

## D. MARINE RESOURCES TABLES

This section contains Tables D1 to D17 referred to in the regional reviews (Section B) and the global review on tunas (Chapter C1). Since these tables summarize information that is supplementary to that provided in previous sections, reference should be made to the pertaining regional or global reviews for further details and clarification regarding the fish resources in each FAO Statistical Area. Each table includes for each of the main stocks or group of species in the Area a short list of the main fishing countries, catch data for each year from 1996 to 2002 and ten-year averages from 1950 to 1999, as well as a brief annotation on their state of exploitation. Grand totals of marine capture. Marine aquaculture and total production (capture plus aquaculture) are included at the bottom of each table. Brief notes describing the criteria and symbols used in the following tables are provided below.

### *Catch and landings*

All catches are expressed in tonnes and are rounded to the nearest thousand. The concept "nominal catch" (usually referred to as "catch" throughout the document), refers to the landings converted to live weight basis. The main sources of the catch and landing information are:

- FAO Yearbook of Fishery Statistics (catches and landings), FAO, Rome
- FAO FishStat Plus (<http://www.fao.org/fi/statist/FISOFT/FISHPLUS.asp>)
- FishBase (<http://www.fishbase.org>)
- CECAF Statistical Bulletins (for the Eastern Central Atlantic, Area 34)
- GFCM Statistical Bulletins (for the Mediterranean and Black Sea, Area 37)
- Various national and regional bulletins and reports (for various Areas)

### *Stock or species groups*

Each table includes selected exploited or exploitable stocks or groups of species. Criteria for selection includes high volume of current or historical catches, high commercial value and high potential for development. These have been grouped by FAO ISSCAAP (International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants) species groups using the most recent changes described below.

Some changes in the ISSCAAP grouping have been introduced in the latest version of the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics and the FAO FishStat Plus, these have been included in this review. These changes follow the recommendation of the 19th Session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics - CWP (Nouméa, New Caledonia, 10-13 July 2001). Accordingly, the names and composition of former groups 33, 34 and 37 of the FAO International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP) have been revised as follows (the chart below better illustrate these ISSCAAP group changes):

- the species items of the former group 33 "Redfishes, basses, congers" were classified as coastal or demersal fishes and accordingly assigned to the new groups 33 "Miscellaneous coastal fishes" and 34 "Miscellaneous demersal fishes";
- the species formerly included in group 34 "Jacks, mullets, sauries" were moved to group 37, which was renamed "Miscellaneous pelagic fishes".

**ISSCAAP Group changes**

Code	Old ISSCAAP group	New ISSCAAP group	Species added	Species removed
33	Redfishes, basses, congers	Miscellaneous coastal fishes	Mulletts & threadfins	Demersal species from group 33
34	Jacks, mullets, sauries	Miscellaneous demersal fishes	Demersal species from group 33; snoeks & cutlassfishes	All species from group 34 except lanternfishes
37	Mackerels, snoeks, cutlassfishes	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes	All species from group 34 except mulletts & threadfins	Snoeks & cutlassfishes

### *Main fishing countries*

Up to a maximum of four main fishing countries are listed for each stock or species group and countries are listed in ranking order by catch size in 2002.

### *State of exploitation*

The state of exploitation as shown by the abbreviations below represents our best and most recent estimate of the state of the stock, its potential for increased production or requirement for stock recovery. The estimates are based on the best information available, which may include the results of peer-reviewed published reports as well as the analysis of qualitative data and information whose reliability may vary from one region to another as well as between stocks or groups of the same or of different species within the same area.

? (or blank) = Not known or uncertain. Not much information is available to make a judgment;

**U** = Underexploited, undeveloped or new fishery. Believed to have a significant potential for expansion in total production;

**M** = Moderately exploited, exploited with a low level of fishing effort. Believed to have some limited potential for expansion in total production;

**F** = Fully exploited. The fishery is operating at or close to an optimal yield level, with no expected room for further expansion;

**O** = Overexploited. The fishery is being exploited at above a level which is believed to be sustainable in the long term, with no potential room for further expansion and a higher risk of stock depletion/collapse;

**D** = Depleted. Catches are well below historical levels, irrespective of the amount of fishing effort exerted;

**R** = Recovering. Catches are again increasing after having been depleted or a collapse from a previous high.