# Marine landings

## Note on individual countries or areas

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**Australia**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records, surveys

*Direct source*: ABARES, Commonwealth and State government agencies

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2022

*Reference period*: Data are provided on Australian financial year basis (July-June).

*Statistical population*: Fishery products commercially harvested from wild caught fisheries in Australia.

*Geographic coverage*: Australian waters including inland and coastal extending out to Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone

*Sector coverage*: Wild caught marine fisheries

*Data manipulation*: Note that, with respect to value, the species correlating to the 3-alpha code 'MZZ - Marine fishes nei' includes the difference between the total actual-value of species caught within the given year and the total value after confidential rulings have been complied with. The confidential rulings mentioned above as follows: (1) Where a fishery has less than five vessels operating the value of all the species caught for that fishery are confidential. Given the mixed species nature of many Australian fisheries this rule can affect the reporting of values for many species and in many cases affect reported values for other fisheries; and (2) Where less than five boats catch a particular species in a given year (regardless of which fishery they operate in) then that portion of the value of species catch becomes confidential.

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Due to data updates, total values may not match those presented in previous ABARES publications. National landings in foreign ports is not reported as available data does not permit that sort of disaggregation.

**Argentina**

*Source of the data*: National Balance of Trade, Catch reports

*Name of collection/source*: Argentinian Fisheries Exports, National Institute of Statistics (INDEC), Catch reports

*Direct source*: Planning Fisheries Department, Undersecretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Agroindustry, National Institute of Statistics

*Frequency of the data*: Monthly

*Date last input received*: 2018, December

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All sectors of the economy are covered.

*Other coverage*: Argentinian vessels are obliged to land all their catches at national ports, according to the National Regime of Fisheries - Law 24.922 and Decree 748/99. This explains why National Landings in Foreign Ports (NLFP) is not recorded.

*Data manipulation*: Aggregation and exchange rate USD/peso average for 2018

*Dissemination format(s)*: Online publication

**Belgium**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records

*Name of collection/source*: Sales notes in Polaris via SQL Developer

*Direct source*: Departement of Agriculture and Fisheries

*Frequency of the data*: Daily

*Reference period*: Calendar Year

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Fisheries (sea)

*Data manipulation*: The landing data is derived from the sales data

**Brazil**

*Source of the data*: FAO. 2024. [FishStat](http://www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj): Global capture production 1950-2022. [Accessed on 24 May 2024]. In: FishStatJ. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Aquatic mammals are not included as expressed in numbers.

**Bulgaria**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records/data

*Name of collection/source*: EAFA information system

*Direct source*: Executive Agency for Fisheries and Aquacultures (EAFA)

*Frequency of the data*: Monthly

*Date last input received*: 2021, December

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Sea fishing is covered only.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Release in the [website](https://iara.government.bg/wps/portal/iara-web/fishing.and.aquaculture/commercial.fishing/public.registers.commecial.fishing/sr1/sr1), yearly, only in Bulgarian

*Recommended uses and limitations*: All catches are landed in national ports. No data are available before Bulgaria accession to EU in 2007.

**Canada**

*Source of the data*: Commercial seafisheries data are collected from multiple sources, including DFO's Dockside Monitoring Programs, Hails, Logbooks, and Buyers' purchase slips.

*Name of collection/source*: National catch estimates are derived from regional databases internal to the Department.

*Direct source*: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2023, December

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Statistical population*: The target population includes persons who have a registered fishing license and is authorized to fish in Canadian waters.

*Geographic coverage*: The data provided excludes landings from DFO's Central and Artic region.

*Sector coverage*: The data refers to the Commercial Fishing sector.

*Other coverage*: National Landings in Foreign Ports' might be reported with 'National Landings in Domestic Ports' as data are not separately available. Due to unreported or confidential information, some production is not included within the single components. The category ‘Unspecified species and confidential data’ includes any other species that are not specifically captured elsewhere in the table. It also contains a minor amount of marine mammals.

*Data manipulation*: Regional catch data were aggregated into national estimates.

*Dissemination format(s)*: The data is released on the Department of Fisheries and Ocean's national statistics website.

**Chile**

*Source of the data*: National Fisheries and Aquaculture (Sernapesca) Data

*Name of collection/source*: Sernapesca Yearbook

*Direct source*: Sernapesca

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All sectors

*Other coverage*: Chilean fleet does undertake landings in foreign ports.

**China (People’s Republic of)**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records/data

*Name of collection/source*: China Fishery Statistical Yearbook 2000-2022; Major Domestic Marine Capture Species and Landings by Volume

*Direct source*: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (fomerly Ministry of Agriculture) Bureau of Fisheries

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2022

*Reference period*: Calendar year

Link to Release calendar: Usually May or June of each year

*Other data characteristics*: Domestic marine capture landings are the dominant source of marine capture of China (People’s Republic of) (hereafter ‘China’). Thus, major domestic marine capture species are almost the major marine capture species for China.

