

Appendix 1: overview of available observer data for the French deep-water fishing fleet

1. Number and distribution of observation

The sampling plan required by regulations 2347/2002 was initiated in 2004. The sampling required two full time observers. Nevertheless, due to problems with contracts, the fleet was not observed at the same intensity every years and there was no observation in 2008. In 2009, the sampling was resumed with a higher sampling intensity (Table 1).

The number of days at sea carry out by observer varied between 188 and 333 per years. On average about one deep-water fishing tow was observed per day. This low number of tow per day comes from two reasons: (i) tows are long usually 6 to 10 hours, (ii) most vessels carry out a mixed fishing activity with deep-water and shelf tows during the same fishing trips. Tows targeting saithe and other shelf species when observers are on-board were most often not observed in 2004-05, in recent years these tows have been observed but are not included in table 1 where tows were selected according to DCF criteria to represented tows for deep-water species.

The fleet of deep-water fishing vessels is small and operated from Irish and Scottish ports (mainly Scottish in recent years). this poses problems to French observers as it is not always practical to find another fishing trip to observe starting one of two days after the end of a trip in a Scottish harbour. therefore rule for choosing vessels to observed were kept simples. Observers were required not to make two consecutive trips on the same vessels and to cover as much as possible all vessels over time.

Vessels holding a fishing license because they catch a by-catch of deep-water species (mainly greater forkbeard) while fishing for hake and demersal species in the Celtic sea were not considered priority. For these vessels, deep-water species are minor in their catch. They are however required to hold a deep-water fishing permit if they land more than 10 t per year of deep-water species or more than 100 kg in a single fishing trip (EC regulation No 2347/2002).,As a consequence a large number of vessel hold a deep-sea fishing permit do only occasional deep-water fishing or catch only greater forkbeard as a small by-catch. Over years, 6 to 22 vessels were observed. Matching these results with section 4.5.3.1 of the Case Study report, suggests that this coverage represent all the fleet of vessel which deep-water fishing is a main component of their activity.

table 1. Number of deep-water fishing trips, number of vessels, numbers of tows and catch observed.

Year	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009
Number of fishing trips	29	15	9	9	22
Number of vessels	22	13	6	8	11
Number of tows	280	152	118	130	320
Number of days at sea of observers	333	172	119	118	249

Table 2. Total catch landings, total discards and proportion of landings and discards observed.

Year	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009
Total catch observed (t)	660	341	180	264	719
Total landings observed (t)	401	213	93	202	538
Total discards observed (t)	258	129	86	61	181
Proportion of the total catch landed	0.61	0.63	0.52	0.76	0.74
Proportion discarded	0.39	0.37	0.48	0.24	0.26

1.1. Observed species

The main species observed in the catch of the deep-water fishing fleet were roundnose grenadier, black scabbardfish, smoothheads and blue ling (Table 3). Data in table 3 should not be interpreted for other purpose that description of the data available as proportion of the species over years may have been impacted by the spatial distribution of fishing and fishing depth which are known to have changed over time.

Table 3. Main observed species in French observations of the deep-water fishery (all species which total observed catch from 2004 to 2009 in greater than 1 tonne)

Species	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009	total
<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	227	108	35	22	77	469
<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>	54	60	4	100	166	384
<i>Alepocephalus bairdii</i>	131	46	36	6	48	267
<i>Molva dypterygia</i>	38	0	21	31	132	222
<i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i> + <i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>	11	4	1	3	14	33
<i>Argentina silus</i>	0	0	0	9	14	23
<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>	12	0	1	0	7	20
<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	0	0	0	0	15	15
<i>Sebastes</i>	12	1	0	-	2	15
<i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>	-	0	0	4	4	8
<i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i>	-	2	0	0	6	8
<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	0	1	3	0	4	8
<i>Alepocephalus rostratus</i>	-	0	1	3	0	4
<i>Centroscyllum fabricii</i>	0	1	0	0	2	3
<i>Malacocephalus laevis</i>	0	0	0	2	1	3
<i>Deania calcea</i>	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Molva molva</i>	2	-	0	0	0	2
<i>Sebastes marinus</i>	-	-	-	0	2	2
<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>	-	-	-	-	2	2
<i>Trachyrincus murrayi</i>	2	0	0	0	0	2

<i>Brosme brosme</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Epigonus telescopus</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Notacanthus chemnitzii</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1

2. Length distribution

Length distribution were collected for some species

3. Further studies

The results given below apply only to years 2004-06, data from 2008-09 were not re-analysed since the data were formatted according to EU-COST format. This section is shown to provided an overview of change the information include in French on-board observations.

3.1. Catch and CPUE per depth

On board observation provided all associated data to computed CPUE depending on several factor. Mainly the effect of depth was investigated. Expectedly, CPUE of all species were found to vary with depth (Figure 1). CPUE were calculated separating landings and discards. For black scabbardfish and blue ling there was no discards. Discards formed a significant proportion of the total catch for roundnose grenadier and all smoothhead were discarded. The CPUE of black scabbardfish was mainly stable from 700 m down to 1100 m and decreased quickly deeper. The CPUE of blue ling showed a peak at 700 m. CPUE of roundnose grenadier increased from 700 m down to 1400 m. The CPUE of smoothheads wads high between 900 and 1400 m with a peak at 1200 m. The high CPUE at 1500 m should be regarded with caution owing to small number of tows.

