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STATUS AND TRENDS OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN THE WECAFC REGION

SUMMARY

This document examines recent and longer-term trends in fishery production and fishery-product utilisation and trade in the WECAFC region. It also considers a number of issues whose appropriate treatment would have a positive impact in maintaining and improving the sector's contribution to the wider economy.

Introduction

1. The fisheries sector makes an important economic and social contribution to the countries of the Western Central Atlantic region.¹ An examination of its status and prevailing trends is a useful way of identifying policy tools and measures that can help to ensure the sustainability of the benefits that this sector provides to the economy and to society. Various levels of analysis, ranging from the global scale to a more disaggregated level and from the broader fisheries sector context to the specific Western Central Atlantic fisheries are used in conducting such a review to address commonalities and diversity in relation to sustainability dimensions.

Fish production. Overview

2. In 2003, total fishery production in the WECAFC countries was reported to be 9.6 million tonnes, 1.1 million tonnes of which came from aquaculture practices. This is the second highest level of fish production reached in the period 1994-2003, after the slightly higher figure registered in 2002 (Table 1). The lowest level of fish production during the above mentioned period had been touched in 1998 with 8.5 million tonnes. These figures confirm the fairly stable trend in total fish production experienced during the last two decades.

¹ The term "country", as used in this document, includes territories and provinces. Its use does not reflect any decision or opinion on the part of FAO regarding the legal or institutional status of any country or territory or its borders. This also applies to the country groupings used in this analysis.

3. As it is known, the composition of total capture fisheries production of many WECAFC countries include, in addition to catches in the WECAF area, captures from other marine areas and from inland water bodies. WECAFC countries' total capture fisheries production (including catches in fisheries other than those of the Western Central Atlantic) amounted to 8.5 million metric tonnes in 2003; this represented 89 percent of total fishery production and was slightly higher than the volumes landed in 2001 and lower to the levels reached in 2002. Landings from inland fisheries reached a peak of 460 000 tonnes in 2003, representing 5.4 per cent of total catches.

4. The WECAFC region capture fisheries production has remained fairly stable since the mid-1980s. The catches of the member countries in the maritime area under WECAFC jurisdiction totalled 1.7 million tonnes in 2003. The stability referred above is also reflected in terms of the share of the 1.8 per cent of the total world marine catch that is accounted for by the WECAFC catch in 2003, which is a level very close to those of the preceding years in the decade under review. In 2003, these catches were equivalent to 21 percent of the total catch recorded by the countries of the region and 18 percent of the member countries' total fish production. The United States has traditionally accounted for a sizeable share of WECAFC catches. In 2003, its share amounted to 52 percent.

5. In 2003 aquaculture production reached a peak of 1.1 million tonnes, or 11 percent of total fish production for that year. Production in 2003 was almost twice the level reached in 1994. Aquaculture production in the WECAFC marine environment amounted to 136 000 metric tonnes (13 percent of total aquaculture output) in 2003. Output originating in this environment has displayed an upward trend during the last three years. This trend is closely associated with production trends in the United States, which accounts for over 50 percent of the total complemented by increases in production registered in Belize, Colombia and Venezuela.

Fish utilization and fish consumption

6. During the period 1999-2001 about 82 percent of estimated WECAFC countries' fish production was used for direct human consumption. The remaining 18 percent was destined for non-food products, mainly the manufacture of fish meal and oil, slightly (0.4 percent) above levels in 1991/1993 (2 per cent) and in 1994/96 (one per cent). However, the non-food uses of fish are well below the world level of 24 per cent.

7. Average annual per capita consumption in the countries of the WECAFC region was estimated in 13.5 kg in 1999/2001 (Table 2), a similar figure, 13.4, was estimated for the preceding three-year period, which is the same for 1991/1993. These levels are somewhat below the estimated worldwide average of 16.2 kg. If the United States is excluded, the annual consumption per capita for 1997/1999 comes to 8 kg. This is lower than the 8.4 kg level estimated for 1994/1996, but slightly higher than the 7.9 kg figure recorded for 1991/1993. Thus, the region as a whole has succeeded in maintaining a growth rate for the supply of fish as food during the period 1991-2003 that is very close to the population growth rate. However, a more detailed examination of the data, broken down by countries and groups of countries (Table 2), reveals a marked degree of disparity reflecting a wide range of different situations in terms of fish supply and demand in the WECAFC region. Although detailed information on the subject is lacking, the possibility exists that, in countries where tourism is increasingly generating a large part of additional demand for fish, the indicator of per capita consumption could be overestimated and may be declining in some countries.