*Statistical population*: Marine capture is conducted by those with fishing license. They report their data concerning harvests to fisheries administrative departments at the local level.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All sectors of the economy are covered.

*Other coverage*: Between 1995-2002, no separate data are available for 'DCP - Natantian decapods nei' and 'CRA - Marine crabs nei',so the aggregate has been included in the ASFIS code 'DCP - Natantian decapods nei'. Between 1995-2002, no separate data are available for 'CEP - Cephalopods nei' and 'MOL - Marine molluscs nei',so the aggregate has been included in the ASFIS code 'MOL - Marine molluscs nei'.

*Data manipulation*: Reported data are NOMINAL CATCHES, calculated converting marine landings to a live weight basis. They consequently refer to the mass (or weight) of products which have not been gutted, filleted or processed in other way.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Paper publication

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Marine capture from distant water is not available detailed by species; therefore it has been included under the ASFIS code 'MZZ - Marine fishes nei'. The ASFIS code 'FRF - Freshwater fishes nei' includes all species that could not be allocated elsewhere. The ASFIS code 'FIN - Finfishes nei' only includes marine finfish species.

**Chinese Taipei**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data

*Name of collection/source*: Several divisions in the sector

*Direct source*: The Fisheries Agency

*Frequency of the data*: Monthly

*Date last input received*: 2022, December

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: The sampling method included the sites, time, people training, etc

*Statistical population*: The population includes all landings by Taiwanese flagged fishing vessels.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All sectors

*Data manipulation*: Aggregation

*Dissemination format(s)*: We publish the yearbook of fishery periodically.

**Colombia**

*Source of the data*: SEPEC, Servicio Estadistico Pesquero Colombiano (Colombian Fisheries Statistics Service)

*Name of collection/source*: SEPEC databases

*Direct source*: National Aquaculture and Fisheries Authority - AUNAP and University of Magdalena

*Frequency of the data*: Annual. In 2022 the frequency was from January to December.

*Date last input received*: 2023, January

*Reference period*: Calendar year

Link to Release calendar: sepec.aunap.gov.co

*Other data characteristics*: From 2012 to 2016, the estimate of the marine artisanal landings was made only from the information collection points. In 2017, for the first time and thanks to the realization of an inventory of landings ports and economic fishing units throughout the country, the estimate of artisanal landings was made by statistical stratum on a global level, covering the Whole country is covered. For this reason, the series shows a break in 2017 and 2018. Some of the species landed in Colombia do not appear in the ASFIS list consequently they have been included in the database under the ASFIS codes 'MZZ - Marine fishes nei' and 'FRF - Freshwater fishes nei'.

*Geographic coverage*: The country is subdivided into statistical statuses and it is in them where information monitoring is done. However, it is worth noting that, in general terms, the entire country is monitored.

*Sector coverage*: From 2012 to 2018, catches of marine fisheries, understood as landings, include both artisanal and industrial fishing. However, the value of the local currency corresponds only to the value of the catches of artisanal fisheries in the ports of landings.

*Other coverage*: Marine landings data from 2012 to 2016 are partially affected by coverage issues (i.e. the years are not entirely covered). For 2012, information was only collected in November and December. In the rest of the year, the data were built starting from a process of reconstruction and retrieval of information in the monitored sites. For 2013, information was collected from January to December. For 2014, information was collected from January to middle June and then from November to December. For 2015, the information was collected from April to December. For 2016, the information was collected from July to December; this apparently affects tuna captures and explains the sharp decrease in the landed quantities reported. For 2017, the information was collected from March to December. For 2018, the information was collected from July to December. For 2019 to 2020, the information is complete.

*Data manipulation*: Estimation

*Dissemination format(s)*: Printed and online technical bulletin, online database

*Recommended uses and limitations*: The collection of statistical information in Colombia is done through the SEPEC. Due to administrative issues, until 2019 the information may present gaps. The geographical coverage of SEPEC varies year by year. 2012: 123 information points in the country; 2013: 214 information points of information in the country; 2014: 214 data collection points in the country (January to June) and 407 information collection points (November and December); 2015: 251 information points gathering in the country; 2016: 315 information points in the country; 2017: 132 information points in the country. 2018: 178 information points in the country. Thus, considering the temporal discontinuity (related in item 12-data coverage), for the period 2012 to 2016 the information points do not allow to assume the information recorded in this database as the total landings of Colombia, but as a reference value, since the SEPEC to 2016 only estimated landings at the points of information, without extrapolating to the country. However, in 2017 and 2018, the estimate of artisanal landings was made by statistical stratum and globally for Colombia. AUNAP does not have statistical information at the species level for the *Reference period* 1995-2011. From 2012 to 2018, catches of marine fisheries, understood as landings, include both artisanal and industrial fishing. However, the local currency of national landings in domestic ports corresponds only to the value of the catches of artisanal fisheries in the ports of landings. AUNAP does not have information of the local currency of national landings in foreign ports.