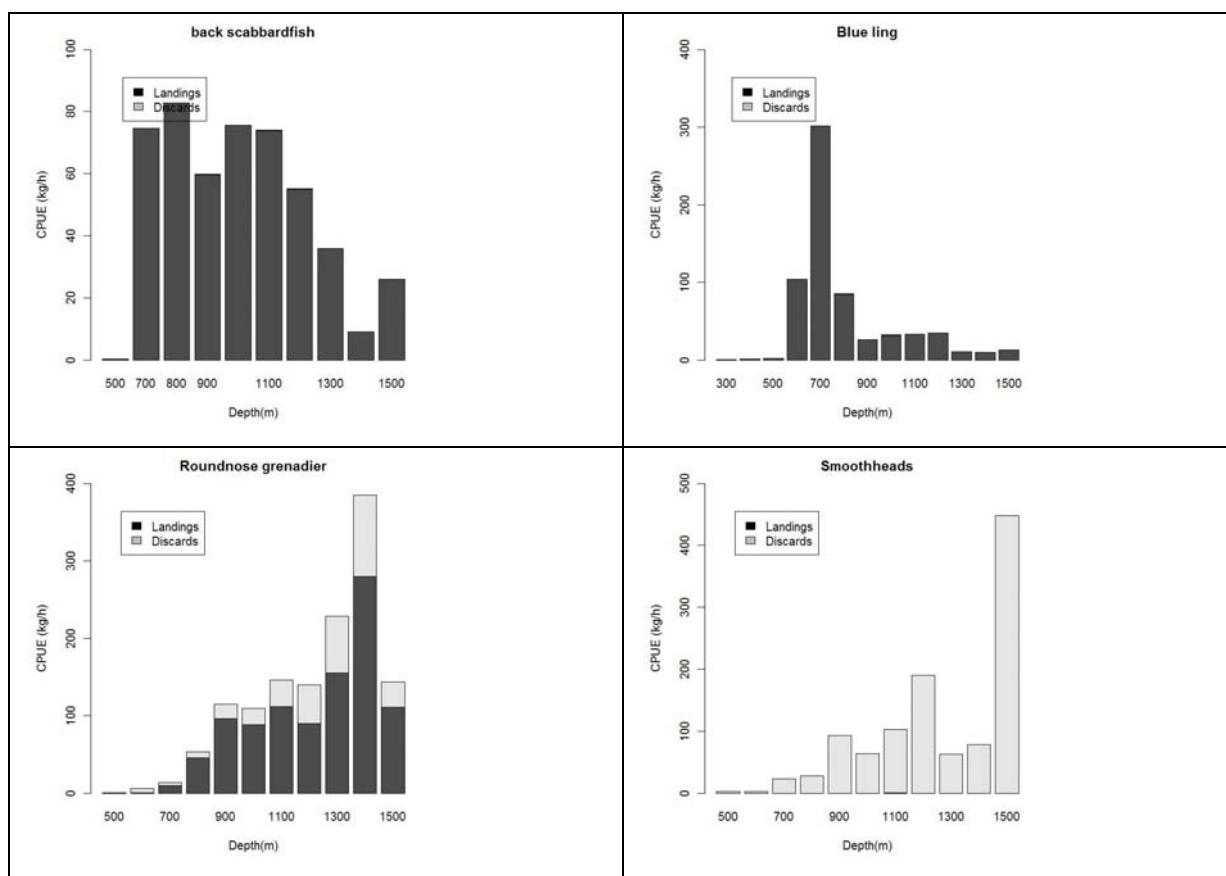


Figure 1. CPUE of black scabbardfish, blue ling , roundnose grenadier and smoothheads by depth.

3.2. CPUE according to target species

In the previous on-board observation format the haul data included the target species reported by the fishing master before hauling in the trawl. This data may no longer be available in recent observation were fishing station data are recorded according to DCF (Commission decision of 6 November 2008 pursuant to EC regulation 199/2008). Target species that were previously reported in French on-board observation as black scabbardfish, roundnose grenadier, blue ling, orange roughy or [miscellaneous] deep-water species will be now only available as deep-water species.

These analyse suggest that vessels may target one species rather than another. this might be based upon knowledge of fishing ground. For example, the CPUE of black scabbardfish when fishing for black scabbardfish is roughly twice to three times as much as the CPUE of black scabbardfish when fishing for roundnose grenadier (Figure 1). The CPUE of black scabbardfish seem low when fishing for blue and at a similar levels when fishing for roundnose grenadier of [miscellaneous] deep-water species (Figure 1).Fishing master might know that at a particular location a given species tends to be more abundant/dominant than elsewhere. further analysis may be required to analyses seasonality of this pattern.

Similar patterns are found with CPUE of roundnose grenadier (Figures 2), the CPUE is higher when fishing for roundnose grenadier or [miscellaneous] deep-water species, CPUE levels

seems the same in both case. Lower CPUE are observed when fishing for blackscabbardfish and still lower when fishing for blue ling. Lastly CPUE of siki sharks are similar when fishing for roundnose grenadier and black scabbardfish and slightly higher when fishing for [miscellaneous] deep-water species (Figure 3).

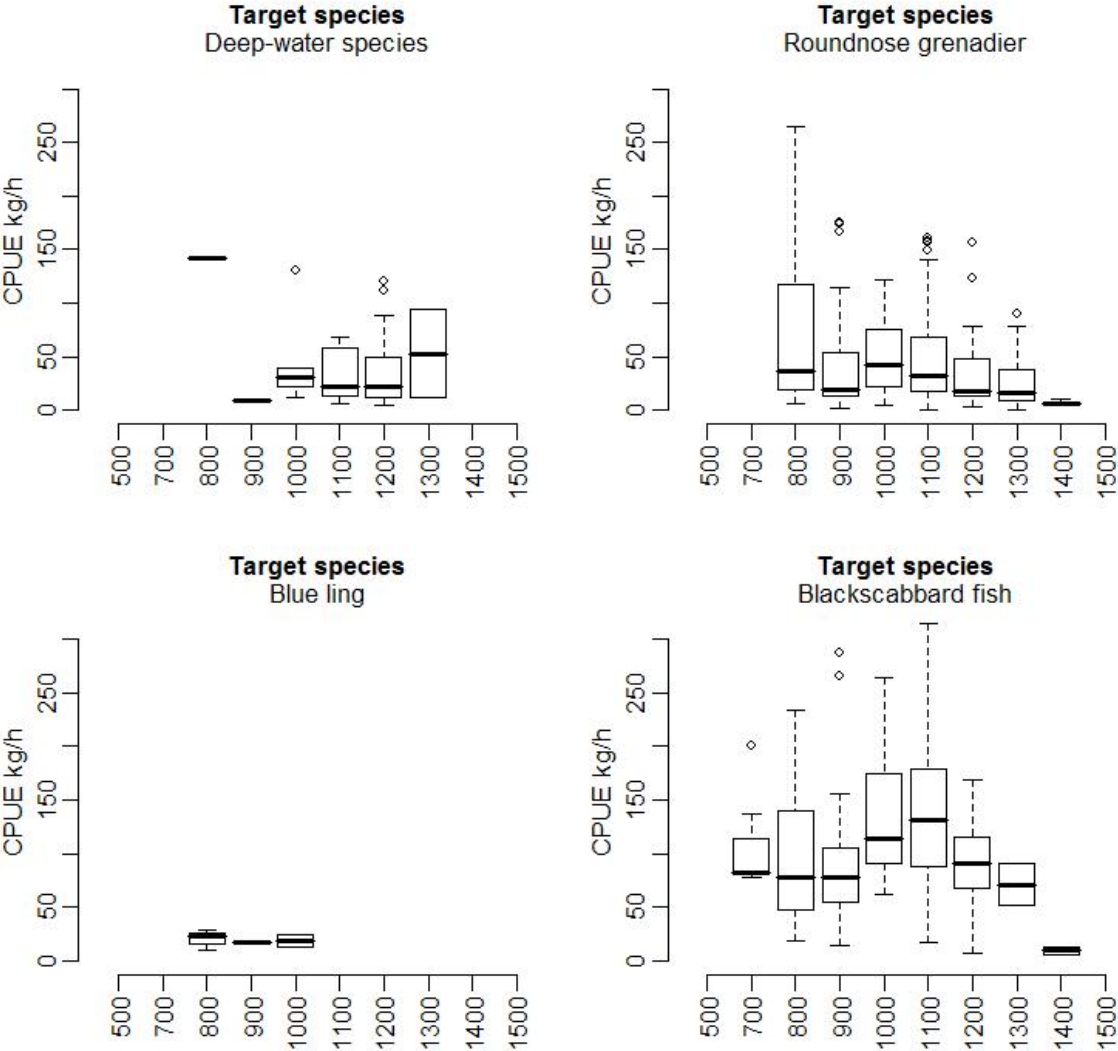


Figure 1. CPUE of black scabbardfish, depending on target species and fishing depth