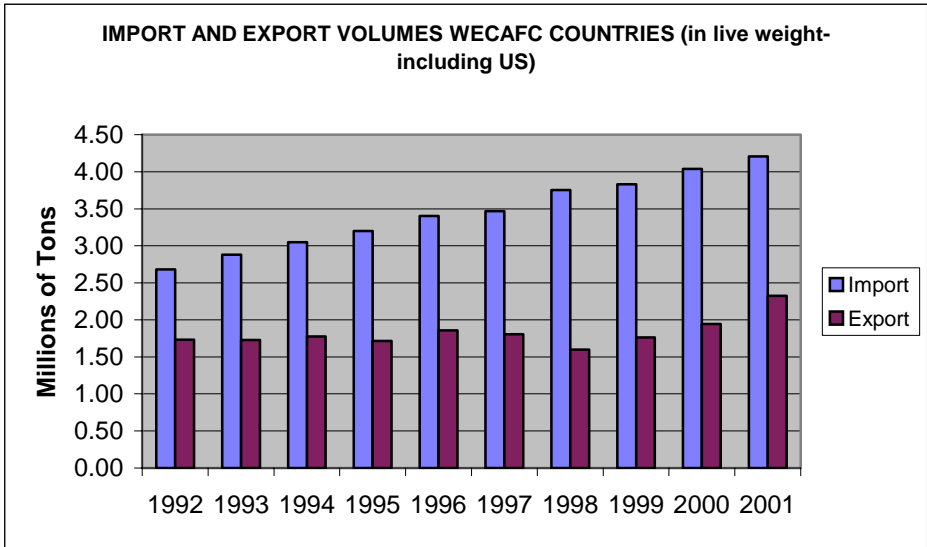
International trade in fishery products

Imports and exports (by volume)

8. The share of the total supply of fish as food (live weight) that was imported by the WECAFC countries in 1999/2001 was 43 percent. This was slightly higher than the approximately 41 percent share registered in 1997/1999 and 1994/1996. The size of this share and its trend both differ somewhat when the United States is not included in the estimates. The share of supply accounted for by imports in the rest of the WECAFC countries (live weight) for 1999/2001 was 24 percent, which was quite similar to the estimate for 1997/1999 and 1994/1996 although clearly higher than the 17 percent share recorded for 1991/1993.

9. Some 23 percent of the region’s total fisheries output (in live weight) was exported (measured by volume) in 1999/2001. This share had remained constant at the level of 20 percent since the start of the 1990s. If the United States data is subtracted from the calculations, it turns out that the rest of the countries in the region exported 17 percent of their total output during that three-year period. It should be noted that the volumes exported by this group of countries, measured as a percentage of their total fisheries output and as total exported volumes (Figure 2), has been increasing steadily between 1992 (11 percent) and 2003, when it peaked at 16.9 percent.