**Costa Rica**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data

*Name of collection/source*: ICOD-MAG Data Base, Modelo Escama Data Base and Desembarques pesqueros Data Base

*Direct source*: Landing inspections of fishery products to medium and advanced scale vessels, Fisheries Statistics Department INCOPESCA

*Frequency of the data*: Daily inspections; Monthly values

*Date last input received*: 2022, November

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: In 2022 the collection of mollusks was affected by the red tide.

*Statistical population*: The target population includes all fishing species and their quantity landed in Costa Rica by the national fishing fleet; data don’t cover small scale fisheries landings, that account approximately to 10% of the total landings.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All fleets and both Pacific and Atlantic coasts

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Costa Rican national vessels only land in national ports, therefore national landings in foreign ports is not reported.

**Croatia**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records/data. There is no landings recorded in foreign ports.

*Name of collection/source*: Data from logbooks, catch reports and sales notes

*Direct source*: Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries

*Frequency of the data*: Daily, Monthly (collection), Yearly (compilation)

*Date last input received*: Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Fisheries is the official source of statistical data in fisheries.

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: Data for the entire fishing fleet are collected from administrative sources (logbooks and catch reports).

*Statistical population*: Data are collected for the entire fishing fleet.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Online publication: Croatian bureau of statistics (on yearly basis), Ministry of Agriculture (yearly, periodically)

*Recommended uses and limitations*: National Landings in Foreign Ports is not reported as all captures are landed in national ports.

**Denmark**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data

*Name of collection/source*: Sales note register

*Direct source*: The Danish Fishery Agency sales note registers

*Frequency of the data*: Daily

*Date last input received*: 2022, February

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: Sampling techniques are generally not used in the collection of data for fishery statistics. Sampling is not necessary because all commercial catch and landings of fish, crustaceans and molluscs are recorded. A sale by non-commercial (recreational) Danish fishermen is forbidden. Firsthand buyers of the products must submit this information within 48 hours after firsthand sale.

*Statistical population*: Data covers all commercial fishery in Denmark by Danish fishermen

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Data covers all first hand sale.

*Other coverage*: When landing in foreign ports (EU or third country) the landing EU state is obliged to send the information to the Danish Fishery Agency, but sometimes this information is not received. In these cases, price information can be imperfect.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Data is available through an interactive [table](https://fiskeristatistik.fiskeristyrelsen.dk/SASVisualAnalytics/?reportUri=%2Freports%2Freports%2F3207ff0a-4f3c-4adb-a9ca-e8f45f15e3ae&sso_guest=true&sas-welcome=false) at our homepage (only in Danish).

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Danish fishery statistics only includes data related to Danish territory, not Faroe Islands (or Island or Greenland). Statistic on Faroe fishery can be found here: <https://hagstova.fo/en>

**Estonia**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data (register of commercial fishing data)

*Name of collection/source*: National registry of fishing vessels and catch accounting (KIR)

*Direct source*: The Agriculture and Food Board

*Frequency of the data*: Monthly

*Date last input received*: 2019, September

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Statistical population*: Data is collected from all persons engaged in commercial fishing.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Baltic Sea small-scale fishing landings, Baltic Sea trawlers landings, high sea fishing landings (in Canada, Iceland, Spain and Portugal)

*Data manipulation*: Value data for 'National Landings in Foreign Ports' are based on EUMOFA database´s (Spain, Portugal, Norway and Iceland) first sale prices on arithmetic average basis. Estonian companies fishing in high seas do not provide first sale price data.

*Dissemination format(s)*: The data is published quarterly on the web site of the Agriculture and Food Board. Until 2018 the data was published on the web site of the Ministry of Rural Affairs.

**Finland**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data

*Name of collection/source*: National central control register on commercial fishery

*Direct source*: Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment and the Provincial Government of Åland

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2022, April

*Reference period*: Calendar year

Link to Release calendar: <https://www.luke.fi/en/julkistamiskalenteri>

*Other data characteristics*: Data are based on administrative registers. All commercial fishers are registered, and their vessels. Reporting the catches is mandatory for fishers.