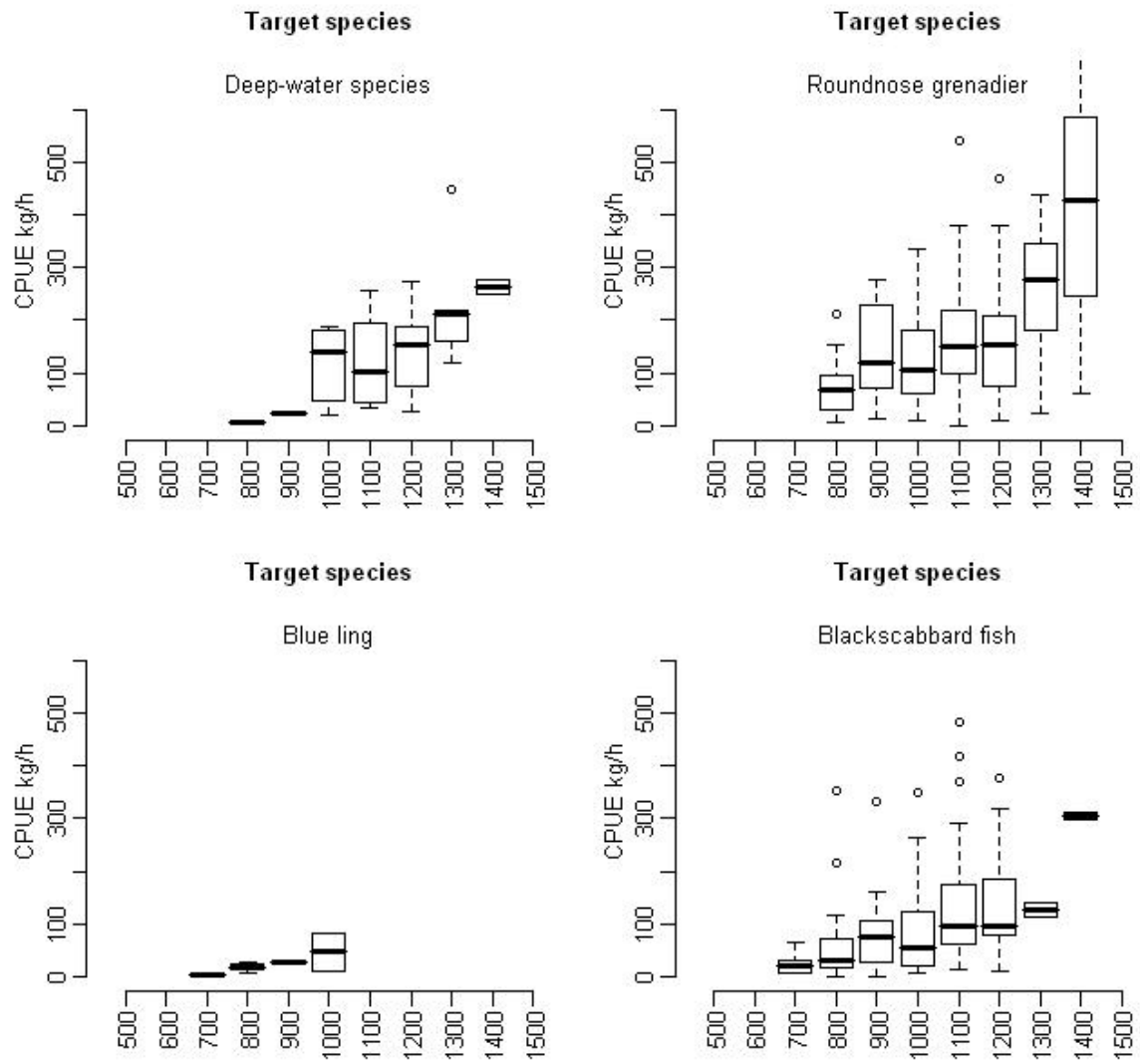


Figure 2. CPUE of roundnose grenadier, depending on target species and fishing depth

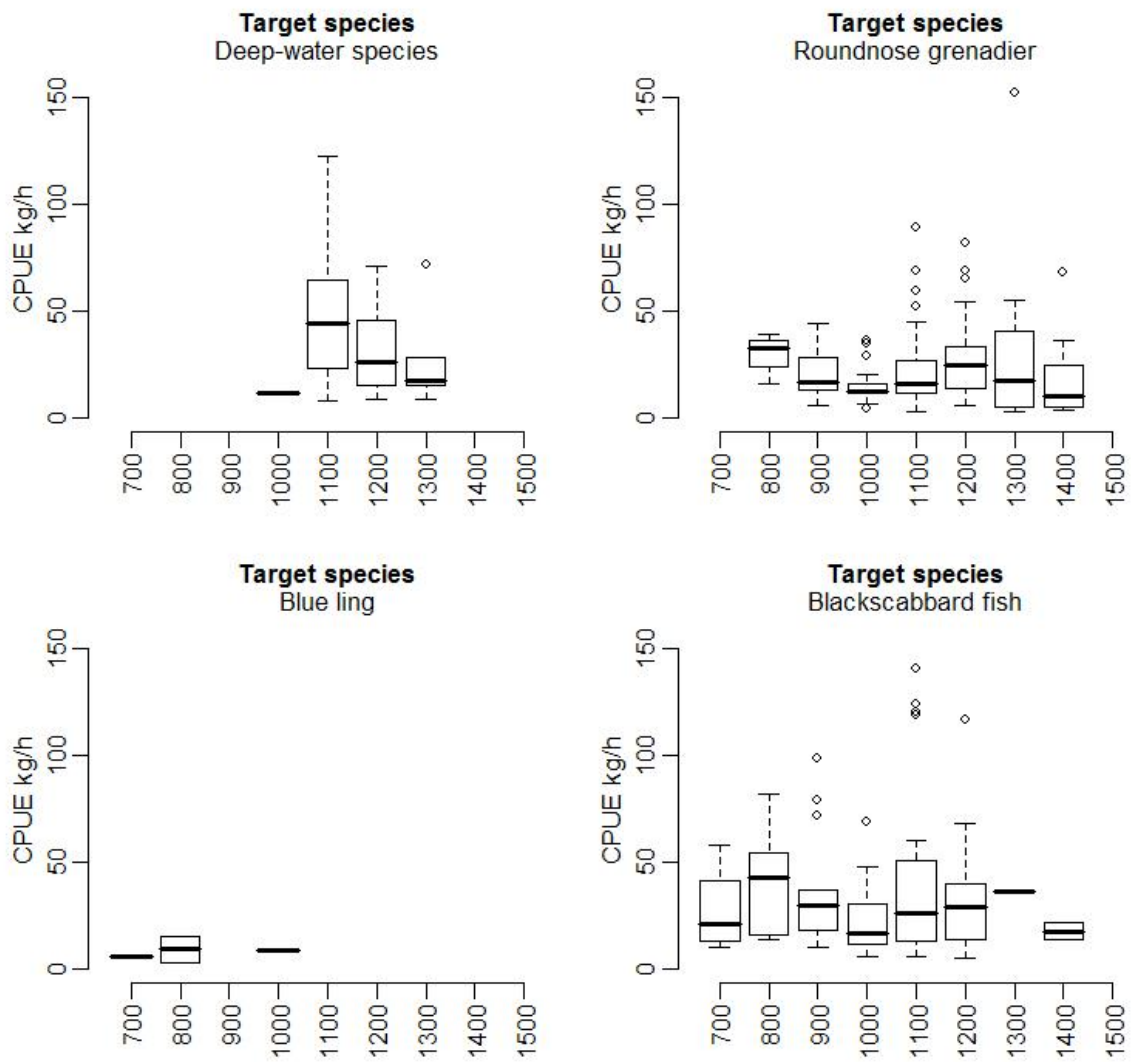


Figure 3. CPUE of siki sharks, depending on target species and fishing depth



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FAX

To:	Permanent Representations of all Member States to EU	Telephone:	
		Fax:	
From:	Ernesto PENAS LADO	Telephone:	(32-2) 296 37 44
		Fax:	(32-2) 299 48 02
Number of pages:	3+16		