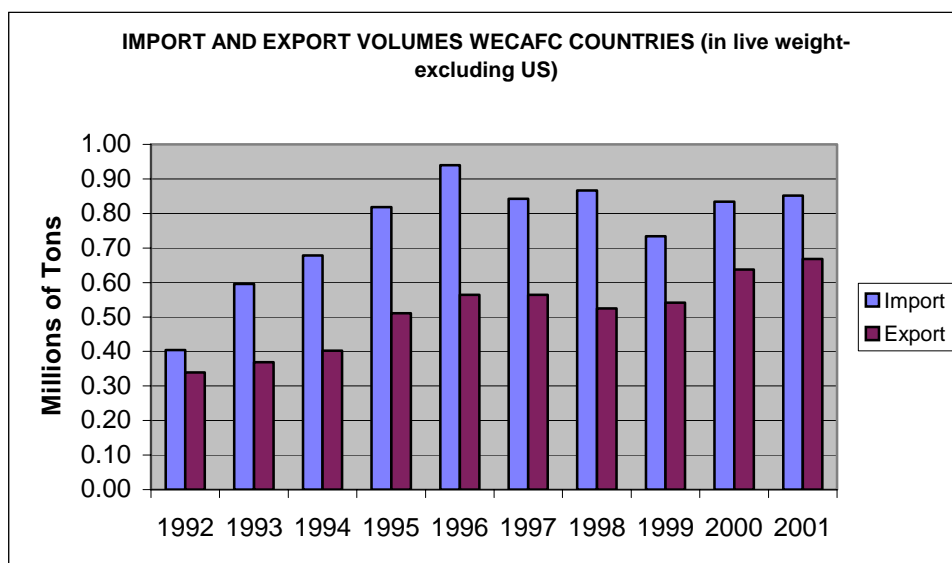
Figure 1



Source: Based on data furnished by the Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Unit (FIDI), Fisheries Department, FAO.

10. Annual trends in the net trade balance (calculated by comparing import and export volumes of the countries of the region, including and excluding the United States) for the period 1990-1999 are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. In both situations the region’s balance of trade in volume terms shows a primacy of imports over exports. However, excluding US data (Figure 2) the figures show a more stable situation from 1995 in terms of imports and an increasing trend in terms of exports during the entire period 1992-2001.

Figure 2



Source: Based on data furnished by the Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Unit (FIDI), Fisheries Department, FAO.

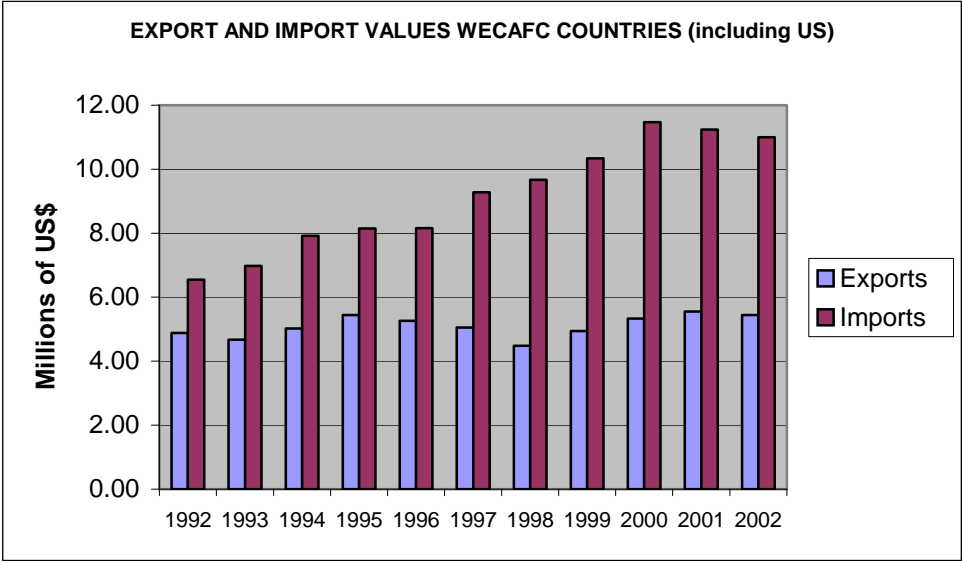
Imports and exports (by value)

11. Fish imports of the countries of the region amounted to US\$10 907 billion in 2002 continuing a slight decreasing trend from when they peaked at US\$11 341 billion in 2000 (Table 3 and Figure 3). During 2002 the United States accounted for 92 percent of total imports, measured by value. This country's share has been stable during the last three years. Excluding US data, the value of the fish imports corresponding to the rest of the countries of the region has been declining from 1997 (Figure 4).

12. As regards the breakdown of regional imports (measured by value) in terms of the different types of fishery products, the items at the top of the list are frozen crustaceans and molluscs and fresh, chilled and frozen fish, in that order. However, the order changes if the United States' imports are not included in the statistics. In that case, fresh, chilled and frozen fish head up the list, followed by dried, salted and smoked fish, frozen crustaceans and molluscs, and canned fish. Brazil is the main importer of dried, salted and smoked fish. Fairly sizeable amounts of these products are also imported by Haiti, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. Lately, frozen fish products are facing increasing demand from the tourism sector in many countries of the region.