*Statistical population*: All commercial fishermen must be entered in the register on commercial fishermen. Everyone engaged in commercial marine fishery is obliged to provide catch declarations.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All sectors

*Other coverage*: The share of landings outside Finland in 1995-1997 is estimated to be the same as in 1998. The landings of turbot have been 0-6 tons per year. It has been summarized with flounder.

**France**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records/data

*Name of collection/source*: SACROIS

*Direct source*: Ministry for agriculture and food - Directorate General of Maritime Affairs, fisheries and Aquaculture

*Frequency of the data*: Monthly

*Date last input received*: 2023, October

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Geographic coverage*: French metropolitan and sub-region coverage

*Data manipulation*: Aggregation

*Dissemination format(s)*: Eurostat, FAO and French agriculture bulletin

*Recommended uses and limitations*: National landings in foreign ports (NLFP) is available from 2012 onwards.

**Germany**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data

*Name of collection/source*: FIT Database

*Direct source*: Federeal office for Agriculture and Food (BLE)

*Frequency of the data*: Daily

*Date last input received*: 2023, September

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Fishery sector

*Data manipulation*: Data is not manipulated

*Dissemination format(s)*: Different options

**Greece**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records/data

*Name of collection/source*: Landings and first price of fishery products, Hellenic DG Fisheries data base

*Direct source*: Hellenic Ministry of Rural Development & Food

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2023, March

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: Data declared by fishermen via electronic or paper logbooks. Not official statistical data (the official data are those published by the Hellenic Statistical Authority).

*Statistical population*: The declared data arise from the 30% of the fleet.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All sectors

*Other coverage*: Vessels with LOA>10m declare data electronically (ERS), vessels with LOA<10m declare data via paper logbooks

*Dissemination format(s)*: Online database

**Iceland**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records

*Name of collection/source*: Databases of Fiskistofa (Directorate of Fisheries) for landing of fish and sales and processing of fish

*Direct source*: Fiskistofa, Directorate of Fisheries

*Frequency of the data*: Daily

*Date last input received*: Received online in real time

*Reference period*: Calendar year. Updated 2016, 2017 and 2018.

*Other data characteristics*: Catches are reported upon landing by certified municipal weighers and monetary value is reported by fish markets and buyers of the fish.

*Statistical population*: The data encompasses all catch and sales of catch in Iceland - 100%.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: It covers all of the fisheries sector.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Detailed catch information is available on the following website - updated every few hours. General information on prices and sales is available with monthly updates on the website of Statistics Iceland.

**India**

*Source of the data*: Official Data

*Name of collection/source*: Marine Fish Landings in India

*Direct source*: The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR-CMFRI), established by the Government of India and Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, conducted pilot surveys, and the stratified multistage random sampling design (SMRSD) was developed. To address the existing challenge of manual data collection, ICAR-CMFRI developed a web-based application software Fish Catch Survey and Analysis (FCSA), along with the hardware and network support needed to enable online data collection from the landing centres.

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2024, March

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: The data is collected exclusively for domestic harbors and landing centers; there is no data collection for foreign ports.

*Statistical population*: The Fish Catch Survey and Analysis is conducted to support sustainable resource management, facilitate research activities, improve data quality, leverage technological advancements, and promote the long-term sustainability of marine fisheries along the Indian coast. For a clear overview of the survey and how data is collected and processed check this link[https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S016578362300214X]

*Geographic coverage*: Raw data was provided for various sub-regions, categorized by species. These data points were aggregated by region, and the total value for the entire country, species-wise was calculated. The methodology used is detailed in the linked paper provided above.

*Data manipulation*: The data in the Fish Catch Survey and Analysis (FCSA) system is collected through a structured process involving field observers who visit marine fish landing centers to record key information. The data collection process follows a stratified multistage random sampling design, where each maritime state is divided into fishing zones based on fishing intensity and geographical considerations. Once the data is collected, it goes through various stages such as aggregation, estimation, and transformation within the FCSA system. The collected raw data is processed to generate estimates of landings at different resolutions, retrievable in standard formats.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Significant findings of the data are annually published as a report 'Marine Fish Landings in India'

**Indonesia**

*Source of the data*: Monthly sampling

*Direct source*: PUSDATIN

*Frequency of the data*: Monthly

*Date last input received*: 2018

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: Stratified random sampling

*Statistical population*: Every Capture Fisheries Households, at least 10 percent of the population are covered.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Capture fisheries

*Data manipulation*: Aggregation and estimation

*Dissemination format(s)*: News release, book publication and online database SATU DATA KKP

**Ireland**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records/data

*Name of collection/source*: IFIS

*Direct source*: Sea Fisheries Protection Authority

*Frequency of the data*: Daily

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Other coverage*: The ASFIS code 'SYC - Small-spotted catshark' includes also dogfishes. Where necessary, data for the following ASFIS codes have been merged together for the purposes of this questionnaire: HKX - Hakes nei, merged into HKE - European hake; ANX - Anchovies, etc. nei, merged into ANE - European anchovy; HOM - Atlantic horse mackerel, merged into JAX - Jack and horse mackerels nei; ANK - Blackbellied angler, and MON - Angler(=Monk), both merged into ANF - Anglerfishes nei; BOC – Boarfish, merged into BOR - Boarfishes nei

*Data manipulation*: Value data for 'National Landings in Foreign Ports' for reference years 2007-2011 have been estimated using an average value.