Subject: **Fishing effort management schemes related to recovery and management plans in the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, to the Western waters, to the deep sea fisheries and review of fisheries located in the Celtic Sea.**

Message:

Following a similar approach as has been implemented for the last five years, the Commission will consult the STECF / SG-MOS working group during its next meetings (14.06-18.06.2010 and 27.09-01.10.2010), on a review of fisheries regulated through fishing effort management schemes adopted in application of

- ✓ the long term plan for cod stocks [R(EC) No 1342/2008],
- ✓ the recovery plan for Southern hake and Norway lobster stocks in the Cantabrian Sea and Western Iberian peninsula [R(EC) No 2166/2005],
- ✓ the multi-annual plan for the North Sea plaice and sole stocks [R(EC) No 676/2007],
- ✓ the multi-annual plan of Western Channel sole stock [R(EC) No 509/2007], and
- ✓ the multi-annual plan for the cod stocks in the Baltic Sea [R(EC) No 1098/2007].

Similarly to last year, the Commission will consult the SG-MOS working group on an analysis of fisheries located in the Celtic Sea which would be affected by a possible extension of effort management related to cod stocks.

Within the current year, the Commission will also ask STECF working groups to complete the evaluations carried out on effort regimes linked to the following regulations:

- ✓ R(EC) No 2347/2002 establishing specific access requirements and associated conditions applicable to fishing for deep sea stocks, and
- ✓ R(EC) No 1954/2003 on the management of the fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources – so called Western Waters regime.

In addition to such plans, the Commission will also request STECF to take into account the fishing effort management scheme adopted in application of the

- ✓ multi-annual plan for the sustainable exploitation of the stock of sole in the Bay of Biscay [R(EC) No 388/2006].

These reviews and analysis will be based on data as collected according to R(EC) No 1639/2001 and to R(EC) No 199/2008 establishing a Community framework for the collection and management of the data needed to conduct the common fisheries policy, supplemented by Commission Decision 2008/949/EC, as well as other scientific information collected at national level which would allow Member States to fulfil their cooperation obligation laid down in article 4 (3) of the Treaty on European Union. They will include:

- ✓ A synopsis of the biological status of the relevant resources;
- ✓ Details of historic effort deployed by all fishing vessels, even those of less than 10 m. Loa included, in each fishery, segregated by gear type and by Member State, for the 2000-2009 time period;
- ✓ Details of historic catches (landings and discards) made by all fishing vessels, those of less than 10 m. Loa included, in each fishery, segregated by age, by gear type and by Member State, for the 2003-2009 time period.

These data should characterise landings and discards structured by age for the period 2003-2009 and effort for the period 2000-2009.

However, if a Member State considers that data already received by the JRC and handled by the STECF for the 2000-2008 or 2003-2008 time periods do not have to be updated, the Member State is invited to limit the answer to the data call to data for the year 2009.

In the specific case of the multi-annual plan for the sustainable exploitation of the stock of sole in the Bay of Biscay and for data corresponding to other multi-annual plans where an update would be needed e.g. due to a previous submission of a partial set of data, Member States will have to submit data covering the overall periods of time (2003-2009 for catches and 2000-2009 for effort). In addition, Member States will be requested to provide relevant information explaining the need for update and the discrepancies possibly observed between the set of data submitted as answer to the last call and the set of data to be sent as answer to the current call.

To enable the STECF/SG-MOS Working Group both to review such fishing effort management schemes and to analyse the fishing effort deployed in the Celtic Sea fisheries, Member States are invited to provide, as soon as possible and no later than **25 May 2010**, data to the Commission and to the scientists who would attend the meeting.

The data format to be used, which has been discussed with the STECF secretariat, is described in the annex joined to this facsimile. Such completed data sets should be uploaded on the **JRC share point** and put at the disposition of the STECF/SG-MOS Working Group by the intermediation of scientists who will form part of it.

Requests for complementary information related to this upload process may be requested to Hans Joachim Raetz and to Patrick Daniel through the following e-mail boxes:

patrick.daniel@ec.europa.eu

hans-joachim.raetz@jrc.ec.europa.eu

stecf-secretariat@jrc.ec.europa.eu

In addition, STECF highlighted several times that it had been unable to comment on the quality of the fleet specific estimates of total catches and discards, mainly due to lack of requested data quality parameters, i.e. number of discards samples, fish measured and aged.

The Commission requests Member States to provide all available information on number of discards samples, fish measured and aged which were implemented during the time-series beforehand specified and either for each metier or for each stock covered by the current call for data.



Ernesto PENAS LADO
Director

Annex I.

Format adapted from the latest fleet specific fishing effort and catch data call issued by the European Commission, DG Mare.

Data reports can be provided in simple comma separated text files, Microsoft EXCEL or ACCESS formats. All missing values (empty data cells) must be indicated by a -1.

In contrast to last year's data formats, which were sequential, you are kindly requested to stick this year to a simple table format which makes im- and exporting much more easily.

A. Catch data for 2009 (and the 2003-2008 time period if appropriate – see cover letter), aggregated (sum) by ID except for mean weight and length in landings and discards at age (arithmetic mean). Please ensure that data entries are fully consistent with coding given in Appendixes.

1. ID (this is a unique identifier; e.g. the combination of country, year, quarter, gear, mesh size range, fishery or métier, and area; this is free text with a maximum of 40 characters without space)
2. COUNTRY (this should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 1)
3. YEAR (this should be given in four digits), like 2004
4. QUARTER (this should be given as one digit), like 1, 2, 3, or 4
5. VESSEL_LENGTH (vessel length should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 2)
6. GEAR (gear should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 3, which follows the EU data regulation 1639/2001)
7. MESH_SIZE_RANGE (the mesh size range should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 4, which largely follows the Council regulation 850/98)
8. FISHERY (species complex and gear) or métier (species complex, gear and vessel characteristics) (this is free text with a maximum of 40 characters without space; this specification may include e.g. target species, roundfish area or quarter) (a fishery can encompass, e.g. more than one mesh size range; in this case separate records have to be provided, e.g. one for each mesh size range, with the same fishery identification)
9. AREA (the ICES division or sub-area should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 5)
10. SPECON to be specified in accordance with Appendix 6. All landings, discards and other biological parameters falling under the Deep Sea regulations should be aggregated separately, indicated with SPECON=DEEP and appended to the data base. This will allow separate analyses of Deep Sea effort, without conflicts with other effort management schemes.
11. SPECIES (the species should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 7, which follows the Council Regulation EC 2287/2003)
12. LANDINGS (estimated landings in tonnes should be given; if age based information is present, this quantity should correspond to the sum of products)
13. DISCARDS (estimated discards in tonnes should be given; if age based information is present, this quantity should correspond to the sum of products)
14. NO_SAMPLES_LANDINGS (the number of TRIPS should be given that relate to landings only; a number should be given only if it relates to this fishery only; otherwise "-1" should be given)
15. NO_LENGTH_MEASUREMENTS_LANDINGS (the number of length measurements should be given that relate to landings only; a number should be given only if it relates to this fishery only; otherwise "-1" should be given)
16. NO_AGE_MEASUREMENTS_LANDINGS (the number of age measurements should be given that relate to landings only; a number should be given only if it relates to this fishery only; otherwise "-1" should be given)
17. NO_SAMPLES_DISCARDS (the number of TRIPS should be given that relate to discards only; a number should be given only if it relates to this fishery only; otherwise "-1" should be given)
18. NO_LENGTH_MEASUREMENTS_DISCARDS (the number of length measurements should be given that relate to discards only; a number should be given only if it relates to this fishery only; otherwise "-1" should be given)
19. NO_AGE_MEASUREMENTS_DISCARDS (the number of age measurements should be given that relate to discards only; a number should be given only if it relates to this fishery only; otherwise "-1" should be given)
20. NO_SAMPLES_CATCH (the number of TRIPS should be given that relate to catches only; a number should be given only if it relates to this fishery only; otherwise "-1" should be given)