13. The value of fish exports in 2002 totalled US\$5 379 billion (Table 3). This was a moderate decrease over the figure for 2001, although it was still higher than the levels of exports values reached in 1999 and 2000. On average, the value of the region's exports (excluding the United States) for the last five years has accounted for around 40 percent of the total. Fresh, chilled and frozen fish and frozen crustaceans and molluscs are by far the most important traded product categories.

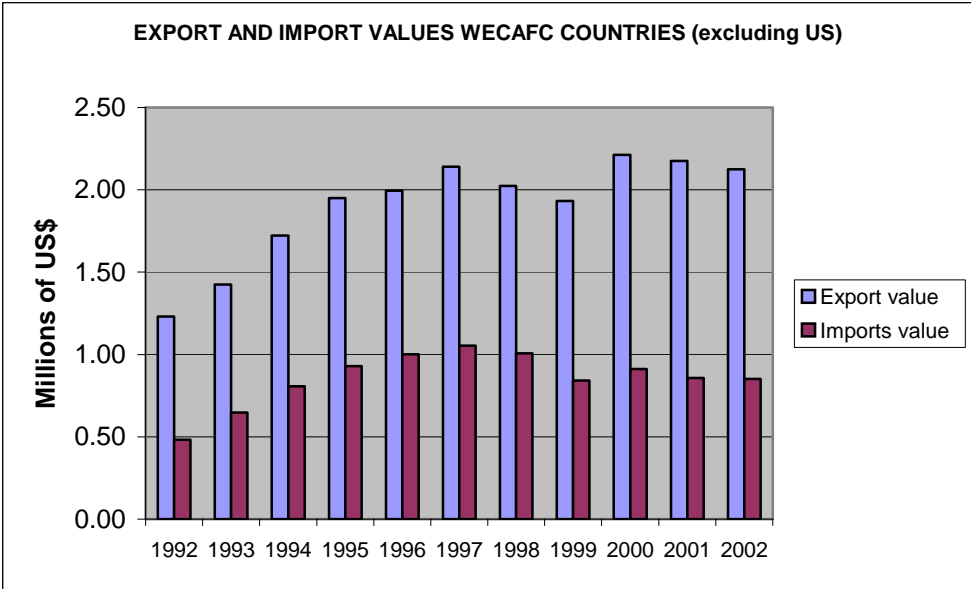
Figure 3



Source: Based on data furnished by the Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Unit (FIDI), Fisheries Department, FAO.

14. Annual trends in the net trade balance (calculated by comparing the value of the imports and exports of the countries of the region, including and excluding the United States) for the period 1992-2002 are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. The region, including the US, is a net importer of fish products in terms of value although the deficit seems to have been decreased slightly during the last three years (Figure 3). By subtracting the US data the region becomes a net exporter showing increasing yearly surpluses since 1996 (Figure 4).

Figure 4



Source: Based on data furnished by the Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Unit (FIDI), Fisheries Department, FAO.

15. At the most aggregated level, the region's trade balance for fishery products (measured both by live weight and by value) indicates that imports exceed exports (Figures 3 and 5). At a more disaggregated level (not considering the United States), the rest of the countries still import more than they export in terms of volume (Figure 2), but in value terms they post a net surplus, and this surplus shows an upward trend (Figure 4). This group of countries is therefore exporting less fish protein than it imports yet is earning more foreign exchange than it is paying out for such products. Thus, the countries have an advantageous balance in terms of both fish protein and foreign exchange. The high purchasing power of these countries' exports is reflected in the following table, which is presented here simply as a means of illustrating this point. The figures shown in this table are unit values for the fish imports and exports of the WECAFC countries (excluding the United States), which were arrived at by dividing the value of this group of countries' annual exports (of finished goods) by the volume of exports, measured in live weight.