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Some of the values for the reference years 2019-2021 are provisional.

**Italy**

*Source of the data*: Sample Survey, NLDP. Administrative data - FDI, NLFP

*Name of collection/source*: Mipaaft – National Program on Fisheries Data collection ex Reg. EU 199/2008 e Reg. EU 2017/1004

*Direct source*: Mipaaf Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies

*Frequency of the data*: Quarterly

*Date last input received*: 2021, June

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Statistical population*: The target population includes the whole fishing fleet active at 31st December.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All sectors

*Dissemination format(s)*: Online database

**Japan**

*Source of the data*: Official statistics of Japan

*Name of collection/source*: Statistical Survey on Marine Fishery Production

*Direct source*: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2023, May

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Fisheries sector is covered

*Other coverage*: The data for BPF [Pacific bluefin tuna] includes BFT [Atlantic bluefin tuna].

*Data manipulation*: Estimation is included.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Online database

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Figures for 2011 exclude disappeared data of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures due to the influence of the Great East Japan Earthquake. National landings in foreign ports are included in national landings in domestic ports.

**Korea**

*Source of the data*: The source of the national landings in domestic ports data is the statistics published by Statistics Korea (national statistical organization) whereas national landings in foreing ports data is sourced from electronic reports submitted by Korean-flagged vessels and compiled by Fisheries Monitoring Center Korea.

*Name of collection/source*: National statistics and fisheries monitoring system

*Direct source*: National landings in domestic ports data are collected and provided by the National Institute of Fisheries Science. National landings in foreign ports data (only in tonnes) are collected and provided by the Fisheries Monitoring Center. This center was established in 2014 to monitor the activities of distant water fishing vessels. It conducts 24/7, near real-time monitoring to prevent and deter IUU fishing and maintains VMS records for access by relevant authorities. Plus, as stronger reporting requirements for better MCS have been put in place, the FMC could recently start collecting more data including national landings in foreign ports.

*Frequency of the data*: National landings in domestic ports data are compiled monthly whereas national landings in foreign ports data are compiled on every landing occasion.

*Date last input received*: Full data was collected up until 2022.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Online database

*Recommended uses and limitations*: National landings in foreign ports are only available in volume and from 2017 onwards.

**Latvia**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data

*Name of collection/source*: Fisheries Integrated Control and Information System

*Direct source*: Ministry of Agriculture

*Frequency of the data*: Daily

*Date last input received*: 2023, August

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Statistical population*: The target population includes all Latvian economically active fishermen.

*Geographic coverage*: FAO area 21, 27, 34

*Sector coverage*: Fishing companies

*Other coverage*: In national landings in domestic ports, the following species were grouped for confidentiality reasons: under the ASFIS code MZZ (Marine fishes nei): ELP (Eelpout), MXV (Shorthorn sculpin), TGQ (Fourhorn sculpin), and SCU (Sculpins); under the ASFIS code FCY (Cyprinides nei): FBM(Freshwater bream), FCP (Common carp), FCC (Crucian carp), and FRO (Roach); under the ASFIS code FRF (Freshwater fishes nei): FPI(Northern pike), FPE(European perch), and FPP(Pike-perch); under the ASFIS code SLX (Salmonoids nei): SAL (Atlantic salmon) and WHF(Whitefishes nei); FLX (FLatfishes nei): FLE (European flounder) and TUR (Turbot). In national landings in domestic ports, the following species were grouped for confidentiality reasons: under the ASFIS code MZZ (Marine fishes nei): JOD(John dory), RED(Atlantic redfishes nei), BLU (Bluefish), and POA(Atlantic pomfret ); under the ASFIS code PLZ (Righteye flounders nei): GHL (Greenland halibut) and PLA (Amer. plaice(=Long rough dab)); under the ASFIS code GAD (Gadiformes nei): COD(Atlantic cod) and HAD(Haddock); under the ASFIS code SBX(Porgies, seabreams nei): DEL (Large-eye dentex) and SRG (Sargo breams nei); under the ASFIS code CAT (Wolffishes(=Catfishes) nei): CAB (Northern wolffish) and CAS (Spotted wolffish); under the ASFIS code CLP (Herrings, sardines nei): PIL (European pilchard(=Sardine)) and SIX(Sardinellas nei); under the ASFIS code MAX (Mackerels nei): MAS (Pacific chub mackerel) and MAC(Atlantic mackerel); under the ASFIS code CGX (Carangids nei): LEE (Leerfish) and JAX (Jack and horse mackerels nei); under the ASFIS code CRU (Marine crustaceans nei): CRQ (Queen crab) and PRA (Northern prawn); under the ASFIS code TUN (Tunas nei): BON(Atlantic bonito) and YFT (Yellowfin tuna).

