWP Aquaculture Group should report the outcomes of its regular meetings to CWP sessions and should regularly inform the COFI-SCA.
13. English would be used for meeting, report writing and dissemination of outcomes.

## **Report of the Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (CWP)**

### **Second Ad Hoc Aquaculture Group Meeting**

**Rome, Italy, 6 March 2009**

#### **Opening of the meeting**

1. The CWP Secretary, Sachiko Tsuji, convened the meeting on 6 March 2009. The five CWP member organizations, FAO, GFCM, NACA, SEAFDEC, and Eurostat, two organizations who were invited to participate to Aquaculture Group, and two experts nominated by FAO participated to the meeting. List of participants is given in Appendix 1.

#### **Election of Chair**

2. Prof. Sena De Silva of the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-pacific (NACA) was unanimously elected as Chairperson of the meeting. He briefly reviewed the progress so far made through the Expert Workshop in Nakorn Nayok, Thailand, at January 2008 and the first ad hoc Aquaculture Group in Puerto Varas, Chile, at October 2008.

#### **Adoption of the Agenda**

3. The agenda was adopted and is attached as Appendix 2.

#### **Follow-up from the first ad hoc meeting**

4. The CWP Secretary explained that all CWP participating organizations and those organizations identified as potential participants to the Aquaculture Group at the first ad-hoc meeting were contacted about their interest to participate to the Aquaculture Group. Among the existing CWP participating organizations, FAO, GFCM, NACA, SEAFDEC, SPC and Eurostat expressed its intention to participate, while CCSBT and ICCAT indicated a limited interest in certain areas. CCAMLR, ICES, and SEAFO intended not to participate and IOTC, IATTC, NASCO, NEAFC, and NAFO have not replied yet, which was considered to indicate lack of interest to participate. Among the organizations identified as potential participants at the Puerto Varas Meeting, OSPECA and CAPA declared its intention to participate. Several others indicated interest to participate this second ad hoc meeting but have not yet expressed their intention to participate formally. The Secretary urged for those who intended to join the Aquaculture Group to inform the Secretary at the earliest occasion. The summary of responses received so far is attached as Appendix 3.

5. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) questioned the procedure to be a participating organization of CWP. It was explained that any organizations who have relevance with statistic and data collection can apply to be a participating organization by sending a formal letter of its interest to be a member and brief description of the organization with an emphasis on its activities and relevance with data and statistics. The application will be reviewed for approval by the existing members. NACA offered to share the information that was prepared at the time of its application.

6. Regarding to the communication procedure within the Aquaculture Group, the meeting decided to stay with e-mail communication at this stage. The list of focal points is available in Appendix 4. Web-based communication forum could be established in the future when such need will be emerged.

## Work plan for 2009 – Preparation of handbook

7. The first ad hoc meeting identified the revision of the aquaculture component of the CWP Handbook as the most urgent and high priority task. FAO and NACA have developed a draft list of contents that was tabled to the meeting for its review and discussion. The CWP Handbook is intended to provide a suit of concepts and definitions of terms used in fisheries and aquaculture statistics and data collection as well as standard codes to be used. The current CWP Handbook is available at [www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/search/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/search/en).

8. Eurostat stressed the importance in keeping consistency of concepts and definitions among standards used in different organizations and requested special attention on consistency with EU standards and definitions due to its compulsory nature of EU regulations regarding the data reporting. The meeting noted its concerns and agreed that the revised Handbook should be based on existing definitions, standards and concepts as much as possible, including those in EU regulations.

9. The meeting reviewed the draft list of contents attached as Appendix 4. The major points raised as follows:

- The need to add a new section on “Social and economic aspects” was noted. This should be carefully considered in conjunction with Section 7 “Common concepts and codes to be used”, in order to ensure consistency and compatibility with data collected in other sectors including capture fishery and agriculture.
- The “definition” section should be expanded to include not only the definition of “aquaculture” but also a range of concepts and terms used in aquaculture.
- Some confusion between “culture site” (i.e. location of aquaculture site, inland areas vs. marine areas) and “culture environments” (i.e. water environments used in culture, freshwater/ brackish water/ marine water) was noted. It was agreed that only country and water environment will be adequate and to remove “culture site”.
- Application to “ornamental fish” should be taken into account.
- The “reporting” section should become a separate section, where methodology on data collection together with the contents currently under “6. Other issues” should be included.
- Though the Handbook will aim to cover comprehensive and up-to-date data requirements, the minimum requirement should also be clearly defined.
- The practicality of addressing outputs other than production quantities and values was questioned. It was noted that the nitrogen and phosphorous loads to water bodies could be measured and monitored. Other wastes including those from processing, shells, mortality, etc may be able to be calculated from production statistics in relation to the appropriate conversion factors.