Unit values of imports and exports of finished fishery products, measured in live weight		
WECAFC countries (other than the United States)		
YEAR	Imports	Exports
	US\$ p/kg	US\$ p/kg
1993	1.20	3.62
1994	1.08	3.85
1995	1.19	4.31
1996	1.13	3.82
1997	1.07	3.56
1998	1.25	3.82
1999	1.16	3.89
2000	1.15	3.58
2001	1.10	3.46
2002	1.01	3.25

16. The conclusions reached on the basis of the analysis presented in the previous paragraphs should not cause the reader to lose sight of the wide range of situations that exist with respect to the countries' foreign trade in fishery products at a more disaggregated level of analysis. An examination of the data indicates that the WECAFC countries' situations in terms of their balance of trade in fishery products are quite heterogeneous (Table 3). Some countries in the Greater Antilles, the Lesser Antilles countries, and the United States traditionally run trade deficits. Brazil, who used to be part of this group is becoming a net exporter in terms of value, due to aquaculture exports playing a key role. The fisheries sectors of Central American countries, most of those in South America, Cuba and Mexico have been posting trade surpluses for several years now. The latter countries export high-value products such as shrimp, lobster, tuna and species of fish that are highly priced in the market.

Intrarregional trade

17. A study conducted by the Fishery Marketing and Utilisation Service of FAO (FIIU) showed that trade in fishery products within the WECAFC region is acquiring a new dimension. Although information available is limited, it seems that sufficient evidence exists to indicate some intraregional trade flows. Some 16 percent of WECAFC island States' trade in fishery products seems to take place with other island States; 3 percent of this trade appears to be with South and Central American countries. Some 80 percent of Central America's fish exports are going to the United States, and another 10 percent go to the European Union. Intraregional trade flows originating in the Central American countries are very limited: 3 percent of such flows involve other countries of the region and 3 percent are with South American countries or island States in the Caribbean. A substantial portion of Central America's intraregional trade takes place among the countries of the Central American isthmus.

The supply and demand for fish and fishery products

18. The international demand for fish and fish products continues to be a driving factor of major importance for most countries of the region and increasingly influences the structure of the fisheries sectors. While opportunities may exist to increase the income to fishers and the fishing industry, there is a need to consider the possible impacts on the sustainability of fisheries and on fish supply and food security issues.

19. The possibility of maintaining supply at its current levels or increasing it based on catches in the Western Central Atlantic is limited by the already high exploitation rates for these resources. (This subject is dealt with in depth in Document WECAFC/XII/05/2, “The Status of Fisheries Resources in the WECAFC Region”). It is worth reiterating previous conclusions reached by the Commission that moderate increases in production volumes could only be obtained through the effects of improved management of fully or over-exploited fishery resources and sustainable use of those that may be under exploited; the reduction of discards and improved utilization of catches including better on board and post harvest handling; and increased aquaculture production.

20. The governance of the fisheries sector in many of the WECAFC countries also needs to be improved to create an enabling environment for sustainability in order to meet national objectives within the context of the changing fisheries international normative framework. In considering options, the need for the effective strengthening of the legal and institutional frameworks should be taken into account, as well as an increased role of proactive national public policies for the fisheries sector; the adoption of adequate fisheries management approaches; and the promotion of regional and international technical and economic cooperation.

21. The ongoing development of the international regulatory framework for fisheries has been raising significant issues of interest at the international level in various fora including the 26th Session of the Committee of Fisheries of FAO. These issues often have regional and national implications that must be taken into account by policy makers when dealing with the formulation of sound national fisheries strategies and by decision makers when facing complex negotiations at various levels of the international arena. Recent information on some selected issues is presented below with the aim to stimulating an exchange of views in their relation among member countries.

Fish quality and safety and small-scale fisheries

22. Sustainable development of small-scale fisheries emerged as one of the main subjects discussed by member countries during the Twenty-sixth Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) held in Rome from 7 to 11 March 2005. Some Members noted the importance of small-scale fisheries trade, noting the importance of trade as a source of employment and income. The issue of small-scale fisheries is comprehensively discussed in document WECAFC/XII/05/6 “Increasing the Contribution of Small-scale Fisheries to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security – Introduction to FAO Technical Guidelines No. 10” which will be presented under agenda item 6. One of the issues presented is a matter of particular concern in many countries of the region and that is the existing limitations a sizeable part of small-scale fisheries production to take full advantage of the considerable export opportunities being generated under the driving forces of international demand, due to the difficulties in meeting the HACCP system requirements. Such difficulties lie mainly at the level of the fish capture and landing segments of the production chain and refer to fish handling and preservation facilities and practices. The weak organisational patterns under which a sizeable part of small-scale fisheries production is delivered and the lack of investment capacity of the subsector *vis a vis* the absence of ad hoc technical and financial assistance support programmes are of the base for such difficulties.