**Lithuania**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data

*Name of collection/source*: Landing declarations, first sale notes. Data is stored in the Fisheries Data Information System

*Direct source*: Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania

*Frequency of the data*: After each landing and first sale - daily

*Date last input received*: The last updating is February 2023

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: Lithuanian fishing vessels up to 12 metres’ length overall are obliged to keep a fishing logbook and submit landing declarations. Fishing vessels of 18 metres’ length overall or more, the fishing logbook is in electronic form and the landing declarations are submitting electronically.

*Statistical population*: The target population includes all operators engaged in commercial fishing at sea. 100 % of declared landings and all fishing vessels flying Lithuanian flag.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Data refers to fisheries sector.

*Data manipulation*: Aggregation

*Dissemination format(s)*: [Online database](https://www.vic.lt/drp-en/statistics/)

*Recommended uses and limitations*: The decrease in National landings in domestic ports and the increase in National landings in foreign ports in 2008 are likely due to the establishment and launch of new databases, as well as the migration of data between storage systems and databases during that period.

**Mexico**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data

*Name of collection/source*: Statistical yearbook based on aquaculture and fisheries

*Direct source*: National Commission for Aquaculture and Fisheries

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2020

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Sector coverage*: Federal

*Data manipulation*: The database is consolidated considering all the production reports in a year. The production estimated is nearly 30% of the total.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Database

*Recommended uses and limitations*: It is not possible to disaggregate the ASFIS code 'MZZ - Marine fishes nei' because specific information is not available.

**Netherlands**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records

*Name of collection/source*: Logbook data set

*Direct source*: Wageningen Economic Research

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2023, September

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: As from 2018 onwards data have been aggregated by type of landing port (domestic or foreign).

*Statistical population*: The data collection covers the total registered commercial Dutch fleet.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All Dutch fisheries

*Other coverage*: Until 2017 'National Landings in Domestic Ports' includes also 'National Landings in Foreign Ports'. From 2018 onwards they are reported separately.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Website STECF, VisserijinCijfers.nl

**New Zealand**

*Source of the data*: Monthly Harvest Return (MHR), Port Prices (PP), Regional Logsheet (WCPFC)

*Name of collection/source*: MPI Fisheries Data Warehouse - BI HUB, Port Price Survey, Regional\_ce database

*Direct source*: Commercial Fishers, Licensed Fish Receivers

*Frequency of the data*: MHR = Monthly; PP = Annually; WCPFC = irregular

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Geographic coverage*: New Zealand EEZ, High seas fishing, RFMOs - SPRFMO, WCPFC, CCAMLR

*Sector coverage*: Commercial fishers

*Data manipulation*: 3-alpha FAO species codes do not exist for some species/species complexes. In some instances, the higher level classification was able to be used. OCH = Ostrea chilensis, currency is average of two stocks - foveaux strait and other. AKX = Paphies subtriangulata and P. donacina aggregated, currency is an average of the two species. DSZ = Dosinia anus and D. subrosea aggregated, currency is an average of the two species. SCZ was multiplied by 8 to get greenweight from meatweight, OCH divided by 9.8 to get greenweight from number of individuals. TOP port price is used for TOA species as we do not hold a QMA for TOA. Data for Tarakihi has historically been reporded under both TAK and MOW for differing years, the catch and currency has been aggregated under MOW for consistency and TAK removed from the report this has been applied to the historic data dating back to 2001. CLV and COZ figures have been combined and are now reported under CLV. KCZ has been updated to KCX. CUX was duplicated figures of JPO and has been updated to reflect each species figures JPO port price has been used for CUX., Eels (AAQ and ELX) had previosuly been reported for some years but have been removed as they represent inland fisheries.

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Recent data has been compiled from MHRs which were introduced 01/10/2001. The data for the years 1995 to 2001 has been sourced from commercially reported landing returns instead. Regional Logsheets are not available prior to 2001 to provide the landings to foreign ports.