21. NO_LENGTH_MEASUREMENTS_CATCH (a number of length measurements should be given here if it relates to catch, i.e. landings and discards; a number should be given only if it relates to this fishery only; otherwise "-1" should be given)
22. NO_AGE_MEASUREMENTS_CATCH (a number of age measurements should be given here if it relates to catch, i.e. landings and discards; a number should be given only if it relates to this fishery only; otherwise "-1" should be given)
23. MIN_AGE (this is the minimum age in the data section; if minimum age and maximum age are both "-1", no age based data are given; otherwise age data must follow in the data section for each age in the age range MIN_AGE to MAX_AGE; minimum age and maximum age must either both be "-1" or both be not "-1")
24. MAX_AGE (this is the true maximum age in the data section (no plus group is allowed); if minimum age and maximum age are both "-1", no age based data are given; otherwise age data must follow in the data section for each age in the age range MIN_AGE to MAX_AGE; minimum age and maximum age must either both be "-1" or both be not "-1")
25. Age 0 (years)=0
26. Age 0 No. Landed (thousands)
27. Age 0 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
28. Age 0 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
29. Age 0 No. Discard (thousands)
30. Age 0 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
31. Age 0 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
32. Age 1 (years)=1
33. Age 1 No. Landed (thousands)
34. Age 1 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
35. Age 1 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
36. Age 1 No. Discard (thousands)
37. Age 1 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
38. Age 1 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
39. Age 2 (years)=2
40. Age 2 No. Landed (thousands)
41. Age 2 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
42. Age 2 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
43. Age 2 No. Discard (thousands)
44. Age 2 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
45. Age 2 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
46. Age 3 (years)=3
47. Age 3 No. Landed (thousands)
48. Age 3 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
49. Age 3 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
50. Age 3 No. Discard (thousands)
51. Age 3 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
52. Age 3 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
53. Age 4 (years)=4
54. Age 4 No. Landed (thousands)
55. Age 4 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
56. Age 4 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
57. Age 4 No. Discard (thousands)
58. Age 4 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
59. Age 4 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
60. Age 5 (years)=5
61. Age 5 No. Landed (thousands)
62. Age 5 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
63. Age 5 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
64. Age 5 No. Discard (thousands)
65. Age 5 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
66. Age 5 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
67. Age 6 (years)=6
68. Age 6 No. Landed (thousands)
69. Age 6 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
70. Age 6 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
71. Age 6 No. Discard (thousands)
72. Age 6 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
73. Age 6 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)

74. Age 7 (years)=7
75. Age 7 No. Landed (thousands)
76. Age 7 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
77. Age 7 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
78. Age 7 No. Discard (thousands)
79. Age 7 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
80. Age 7 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
81. Age 8 (years)=8
82. Age 8 No. Landed (thousands)
83. Age 8 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
84. Age 8 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
85. Age 8 No. Discard (thousands)
86. Age 8 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
87. Age 8 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
88. Age 9 (years)=9
89. Age 9 No. Landed (thousands)
90. Age 9 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
91. Age 9 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
92. Age 9 No. Discard (thousands)
93. Age 9 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
94. Age 9 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
95. Age 10 (years)=10
96. Age 10 No. Landed (thousands)
97. Age 10 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
98. Age 10 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
99. Age 10 No. Discard (thousands)
100. Age 10 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
101. Age 10 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
102. Age 11 (years)=11
103. Age 11 No. Landed (thousands)
104. Age 11 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
105. Age 11 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
106. Age 11 No. Discard (thousands)
107. Age 11 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
108. Age 11 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
109. Age 12 (years)=12
110. Age 12 No. Landed (thousands)
111. Age 12 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
112. Age 12 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
113. Age 12 No. Discard (thousands)
114. Age 12 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
115. Age 12 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
116. Age 13 (years)=13
117. Age 13 No. Landed (thousands)
118. Age 13 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
119. Age 13 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
120. Age 13 No. Discard (thousands)
121. Age 13 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
122. Age 13 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
123. Age 14 (years)=14
124. Age 14 No. Landed (thousands)
125. Age 14 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
126. Age 14 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
127. Age 14 No. Discard (thousands)
128. Age 14 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
129. Age 14 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
130. Age 15 (years)=15
131. Age 15 No. Landed (thousands)
132. Age 15 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
133. Age 15 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
134. Age 15 No. Discard (thousands)
135. Age 15 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
136. Age 15 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)

137. Age 16 (years)=16
138. Age 16 No. Landed (thousands)
139. Age 16 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
140. Age 16 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
141. Age 16 No. Discard (thousands)
142. Age 16 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
143. Age 16 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
144. Age 17 (years)=17
145. Age 17 No. Landed (thousands)
146. Age 17 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
147. Age 17 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
148. Age 17 No. Discard (thousands)
149. Age 17 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
150. Age 17 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
151. Age 18 (years)=18
152. Age 18 No. Landed (thousands)
153. Age 18 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
154. Age 18 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
155. Age 18 No. Discard (thousands)
156. Age 18 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
157. Age 18 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
158. Age 19 (years)=19
159. Age 19 No. Landed (thousands)
160. Age 19 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
161. Age 19 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
162. Age 19 No. Discard (thousands)
163. Age 19 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
164. Age 19 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
165. Age 20 (years)=20
166. Age 20 No. Landed (thousands)
167. Age 20 MEAN Weight Landed (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
168. Age 20 MEAN Length Landed (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)
169. Age 20 No. Discard (thousands)
170. Age 20 MEAN Weight Discard (kg, precision in gram=3 digits after the comma)
171. Age 20 MEAN Length Discard (cm, precision in mm=1 digits after the comma)

B. Effort data for 2009 (and the 2000-2008 time period if appropriate – see cover letter), aggregated (sum) by ID

1. ID (this is a unique identifier; e.g. the combination of country, year, quarter, gear, mesh size range, fishery or métier, and area; this is free text with a maximum of 40 characters without space)
2. COUNTRY (this should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 1)
3. YEAR (this should be given in four digits)
4. QUARTER (this should be given as one digit)
5. VESSEL_LENGTH (vessel length should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 2)
6. GEAR (this identifies gear, and should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 3, which follows largely the EU data regulation 1639/2001)
7. MESH_SIZE_RANGE (the mesh size range should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 4, which follows largely the Council regulation 850/98)
8. FISHERY (species complex and gear) or métier (species complex, gear and vessel characteristics) (this is free text with a maximum of 40 characters without space; this specification may include e.g. target species, roundfish area or quarter)
9. AREA (the ICES division or sub-area should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 5)
10. SPECON to be specified in accordance with Appendix 6, text string of maximum 10 characters. All landings, discards and other biological parameters falling under the Deep Sea regulations should be aggregated separately, indicated with SPECON=DEEP and appended to the data base. This will allow separate analyses of Deep Sea effort, without conflicts with other effort management schemes.
11. ALLOWED_ACTIVITY (mandatory only for effort belonging to the Baltic Sea cod plan, the Western Channel sole plan, and the Southern hake and *Nephrops* plan, for other plans – e.g. North Sea sole and plaice plan – or parameters this field is optional; the allowed fishing activity should be given in days at sea – or days absent from port in the specific case of the Baltic Sea cod plan; if allowed fishing activity is not available, “-1” should be given)