10. The meeting confirmed its intention to table the final draft of the aquaculture component of the CWP Handbook at the next session of CWP in February 2010. To achieve this target, the meeting agreed to finalize the draft at the end of November 2009 with one drafting workshop around September/October 2009. It was agreed that the first rough draft will be circulated by the end of May 2009 for inputs from the participants. Hanoi, Viet Nam was proposed as a potential venue of this drafting workshop with general support from the meeting. The drafting workshop will refine and develop an advanced version of the CWP Handbook for Aquaculture which should then be circulated, discussed and further refined from October to December 2009. The final version should be reviewed and finalized by January 2010 so it can be presented at the CWP Meeting in February 2010.

**Work plan for 2009 – Others**

11. The CWP Secretary introduced a brochure of project concept to implement “Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture” approved by the third session of the Committee on Fisheries, Sub-Committee on Aquaculture in New Delhi, 2006. The electronic copy will be distributed to the meeting participants to facilitate broader distribution to potential donors and other interested parties. It was suggested to put more emphasis on benefits and advantages of having good quality data for policy making, investments, development, etc, in order to make such efforts attractive regardless of the additional costs required.

12. Questions were raised regarding the mechanism of the CWP in achieving its goal in improving data collection and reporting of aquaculture information. The CWP Secretary explained that the CWP is a coordinating mechanism and concentrates on setting standards for data collection which should be implemented through the activities of participating organizations. The meeting suggested that the Secretary should directly contact and inform those regional organizations under FAO about CWP activities to promote the use of standardised concepts, definitions, methodology and codes in data reporting in broad areas.

**Report adoption**

13. The meeting agreed to adopt the report through correspondence.

**Closing of the meeting**

14. The participants expressed their appreciation for the efficient leadership of the Chair. The Chair thanked all participants for a good and constructive discussion. The meeting was formally closed.

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## Agenda

**1. Opening and welcome, logistic arrangements**

*CWP Secretariat to open the meeting, and provide information on meeting logistics and other administrative arrangements.*

**2. Selection of Chair**

**3. Adoption of the Agenda**

**4. Follow-up from the first ad hoc Aquaculture Group meeting**

*CWP Secretariat to report the progress made for the tasks identified at the first CWP ad-hoc Aquaculture Group meeting for review and further adjustments.*

**5. Work plan for 2009**

**6. CWP Handbook – Aquaculture section**

*FAO to table the proposed list of contents. The Meeting to review and agree on procedure to finalize the draft prior to CWP-23 at February 2010 with time schedule and allocation of responsibilities.*

**7. Other activities for 2009**

**8. Other business**

**9. Report adoption**

**10. Close of the meeting**

### Summary response on interests to participate Aquaculture Group activities

Relevant activities of CWP participating organizations who wished to participate Aquaculture Group