**Norway**

*Source of the data*: Administrative register of landings and sales notes

*Name of collection/source*: Register of landings and sales notes

*Direct source*: Landing and sales notes registered by fishermen/buyers/receivers

*Frequency of the data*: Daily

*Date last input received*: 2023, June

*Reference period*: Calendar year

Link to Release calendar: <https://www.fiskeridir.no/Tall-og-analyse/Statistikkalenderen>

*Other data characteristics*: Note that for the years 1996-2007, parts of the landings of live crabs, shells and wrasses were reported in numbers. This may apply to the species CRE, NEP, SCX, TBR, USB, YFM, MOD, SCE and WRA. For these species, the quantity (tonnes) in 'National Landings in Domestic Ports' could therefore consist of a sum of numbers and tonnes. From 2008 onwards, all quantities are given in tonnes.

*Statistical population*: The population targeted by the data source includes all landings by Norwegian fishing vessels in domestic ports, all landings by Norwegian fishing vessels in foreign ports and all landings by foreign vessels in Norwegian ports.

*Geographic coverage*: The data source covers national landings (i.e. landings from Norwegian vessels) in domestic and foreign ports, and foreign landings (i.e. landings from foreign vessels) in Norwegian ports.

*Sector coverage*: Fishing

*Dissemination format(s)*: News release, website (statbank, excel-files and publication)

**Peru**

*Source of the data*: Survey data of "Monthly Fishing Statistics"

*Name of collection/source*: Monthly Fishing Statistics

*Direct source*: Ministry of Production (Peru)

*Frequency of the data*: Monthly

*Date last input received*: 2023, February

*Reference period*: Calendar year

Link to Release calendar: Not available

*Other data characteristics*: The value of the country's fishing landings in national currency is estimated based on available price information provided by industrial fishing establishments and wholesale fish markets by species and category of use for the period from 2013 to 2022.

*Statistical population*: Industrial Fishing Establishments and Wholesale Fish Markets

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Fishing and Aquaculture Sector

*Data manipulation*: Estimation

*Dissemination format(s)*: Published in print and digital (on-line)

**Poland**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records from fishing logbooks, monthly reports and first buyer sales notes

*Name of collection/source*: System Elogbook

*Direct source*: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

*Frequency of the data*: Daily

*Date last input received*: 2023, September

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Statistical population*: Each fisherman is obliged to fullfill logbook during the fishing activity at sea areas.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: The whole marine fishery

*Other coverage*: Value of landings does not include small quantities (less than 50 kg) landed and sold directly by small fishing vessels.

*Data manipulation*: Value of landing in national currency is estimated on average price.

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Data for 2019-2020 was resubmitted.

**Portugal**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data (sales notes, logbooks)

*Direct source*: Docapesca, SA, LotAçores, logbook database

*Frequency of the data*: Daily

*Statistical population*: The target population includes the national register fleet.

*Geographic coverage*: All catches (includes landings in foreign ports)

*Data manipulation*: Value of national landings in foreign port is estimated and it is only available from 2008 onwards.

**Romania**

*Source of the data*: Administrative records

*Name of collection/source*: Data collection register (Excel format)

*Direct source*: National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture (NAFA). The national collection data programme started in 2008.

*Frequency of the data*: Monthly

*Date last input received*: 2023, February

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Other data characteristics*: Data reported in the fishing logbook from authorized entities

*Statistical population*: Public information

*Geographic coverage*: Covered only the fisheries from Black Sea

*Sector coverage*: Cover the fishing activities from Black Sea

*Data manipulation*: Aggregation

*Dissemination format(s)*: NAFA site

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Romania fleet only fish on Black Sea; for this reason National Landings in Foreign Ports is not reported.

**Spain**

*Name of collection/source*: Landings of fishery products (fish\_ld), Eurostat

*Recommended uses and limitations*: For the period 1995-2017, all landings has been reported under National Landings in Domestic Ports, independently from the port of landings. Consequently, National Landings in Domestic Ports includes also what has been landed abroad.

**Sweden**

*Source of the data*: Administrative data

*Name of collection/source*: Database Loggbas

*Other data characteristics*: Data are expressed in live weight, not in landed weight.

**Thailand**

*Source of the data*: Annual survey

*Name of collection/source*: Annual marine fisheries survey, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

*Direct source*: Annual marine fisheries survey consists of two surveys: Small–scale fisheries Survey and Commercial Fisheries Survey.

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Date last input received*: 2017, September

*Reference period*: Fiscal year

*Other data characteristics*: 0 ton volume means total production is less than 500 kg. Stratified sampling was used as the tool, random selection in each stratum was simple random sampling.

*Statistical population*: National level

*Geographic coverage*: Thai waters and overseas

*Sector coverage*: It is divided into 2 parts: Small – scale fishing and Commercial fishing.