23. For small-scale fishers and their communities to obtain the maximum potential benefits being generated under the current international trends, there may be the need to consider:

- The intervention of public policy instruments to establish and enabling environment for the introduction of the required changes in the light of national and sectoral objectives
- The establishment of such an environment should be supported in practice by the provision of adequate financial support and technical assistance through ad hoc programmes and services.

Box 2: Fish quality and safety

It is generally agreed that the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system is an improvement on traditional fish inspection and that its use will lead to reduced numbers of food-borne diseases. The economics of regulatory HACCP systems can be seen from two different points of view, that of the government and consumers and that of the producers. From the viewpoint of government and consumers, the introduction of the HACCP system can be justified in economic terms owing to the possible reduction of illness or death caused by food poisoning, which implies a possible reduction in public and private health costs, insurance costs and lost workdays. From the point of view of the producers, the application of HACCP systems implies an investment which applies increasingly to the whole production chain, from handling fish on board fishing vessels to retailing of fish. Some of the costs are linked to refitting plants, rearranging processing lines, buying new utensils, purchasing and installing measurement instruments, training and monitoring of processing activities, introducing facilities on board improved fish handling and preservation.

Over the last ten years, both the fishing industry and the fish and food inspection services in many developing countries have made a very determined effort to adapt processing and inspection methodologies that satisfy HACCP requirements in order to be able to continue accessing developed countries fish markets. Many countries have been successful. However, not all developing countries were able to make the necessary initial investments. Sometimes credit for this purpose was scarce or non-existent and, as a result, many countries have faced difficulties in maintaining the number of establishments authorized to export to EC markets.

The benefits of the HACCP system in developing - and developed - countries are not all linked exclusively to improved public health. FAO's experience in this field has shown that the introduction of the HACCP system has helped producers to improve their profits. The investments made to introduce the system are recovered through declining rejection rates and fine-tuning of the production process.

Source: Extracted from FAO, The State of World fisheries and Aquaculture 2000 – pages 47-49

Fisheries Subsidies – FAO's short and long term programme.

24. During the its Twenty-sixth Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) held in Rome from 7 to 11 March 2005, some Members observed that there was a need to make a clear distinction between two types of subsidies. Firstly, there were those subsidies that supported the expansion of fleets which, when conducted in an unsustainable manner, contributed to stock degradation, fleet overcapacity and IUU fishing. The Committee agreed that these types of subsidies should be phased out. Many Members noted that subsidies could also lead to trade distortions. Secondly, there were those subsidies that may contribute to sustainable utilization through improved scientific information and MCS or benefited, for instance, small-scale fishers and contributed to food security, poverty alleviation and, in some cases, provided a stimulus to sustainable development. Members requested that FAO give consideration to undertaking studies and assessments to determine the impact of subsidies on fishing capacity, IUU fishing and on fisheries management generally. The Committee expressed support for the FAO short- and long-term programme of work (see box FAO's work on fisheries) stating that it could include the role of subsidies in small-scale and artisanal fisheries in relation to other policy instruments.

FAO's future work on fisheries subsidies

Short term Programme

- **Activity I.** *Country studies on subsidies as an economic instrument to spur development (with special reference to fisheries public policies in the 1990's). Timetable: 2006/2007.*
- **Activity II.** *Conceptual comparative study on the likely mechanisms that lead from subsidies to overcapacity and to IUU fishing in relation to the following analytical dimensions: industrial and artisanal fisheries on the one hand; and rich (post-industrial) economy versus a poor one. Timetable 2006/2007.*
- **Activity III.** *Expert consultation on the use of subsidies to promote sustainable artisanal fisheries in poor economies. Timetable: end of 2007/early 2008*