<p><b>General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GFCM has an aquaculture information system available in the SIPAM web pages in which data on Production statistics and Production Centre are inputted by the countries and stored;</li> <li>• The last CAQ session agreed that a regional data collection scheme for aquaculture should be set up with an annual submission reporting through the SIPAM system, and that a preliminary set of data were identified;</li> <li>• The CAQ intends to organise SIPAM– Workshop on harmonisation standards for Mediterranean Aquaculture Data Collection (back to back with 11th Annual Meeting of SIPAM), December 2009, Turkey</li> </ul>
<p><b>Network of Aquaculture Centre in Asia-Pacific (NACA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NACA conducts projects throughout the region in conjunction with national counterparts. In the course of conducting projects statistics relevant to that particular project, often specific to selected farming systems are collated. For example, currently NACA has completed a thorough survey of the catfish farming system in the Mekong Delta, which includes detailed information on production, primary resource usage and many socio-economic elements.</li> <li>• Apart from those collations relevant to projects, NACA will be able to mobilize and cooperate with the national counterparts to improve on data collection, based on the guidelines provided by the CWP Aquaculture Group.</li> <li>• NACA is also willing to participate in relevant capacity building exercises on statistical data collation, in conjunction with the FAO or other international and or regional bodies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPC serves as the intergovernmental focal point of the aquaculture sector for 22 Pacific Islands Countries and Territories. A core part of this service involves gathering and sharing general information of country status reports, commodity production data, and we hope to extend this to trade statistics. We have a web-based portal where data is being housed. More recently, the SPC Sixth Heads of Fisheries Meeting (Noumea, 10-13th February 2009) identified the collection of aquaculture statistics/information as one of important outputs of the aquaculture work program and it is SPC's intentions to collaborate with the new CWP Aquaculture Group.</li> <li>• In the ongoing program SPC hopes to work more closely with private sector to improve statistics, whereas in the past a lot of the sources have been largely driven by the data coming from fisheries departments. SPC also collaborates with a number of institutions operating at the ground level such as the University of the South Pacific and it is hoped to tap into their student and academic networks for data. At a more strategic level the aquaculture programme will interact with other SPC programs such as agriculture, demography, and health to have better statistical indicators for food security. SPC is also beginning to play a stronger role in helping to define adaptation strategies for climate change impacts and aquaculture may be required to assist in taking a more broad-brush, longer term type statistical assessments.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEAFDEC has been supporting Member Countries to develop fishery statistics through the program since 1976. Later SEAFDEC started compilation of fishery statistics for the South China Sea Areas since 1978. To facilitate development/improvement of fishery statistics of countries in the region to support development planning and management; and facilitate data exchange and sharing, SEAFDEC through the statistics program has been responsible for development of standard classification and definition of fishery statistics both capture fisheries (marine and inland), and aquaculture for Southeast Asian Region from 1978 until now. In addition, SEAFDEC compiles and published fishery statistics for Southeast Asia for statistics of 1976 until now.</li> <li>• Standard classification and definition of aquaculture statistics is considered less develop that contradict with its role and important at regional as well as global level. SEAFDEC has developed the new Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia in 2008. However, the section on Aquaculture is still less developed. Aquaculture of the region plays important role but monitoring of aquaculture does not reflect current situation and status. Improvement of data collection and monitoring will facilitate better understanding. SEAFDEC planned to improve data reporting from the member countries that corresponding with the collaborative on-going activity with FAO to streamlined data reporting after the development of new questionnaire to be used by both organizations (after achievement of work under CWP-AQ. However, from 2010, there will be no separate project on fishery statistics to support its improvement. Collaboration with FAO and other organizations will be by financial support to participate the meeting.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the new Regulation 762/2008 on aquaculture statistics: management of the transitional periods requested by 7 EU Member States and adaptation of the calendar;</li> <li>• Adaptation of the technical aspects of the database in compliance with the new Regulation to avoid breakdown in the series;</li> <li>• In the meantime, the requirements of the former Regulation 788/96 will keep on being active;</li> <li>• Internal EC cooperation between DG MARE and DG-ESTAT on implementing the new strategy for sustainable aquaculture development</li> </ul>

Responses from potential participating organizations identified at the 1<sup>st</sup> ad-hoc Aquaculture Group meeting in Puerto Varas 2008.

<b>Aquaculture Network for the Americas (ANA)</b>	Interest to participate. No commitment made yet.
<b>Aquaculture Network for Africa (ANAF)</b>	Interest to participate. No commitment made yet.
<b>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Fisheries Task Force (APEC)</b>	Interest to participate. No commitment made yet.
<b>Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Fisheries Working Group (ASEAN)</b>	Interest to participate. No commitment made yet.
<b>New Partnership Programme for African Development (NEPAD)</b>	Interest to participate. No commitment made yet.
<b>Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano (OSPESCA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSPESCA is pleased with the participation in this group, as an important element in the development of Central American aquaculture based on the information in the use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.</li> <li>• OSPESCA is an intergovernmental organization that promotes a sustainable development of the fishing and aquaculture, within the framework of the process of Central American integration, with objective is to define, approve and promote policies, strategies and regional projects in the fishing and aquaculture sector in the region.</li> <li>• OSPESCA develops projects in order to evaluate fishing resources through the use of data and statistical analyses in order to strengthen the administrations of the fishing and Central American aquaculture capacities, as well as the establishment of a data base at a regional level that allows to have information for the development of the administration and fishery production, as well as of other factors that take part in aquaculture.</li> </ul>
<b>Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)</b>	Interest to participate. No commitment made yet.
<b>Commercial Aquaculture Producers Association for Africa (CAPA)</b>	CAPA is keen to be involved and pleased to be recognised by FAO for this purpose.