*Other coverage*: Trash fish (bycatch fish) is mainly composed by the following species: 1) Stolephorus sp. 2) Leiognathidae and 3) Apogonidae, and it is included in 'MZZ - Marine fishes nei'. 'MSV - Green mussel' data from 2001 onwards is classified as aquaculture production. Catches of Thai fishing vessels in Indonesia that have changed the Thai national flag to Indonesian flag while fishing are excluded from 2008 quantites onwards. The aquatic animals caught by these fishing vessels are not considered as catches of Thai fishing vessels. Freshwater prawn data from 1998 onwards is classified as freshwater aquatic species.

*Data manipulation*: The process of data collection is as follows: 1. The Fisheries Statistics Analysis and Research Group, under the Fisheries Development Policy and Strategy Division set up a work plan (survey planning, methodology, budget allocation and operating calendar); 2. The provincial fisheries offices operate on field survey and submit the results to the research and analysis of fisheries statistics according to the work plan; 3. Collect data from relevant agencies such as fishing logbook, etc; 4. Fisheries Statistics Analysis and Research Group analyses the results, prepare and disseminate the annual report. Forecasting method such as moving average, trend analysis etc. are used to estimate the data where necessary. The average was calculated to replace lost data or unusable data.

*Dissemination format(s)*: Online database

**Türkiye**

*Source of the data*: Surveys

*Name of collection/source*: National Statistics Programme

*Direct source*: Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)

*Frequency of the data*: Monthly - for vessel larger than 10 meters; Biannually - for vessels smaller than 10 meters.

*Date last input received*: 2022

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Statistical population*: Monthly questionnaires have been conducted with all fishing vessels larger than 10 meters. Biannual questionaries have been conducted with 30% of the fishing vessels smaller than 10 meters.

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: Fishing vessels and fish meal-oil facilities are covered.

*Other coverage*: Administrative data of MoAF are also used to crosscheck collected data by questionnaires.

*Data manipulation*: For vessels larger than 10 meter, imputation is used for unanswerered questionnaires. For vessels smaller than 10 meters the entire population is estimated by the data collected from sampled vessel (%30 of the fleet)

**United Kingdom**

*Source of the data*: Sales notes & logbooks

*Name of collection/source*: UK Fisheries Databases

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Geographic coverage*: All UK (including Crown Dependencies data where available)

*Other coverage*: The ASFIS code 'MZZ - Marine fishes nei' includes livers, roes and species unknown.

**United States**

*Source of the data*: Direct reporting of commercial landings by fishers and fish dealers to state and federal authorities.

*Name of collection/source*: NOAA Fisheries One Stop Shop (FOSS)

*Direct source*: NOAA Fisheries

*Frequency of the data*: Depends on jurisdiction and fishery. Highly variable, and too numerous to list here.

*Date last input received*: 2024, April

*Reference period*: Calendar year

*Statistical population*: Public

*Geographic coverage*: Nationwide and territories in Caribbean Sea and western Pacific Ocean. The data do not cover landings from Puerto Rico since 2019, from the Great Lakes since 2018, and from the US Virgin Islands for 2022.

*Sector coverage*: Commercial landings only. Recreational landings are not included.

*Other coverage*: Due to confidential information, some production is not included within the single components. The category "Unspecified species and confidential data" includes any other species that are not specifically captured elsewhere in the table.

*Data manipulation*: Data are aggregated from Year/State/Species

*Dissemination format(s)*: Fisheries One Stop Shop data query and annual publication of Fisheries of the United States. Fisheries One Stop Shop data query[https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foss]

*Recommended uses and limitations*: Species with no direct ASFIS code translation have been assigned general classifications: FIN - Finfish nei and MOL – Marine molluscs nei. These are not strict definitions, meaning that "Finfish" is not limited to bony fishes but includes Chondrichthyes, etc. Marine molluscs nei is even more generalized to include not just molluscs but everything that doesn't readily fit anywhere else.

**Viet Nam**

*Source of the data*: Sources: WCPFC Tuna Fishery Yearbook 2017; General Statictis Office of Vietnam; Master plan on fisheries development of Vietnam to 2020, vision to 2030; 50 years - Development of Fisheries development in Vietnam. Compiled and verified by VIFEP. WCPFC Tuna Fishery Yearbook 2017[https://www.wcpfc.int/statistical-bulletins]

*Direct source*: Vietnam Institute of Fisheries Economics and Planning

*Frequency of the data*: Annual

*Geographic coverage*: Whole country is covered.

*Sector coverage*: All sectors

*Other coverage*: Value of landing only available from external sources (e.g. Sea Around Us), so not reported here; no data collection for NLFP; no data for 2017 available at this time besides for tuna.