12. FISHING_ACTIVITY (mandatory only for effort belonging to the Baltic Sea cod plan, the Western Channel sole plan, and the Southern hake and *Nephrops* plan, for other plans – e.g. North Sea sole and plaice plan – or parameters this field is optional; the nominal fishing activity should be given in days at sea – or days absent from port in the specific case of the Baltic Sea cod plan; if nominal fishing activity is not available, "-1" should be given)
13. FISHING_CAPACITY (mandatory for effort belonging to the sole in the Bay of Biscay plan, the Baltic sea cod plan and the North Sea sole and plaice plan, for other plans or parameters this field is optional; the nominal fishing capacity should be given in gross tonnage, except for the Baltic Sea cod plan and the North Sea sole and plaice plan where the fishing capacity will have to be expressed in kW; if nominal fishing capacity is not available, "-1" should be given)
14. NOMINAL EffORT (effort should be given in kW.days, i.e. engine power in kW times days at sea; if nominal effort is not available, "-1" should be given)
15. EFFECTIVE EffORT (optionally, gear specific effort can be given in other units, to be specified in the next field, than the nominal effort; if effective effort is not available "-1" should be given)
16. EFFORT_UNIT (this field should state the unit of effort used for the optional effective effort in the field above, this is free text with a maximum of 40 characters without space; if no effective effort is given, "-1" should be given)
17. GT_DAYS_AT_SEA (effort should be given in gross tonnage * days at sea; if the number is not available, "-1" should be given).
18. NO_VESSELS (simple integer value of vessels, if the number is not available, "-1" should be given).

C. Specific effort data by rectangle for 2009 (and the 2003-2008 time period if appropriate – see cover letter), in units of fishing hours

1. ID (this is a unique identifier; e.g. the combination of country, year, quarter, gear, mesh size range, fishery or metier, and area; this is free text with a maximum of 40 characters without space)
2. COUNTRY (this should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 1)
3. YEAR (this should be given in four digits)
4. QUARTER (this should be given as one digit)
5. VESSEL_LENGTH (vessel length should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 2)
6. GEAR (this identifies gear, and should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 3, which follows largely the EU data regulation 1639/2001).
7. MESH_SIZE_RANGE (the mesh size range should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 4, which follows largely the Council regulation 850/98)
8. FISHERY (species complex and gear) or métier (species complex, gear and vessel characteristics) (this is free text with a maximum of 40 characters without space; this specification may include e.g. target species, roundfish area or quarter)
9. AREA (the ICES division or sub-area should be given according to the code list provided in Appendix 5).
10. SPECON to be specified in accordance with Appendix 6, text string of maximum 10 characters. All landings, discards and other biological parameters falling under the Deep Sea regulations should be aggregated separately, indicated with SPECON=DEEP and appended to the data base. This will allow separate analyses of Deep Sea effort, without conflicts with other effort management schemes.
11. RECTANGLE (text, 4 letters like 44F6)
12. EFFECTIVE EffORT (hours fished, simple long numerical integer)

Appendix 1

Country coding

COUNTRY	CODE
Belgium	BEL
Denmark	DEN
Estonia	EST
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
Germany	GER
Ireland	IRL
Latvia	LAT
Lithuania	LIT
Netherlands	NED
Poland	POL
Portugal (mainland)	POR
Portugal (Azores)	PTA
Portugal (Madeira)	PTM
Spain (mainland)	SPN
Spain (Canaries islands)	SPC
Sweden	SWE
United Kingdom (Jersey)	GBJ
United Kingdom (Guernsey)	GBG
United Kingdom (Alderny/Sark/Herm)	GBC
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	ENG
United Kingdom (Isle of Man)	IOM
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	NIR
United Kingdom (Scotland)	SCO

Appendix 2
Vessel length coding

According to the Data Collection Framework, Member States should be able to provide data characterising fisheries located in the Baltic Sea, the North Sea and the Western Waters and covering the year 2009 on the basis of the following segmentation of the fleet:

- Length over all shorter than 10 m.
- Length over all of 10 m. to shorter than 12 m.
- Length over all of 12 m. to shorter than 18 m.
- Length over all of 18 m. to shorter than 24 m.
- Length over all of 24 m. to shorter than 40 m
- Length over all of 40 m. or longer

However, to ensure consistency with the 2000-2008 or 2003-2008 time series already submitted last year and to ensure compliance with provisions adopted in legal texts supporting fishing effort regimes in the Baltic Sea, North Sea and Western Waters, Member States are requested to submit data according to the following segmentation:

Fishing efforts regimes of the North Sea and the Western Waters

Vessel length over all classes	Code
Length over all shorter than 10 m.	u10m
Length over all of 10 m. to shorter than 15 m.	o10t15m
Length over all of 15 m. and over	o15m

Fishing efforts regimes of the Baltic Sea

Vessel length over all classes	Code
Length over all shorter than 8 m.	u8m
Length over all of 8 m. to shorter than 10 m.	o8t10m
Length over all of 10 m. to shorter than 12 m.	o10t12m
Length over all of 12 m. to shorter than 18 m.	o12t18m
Length over all of 18 m. to shorter than 24 m.	o18t24m
Length over all of 24 m. to shorter than 40 m	o24t40m
Length over all of 40 m. or longer	o40m

Appendix 3
Gear coding

TYPES OF FISHING TECHNIQUES			Gear code to be used when answering the data call	Gear code specified for métiers in App. IV of 2008//949/CE
Mobile gears	Beam trawls		BEAM	TBB
	Bottom trawls & demersal seines	Bottom otter trawls, Multi-rig otter trawls or Bottom pair trawls	OTTER	OTB, OTT, PTB
		Fly shooting seines, Anchored seines or Pair seines	DEM_SEINE	SSC, SDN, SPR
		Pelagic trawls & pelagic Seines	Midwater otter trawls or Midwater pair trawls	PEL_TRAWL
	Purse seines, Fly shooting seines or Anchored seines		PEL_SEINE	PS
	Dredges		DREDGE	DRB, HMD
Passive gears	Drifting longlines or Set longlines		LONGLINE	LHP, LHM, LTL, LLD, LLS
	Driftnets or Set gillnets (<i>except Trammel Nets</i>)		GILL	GNS, GND
	Trammel Nets		TRAMMEL	GTR
	Pots & traps		POTS	FPO

Appendix 4

Mesh size coding

Mesh sizes (and selective devices) to be taken into account when evaluating catches and effort made in relation to metiers described in Appendix IV of the Commission Decision 2008/949/CE should be as follows:

- in relation to R(EC) No 88/98 and R(EC) No 2187/2005 for metiers observed in the Baltic Sea;
- in relation to R(EEC) No 1888/85, R(EEC) No 1638/87, R(EC) No 850/98, R(EC) No 2056/2001, R(EC) No 494/2002 for metiers observed in the North Sea and Western Arctic;
- in relation to R(EC) No 850/98, R(EC) No 2549/2000, R(EC) No 2056/2001, R(EC) No 494/2002, R(EC) No 1386/2007 for metiers observed in the Northern Atlantic.