Long term programme

- **Studies on the impact of subsidies on fisheries management regimes:**
 1. *Tentative identification of those subsidies that cause the most harm under the most common management regimes.*
 2. *In depth study of those subsidies identified as causing the most harm under the most common management regimes.*

The complete FAO Short and Long Term programme on Fisheries Subsidies is downloadable at <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/009/j4030e.pdf>

Suggested action by the Commission

25. The Commission is invited to examine of this document, and to provide relevant additional information and comments.

Table 1. FISH PRODUCTION IN THE WECAFC REGION, 1994-2003

CAPTURE FISHERIES	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
WECAFC area	2193601	1792124	1720976	1821307	1782479	1789958	1800878	1684860	1769206	1759263
Other Marine areas	6013299	6274681	6214337	6189164	5624742	5582835	5759941	6357923	6402993	6285488
Inland fisheries	435504	445920	438195	406517	391663	391055	392296	413207	449670	459615
Total capture fisheries	8,642,403	8,512,724	8,373,508	8,416,988	7,798,883	7,763,848	7,953,115	8,455,989	8,621,869	8,504,366
AQUACULTURE										
WECAFC area:										
Brackishwater culture	13,249	12,923	16,255	16,963	15,756	17,582	23,066	27,837	31,474	43,240
Mariculture	70,583	82,105	62,336	66,182	62,957	66,326	54,673	58,838	72,891	92,636
Total WECAFC area	83832	95028	78591	83145	78713	83908	77739	86675	104365	135876
Other areas	448855	487441	531270	608683	643958	725857	754234	822088	877341	941419
Total aquaculture	532687	582469	609861	691828	722671	809765	831973	908763	981706	1077295
TOTAL FISHERIES OUTPUT	9175090	9095193	8983369	9108816	8521554	8573613	8785088	9364752	9603575	9581661

Source: FAOSTAT

Table 2. COUNTRIES OF THE WESTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC REGION

Apparent Consumption of Fish and Fishery Products

Average for 1999-2001 (mt in live weight)

	Output	Non-food uses	Imports	Exports	Food supply	Population (thousands)	Per capita supply (kg)
<u>North America</u>	6635175	1292424	3319018	1587783	7073986	383929	18.4
United States	5269104	1053699	3217755	1394450	6038710	285001	21.2
Mexico	1366071	238725	101263	193333	1035276	98928	10.5
<u>Central America</u>	358055	170395	60164	138459	109365	30070	3.6
Belice *	5953	0	857	3403	3407	240	14.2
Costa Rica	42634	1393	26098	44003	23336	3927	5.9
Guatemala	27370	7	7601	17485	17479	11424	1.5
Honduras	18840	3	7293	11700	14430	6456	2.2
Nicaragua	30021	3	6220	15377	6220	5073	1.2
Panama *	181589	117341	12095	46491	29852	2950	10.1
<u>Greater Antilles</u>	142659	57	161243	14743	289102	30140	9.6
Cuba	113907	54	37177	12458	138572	11201	12.4
Haiti	5000	0	16608	545	21063	8006	2.6
Jamaica	11019	3	40284	1257	50043	2580	19.4
Dominican Republic	12733	0	67174	483	79424	8353	9.5
<u>Lesser Antilles</u>							
<u>and other</u>	85443	29026	37796	23706	70507	3779	18.7
Anguilla	250	0	0	0	250	11	22.7
Antigua and Barbuda	1475	0	1213	389	2299	72	31.9
Netherlands Antilles	7470	0	3487	7852	3105	215	14.4
Aruba	167	0	3980	163	3984	93	42.8
Bahamas	10283	6	3067	6674	6670	303	22.0
Barbados	3009	9	7052	346	9706	267	36.4
Bermuda	351	0	2122	11	2462	80	30.8
Dominica	1190	0	1547	5	2732	78	35.0
Grenada	1870	6	1827	1310	2381	81	29.4