## Draft list of contents of CWP Handbook of fishery statistical standards – Aquaculture

Comments during the discussion were shown with [ ].

### 1. Definition of aquaculture

*Original text available, need some revisions*

**[Should include concepts and definition of key terms]**

### 2. Types and stages of aquaculture (brief description/definition)

*Original text available for some components, need further review and revisions*

2.1 Hatchery

2.2 Nurseries

2.3 Grow-out (*no text existing*)

2.4 Capture-based aquaculture

2.5 Sea-ranching

2.6 Culture-based fisheries (*no text existing*)

**[To include “stock enhancement”]**

### 3. Structure and locations

#### ~~3.1 Culture sites (Major Area and/or “Marine and inland waters”~~

~~*Currently three categories are used to locate culture sites; i) Countries, ii) FAO Major Area and ii) Marine waters vs. Inland waters. Original text is available for those categories. Some consideration needed how to identify the culture location in statistics.*~~

**[To remove this concept]**

#### 3.2 Definition of culture environments

*Original text available*

#### 3.3 Definition of on-growing units

*Original text available for some components, need further review and revisions. Any components missing?*

i) Ponds and tanks

ii) Enclosures and pens

iii) Cages

iv) Raceways and silos

v) Barrages

vi) Rice-cum-fish paddies

vii) Rafts, ropes, stakes

**[Overall reconsideration on how to separate on-growing unit is needed]**

#### 3.4 Measurement of on-growing structure

*Partial draft proposal available*

#### 3.5 Reporting

*No text existing*

**[This section should be a separate section, after integrating the content under section 6, as a section covering data collection, methodology and reporting.]**

### 4. Inputs to aquaculture

*No text existing*

4.1 Seeds

4.2 Feeds

4.3 Water

4.4 Other inputs (energy, chemicals (incl. fertilizers, medicines))

**[Any information needed on intensiveness?]**

5. Outputs from aquaculture

5.1 Production in quantities

*Original text available, need some revisions*

5.2 Production in value

*Original text available, need some revisions*

5.3 Destination

*No text existing*

**[Negative outputs (e.g. wastes, nitrogen/phosphate discharge, mortality etc) should be taken into consideration.]**

6. Other issues

*No text existing*

6.1 Census

6.2 Satellite imagery

6.3 Information needs for trade certification

**[To be combined with section 3.5.]**

**[New section on Socio-economic aspects is needed, including livelihood and employment. Coordination with section 7 is needed.]**

7. Common concepts and codes to be used

*This section covers codes and concepts commonly used for all fishery and aquaculture statistics and original text existing. There is need to review them from aquaculture view points and propose changes if necessary.*

7.1 Country

7.2 Currencies and funds

7.3 Fishing areas for statistical purposes: FAO Major Fishing Areas

7.4 Fishers

7.5 Identifiers for aquatic animals and plants,

7.6 Fishery Commodities Classification.

The report of the twenty-third session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) held in Hobart, Australia, from 22 to 26 February 2010 is presented. Topics discussed were: review of CWP membership; general reviews of progress, since CWP-22, of intersessional CWP activities and those of the participating organizations; progress in recommendations of CWP-22; report on the establishment of Capture Group and Aquaculture Group; revision of standards, concepts and codes (gear classifications, definition of bycatch, Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange [SDMX], global standards on automated data transmission, international codes for fishing effort, modification of area boundaries [areas 57 and 71 and sub-areas of 47], and trade certificate/Harmonized System [HS] modification); methodology and new data requirements (responses to questionnaire on data collection systems, standard methodologies for capture-based aquaculture data collection, electronic logbook systems, estimates of catches taken by illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] activities, and ecosystem data requirements); revision of CWP handbook; integrating the regional databases; the introduction of FISHSTAT J; and improvement in visibility of CWP.

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