Nevertheless, to ease the process of submission of data linked to the current call, the Commission would suggest following the mesh size ranges specified in the table below:

Gear type	Mesh size range
Mobile gears	<16
	16-31
	32-54
	55-69
	70-79
	80-89
	90-99
	100-119
	$\geq 105^1$
	≥ 120
Passive gears	10-30
	31-49
	50-59
	60-69
	70-79
	80-89
	90-99
	100-109
	110-149
	110-156 ²
	150-219
	157-219 ²
	≥ 220

¹ To be used for mobile gears in the context the fishing effort management scheme applied in the Baltic Sea

² To be used for passive gears in the context the fishing effort management scheme applied in the Baltic Sea

Appendix 5

Area coding by WG, ICES statistical areas and IBSFC areas for Baltic

Baltic Sea

<i>IBSFC areas for Baltic</i>	<i>Codes in bold to be used in relation to the compulsory provisions of the Commission Decision 2008/949/EC</i>	<i>Codes to be used in relation to the gentlemen agreement reached between the DG Mare and the Member States about the evaluation of the fishing effort regimes</i>
III.c.22	22	
III.c.23	23	
III.c.24	24	
III.c.25	25	
III.c.26	26	
III.c.27	27	
III.c.28	28³	
III.c.28.2		28.2
III.d.29	29	
III.d.30	30	
III.d.31	31	
III.d.32	32	

North Sea, Skagerrak, Kattegat and Eastern Channel

<i>ICES statistical areas</i>	<i>Codes in bold to be used in relation to the compulsory provisions of the Commission Decision 2008/949/EC</i>	<i>Codes to be used in relation to the gentlemen agreement reached between the DG Mare and the Member States about the evaluation of the fishing effort regimes</i>
II EU waters	(2)	2 EU
III.a.N	(3a)	3an
III.a.S		3as
IV	4	
VII.d	7d	

³ Area 28.2 included.

Northern Shelf

<i>ICES statistical areas</i>	<i>Codes in bold to be used in relation to the compulsory provisions of the Commission Decision 2008/949/EC</i>	<i>Codes to be used in relation to the gentlemen agreement reached between the DG Mare and the Member States about the evaluation of the fishing effort regimes</i>
I	(1)	1 COAST ⁷ 1 RFMO ⁸
II non EU waters	(2)	2 COAST 2 RFMO
V.a	5a	
V.b EU waters	(5b)	5b EU ⁹
V.b non EU waters		5b COAST 5b RFMO
VI.a	6a	
VI.b EU waters	(6b)	6b EU
VI.b non EU waters		6b RFMO
VII.a	7a	
VII Biological Sensitive Area		BSA ¹⁰
VII.b	7b ⁴	
VII.c EC Waters	(7c)	7c EU 7c RFMO
VII.e	7e	
VII.f	7f	
VII.g	7g ⁵	
VII.h	7h ⁶	
VII.j EU waters	(7j)	7j EU ¹¹
VII.j non EU waters		7j RFMO
VII.k EU waters	(7k)	7k EU
VII.k non EU waters		7k RFMO
XII	12	
XIV.a	14a	14a
XIV.b	(14b)	14b COAST 14b RFMO

⁴ ICES statistical rectangles of ICES division VIIb and corresponding to the BSA shall be included.

⁵ ICES statistical rectangles of ICES division VIIg and corresponding to the BSA shall be included.

⁶ ICES statistical rectangles of ICES division VIIh and corresponding to the BSA shall be included.

⁷ COAST will refer to waters under jurisdiction of a non-EU coastal state.

Southern Shelf

<i>ICES statistical areas</i>	<i>Codes in bold to be used in relation to the compulsory provisions of the Commission Decision 2008/949/EC</i>	<i>Codes to be used in relation to the gentlemen agreement reached between the DG Mare and the Member States about the evaluation of the fishing effort regimes</i>
VIII.a	8a	
VIII.b	8b	
VIII.c	8c	
VIII.d EU waters	(8d)	8d EU
VIII.d non EU waters		8d RFMO
VIII.e EU waters	(8e)	8e EU
VIII.e non EU waters		8e RFMO
IX.a	9a	
IX.b EU waters	(9b)	9b EU
IX.b non EU waters		9b RFMO
X EU waters	(10)	10 EU
X non EU waters		10 RFMO

CECAF

<i>FAO statistical areas</i>	<i>Codes to be used in relation to the compulsory provisions of the Commission Decision 2008/949/EC</i>	<i>Codes to be used in relation to the gentlemen agreement reached between the DG Mare and the Member States about the evaluation of the fishing effort regimes</i>
34.1.1 EU waters		34.1.1 EU
34.1.1 non EU waters		34.1.1 COAST
34.1.2 EU waters		34.1.2 EU
34.1.2 non EU waters		34.1.2 COAST
		34.1.2 RFMO
34.1.3		34.1.3 COAST

⁸ RFMO will refer to waters where fisheries are managed through RFMOs.

⁹ 5b EU will have to be considered as covering the following ICES statistical rectangles: 49D6, 49D7, 49D8, 49D9, 49E0, 49E1, 49E2, 49E3, 49E4, 50E5.

¹⁰ BSA (Biological Sensitive Area) will have to be considered as covering the following ICES statistical rectangles: 35D8, 35D9, 35E0, 35E1, 34D8, 34D9, 34E0, 34E1, 33D8, 33D9, 33E0, 33E2, 32D8, 32D9, 32E0, 32E1, 32E2, 31D8, 31D9, 31E0, 31E1, 31E2, 30D9, 30E0, 30E1, 30E2, 29D9, 29E0, 29E1, 29E2, 28D9, 28E0, 28E1, 28E2.

¹¹ ICES statistical rectangles of ICES division VIIj and corresponding to the BSA shall be included.

34.2.0 EU waters 34.2.0 non EU waters		34.1.3 RFMO 34.2.0 EU 34.2.0 COAST 34.2.0 RFMO
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Appendix 6

Coding of specific conditions related to the Cod Plan, to Deep Sea regulations and of Baltic Technical conditions in Council Regulation (EC) No 2187/2005

Specific conditions associated to fishing effort regimes

Condition	Code
Cod Plan R(EC) No 43/2009	
Less than 1 % of cod in the catches	CP
Equal to 1 % to less than 1,5 % of cod in the catches	CPart11
Equal to 1,5 % to less than 5 % of cod in the catches	CPart13
Annex IIB of R(EC) No 43/2009	
Less than 5 tons of hake and 2,5 tons of <i>Nephrops</i> in the catches	IIB72ab
Baltic Technical Conditions	
Gear equipped with a BACOMA	BACOMA
Gear equipped with a T90	T90
Effort Regime in Deep Sea fisheries	
Deep-water species	DEEP ¹²

¹² Where the deep-sea species related effort is not identified by an métier-sampling exclusively for deep sea species under DCF, the effort should be identified as follows: (1) The gear used is exclusively used in deep-sea fisheries; or (2) the landings per fishing trip comprise at least 35% of deep-sea species as listed in Annex 1 to R 2347/2002.