Guadeloupe	9787	0	0	0	9787	428	22.9
Cayman Islands	125	0	211	87	249	37	6.7
British Virgin Islands	69	0	0	0	69	20	3.5
US Virgin Islands	288	0	0	0	288	109	2.6
Martinique	6224	0	0	0	6224	386	16.1
Montserrat	50	0	0	0	50	4	12.5
St. Kitts and Nevis	551	0	810	30	1331	42	31.7
Saint Lucia	1853	0	2558	5	4406	146	30.2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines *	1410	0	899	584	1725	118	14.6
Trinidad and Tobago	10021	5	9023	6250	12789	1289	9.9
<u>South America</u>	1582546	68157	448574	247375	1715588	239374	7.2
Brazil	922658	60635	305536	76295	1091264	171795	6.4
Colombia	184124	0	85024	98457	170691	42119	4.1
Guyana	52652	0	1046	14606	39092	759	51.5
Suriname	17861	7400	2482	5268	7675	425	18.1
Venezuela	405251	122	54486	52749	406866	24276	16.8
<u>TOTAL</u>	8445823	1389664	3966631	1873607	9149183	657222	13.9

* Not included 1999-2001 average landings in foreign ports by vessels flying the flag of states of open registries regime. *Source: FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics: Commodities*, vol. 97, 2003.

Table 3. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE WECAFC COUNTRIES (1999- 2002)

(in millions of dollars)

	Imports				Exports			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002
<u>North America</u>	9530846	10593762	10465851	10250012	3594872	3762000	3984544	3862258
United States	9405124	10450729	10298325	10065328	2945014	3055261	3316056	3260168
Mexico	125722	143033	167526	184684	649858	706739	668488	602090
<u>Central America</u>	72919	68672	67942	78898	519396	614088	637349	621259
Belize	2999	3313	1815	1756	33306	32286	14057	9511
Costa Rica	25359	19672	23123	32117	148321	117750	133575	138362
Guatemala	6788	8022	11353	12025	28120	35061	22415	18787
Honduras	14805	15091	13285	10478	36149	44683	97866	75921
Nicaragua	7843	7220	6074	6476	78596	127787	42518	47597
Panama	15125	15354	12292	16046	194904	256521	326918	331081
<u>Greater Antilles</u>	152875	153554	134268	163826	115099	101714	93302	104245
Cuba	32495	43005	37395	28930	96055	87226	78828	92474
Haiti	7990	5949	7085	4694	3657	3568	3374	4006
Jamaica	59288	51608	32689	58193	14687	10001	9798	5593
Dominican Republic	53102	52992	57099	72009	700	919	1302	2172
<u>Lesser Antilles and other</u>	74203	66067	67808	65847	127782	139607	100253	111803
Antigua and Barbuda	2373	2099	1618	2623	644	4562	706	971
Netherlands Antilles	6380	8184	7015	4507	5718	5693	5948	5278
Aruba	14678	2349	1615	1284	873	264	1063	90
Bahamas	10102	14765	13725	6001	99352	108202	72125	83369
Barbados	11044	10886	12360	13353	951	1309	1365	927
Bermuda	7569	7030	8387	8741	3	272	46	597
Dominica	1539	1581	1254	1408	...	10	1	2
Grenada	2534	2181	2556	2557	3530	3408	4066	3876
Guadeloupe								
Cayman Islands	641	954	1492	1905	193	180	94	108
Martinique								
St. Kitts and Nevis	2129	2807	2063	1016	206	245	131	...
Saint Lucia	5186	4386	4147	8020	...	10	46	216
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1537	1146	1290	1358	927	961	630	712
Trinidad and Tobago	8009	7066	8726	11758	12315	10612	10475	11436
Turks and Caicos	482	633	1560	1316	3070	3879	3557	4221
<u>South America</u>	405368	463844	409147	348757	508948	639176	667260	679364
Brazil	289808	324249	267254	222297	138232	239110	284763	344033
Colombia	71028	74794	72917	76651	183668	190954	175013	166141
Guyana	2474	2037	2317	2713	42589	51304	61975	54497
French Guiana								
Suriname	1649	6211	1615	2613	10339	4827	7862	14183
Venezuela	40409	56553	65044	44483	134120	152981	137647	100510
TOTAL	10236211	11345899	11145016	10907340	4866097	5256585	5482708	5378929

f: FAO estimate based on the information available;...: data unavailable at a disaggregated level, but included under another heading; - : specified in the original source as "none" or "negligible", with no other indication of quantity. Source: *FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics: Commodities*, vol. 89, 1999.