Appendix 7

Species coding according to Council Regulation (EC) No. 2298/2003

Common name	Alpha-3 code	Scientific name
1. Albacore	ALB	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
2. Alfonsinos	ALF	<i>Beryx spp.</i>
3. American plaice	PLA	<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>
4. Anchovy	ANE	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>
5. Anglerfish	ANF	<i>Lophiidae</i>
6. Antarctic icefish	ANI	<i>Champscephalus gunnari</i>
7. Arctic skate	RJG	<i>Raja hyperborea</i>
8. Atlantic catfish	CAT	<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>
9. Atlantic halibut	HAL	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>
10. Atlantic salmon	SAL	<i>Salmo salar</i>
11. Atlantic thornyhead	TJX	<i>Trachyscorpia cristulata</i>
12. Baird's slickhead	ALC	<i>Alepocephalus bairdii</i>
13. Basking shark	BSK	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>
14. Bigeye tuna	BET	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>
15. Birdbeak dogfish	DCA	<i>Deania calcea</i>
16. Blackbelly rosefish	BRF	<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>
17. Black cardinal fish	EPI	<i>Epigonus telescopus</i>
18. Black dogfish	CFB	<i>Centroscyllium fabricii</i>
19. Black scabbardfish	BSF	<i>Aphanopus carbo</i>
20. Blackfin icefish	SSI	<i>Chaenocephalus aceratus</i>
21. Blackmouth catshark	SHO	<i>Galeus melastomus</i>
22. Blue antimora	ANT	<i>Antimora rostrata</i>
23. Blue ling	BLI	<i>Molva dypterigia</i>
24. Blue marlin	BUM	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>
25. Blue whiting	WHB	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>
26. Bluefin tuna	BFT	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>
27. Blunose sixgill shark	SBL	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>
28. Capelin	CAP	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>
29. Cod	COD	<i>Gadus morhua</i>
30. Common mora	RIB	<i>Mora moro</i>
31. Common sole	SOL	<i>Solea solea</i>

32. Common shrimp	CSH	<i>Crangon crangon</i>
33. Crab	PAI	<i>Paralomis spp.</i>
34. Dab	DAB	<i>Limanda limanda</i>
35. Deep-sea red crab	KEF	<i>Chaceon affinis</i>
36. Edible Crab	CRE	<i>Cancer pagurus</i>
37. Eelpouts	ELZ	<i>Lycodes spp.</i>
38. European conger	COE	<i>Conger conger</i>
39. European perch	FPE	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>
40. Flatfish, flounder	FLX	<i>Pleuronectiformes, Platichthys flesus</i>
41. Forkbeards	FOX	<i>Phycis spp.</i>
42. Fritted shark	HXC	<i>Chlamydoselachus anguineus</i>
43. Greater silver smelt	ARU	<i>Argentina silus</i>
44. Greenland halibut	GHL	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>
45. Grenadier	GRV	<i>Macrourus spp.</i>
46. Great Atlantic Scallop	SCE	<i>Pecten maximus</i>
47. Great lantern shark	ETR	<i>Etmopterus princeps</i>
48. Greenland shark	GSK	<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>
49. Grey rockcod	NOS	<i>Lepidonotothen squamifrons</i>
50. Gulper shark	GUP	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>
51. Haddock	HAD	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>
52. Hake	HKE	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>
53. Herring	HER	<i>Clupea harengus</i>
54. Horse mackerel	JAX	<i>Trachurus spp.</i>
55. Humped rockcod	NOG	<i>Gobionotothen gibberifrons</i>
56. Iceland catshark	APQ	<i>Apristurus laurussonii</i>
57. Kitefin shark	SCK	<i>Dalatias licha</i>
58. Knifetooth dogfish	SYR	<i>Scymnodon rigens</i>
59. Krill	KRI	<i>Euphausia superba</i>
60. Lantern fish	LAC	<i>Lampanyctus achirus</i>
61. Large-eyed rabbitfish	CYH	<i>Hydrolagus mirabilis</i>
62. Leafscale gulper shark	GUQ	<i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>
63. Lemon sole	LEM	<i>Microstomus kitt</i>
64. Ling	LIN	<i>Molva molva</i>
65. Lump sucker	LUM	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>
66. Longnose velvet dogfish	CYP	<i>Centroscymnus crepidater</i>
67. Mackerel	MAC	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>

68. Marbled rockcod	NOR	<i>Notothenia rossii</i>
69. Mediterranean slimehead	HPR	<i>Hoplostethus mediterraneus</i>
70. Megrims	LEZ	<i>Lepidorhombus spp.</i>
71. Mouse catshark	GAM	<i>Galeus murinus</i>
72. Northern prawn	PRA	<i>Pandalus borealis</i>
73. Norway lobster	NEP	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>
74. Norway pout	NOP	<i>Trisopterus esmarki</i>
75. Norway redfish	SFV	<i>Sebastes viviparus</i>
76. Norwegian skate	JAD	<i>Raja nidarosiensis</i>
77. Orange roughy	ORY	<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>
78. 'Penaeus' shrimps	PEN	<i>Penaeus spp</i>
79. Pike	FPI	<i>Esox lucius</i>
80. Pike perch	FPP	<i>Sander lucioperca</i>
81. Plaice	PLE	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>
82. Polar cod	POC	<i>Boreogadus saida</i>
83. Pollack	POL	<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>
84. Porbeagle	POR	<i>Lamna nasus</i>
85. Portuguese dogfish	CYO	<i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i>
86. Rabbit fish	CMO	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>
87. Rays	RAJ	<i>Rajidae</i>
88. Redfish	RED	<i>Sebastes spp.</i>
89. Red Seabream	SBR	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>
90. Risso's smooth-head	PHO	<i>Alepocephalus rostratus</i>
91. Roughead grenadier	RHG	<i>Macrourus berglax</i>
92. Roundnose grenadier	RNG	<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>
93. Round ray	RJY	<i>Raja fyllae</i>
94. Sailfin roughshark	OXN	<i>Oxynotus paradoxus</i>
95. Saithe	POK	<i>Pollachius virens</i>
96. Sandeel	SAN	<i>Ammodytidae</i>
97. Scallop	KMV	<i>Chlamys livida</i>
98. Seabass	BSS	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>
99. Short fin squid	SQI	<i>Illex illecebrosus</i>
100. Silver scabbardfish	SFS	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>
101. Skates	SRX	<i>Rajidae</i>
102. Smooth lantern shark	ETP	<i>Etmopterus pusillus</i>
103. Snow crab	PCR	<i>Chionoecetes spp.</i>

104. South Georgian icefish	SGI	<i>Pseudochaenichthys georgianus</i>
105. Spanish ling	SLI	<i>Molva macrophthalmus</i>
106. Spinous spider crab	SCR	<i>Maja squinado</i>
107. Sprat	SPR	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>
108. Spurdog	DGS	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>
109. Straightnose rabbitfish	RCT	<i>Rhinochimaera atlantica</i>
110. Swordfish	SWO	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>
111. Toothfish	TOP	<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>
112. Tope shark	GAG	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>
113. Turbot	TUR	<i>Psetta maxima</i>
114. Tusk	USK	<i>Brosme brosme</i>
115. Unicorn icefish	LIC	<i>Channichthys rhinoceratus</i>
116. Velvet belly	ETX	<i>Etmopterus spinax</i>
117. White marlin	WHM	<i>Tetrapturus alba</i>
118. Whiting	WHG	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>
119. Witch flounder	WIT	<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>
120. Wreckfish	WRF	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>
121. Yellowfin tuna	YFT	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>
122. Yellowtail flounder	YEL	<i>Limanda ferruginea</i>