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(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1636/2001

of 23 July 2001

amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 2018/93 on the submission of catch and activity statistics by Member States fishing in the North-West Atlantic

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2018/93 of 30 June 1993 on the submission of catch and activity statistics by Member States fishing in the North-West Atlantic [1], and in particular Article 2(4) and Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The Ninth Meeting of the Conference of Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in 1994 requested the monitoring of catch and trade data of elasmobranch fish species (sharks, skates and rays) be undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and by regional fishery agencies.

(2) The Scientific Council of the North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) has identified the elasmobranch fishes appearing in the catches in the North-West Atlantic and has requested the NAFO Contracting Parties to report these catches on the Statlant 21A and 21B questionnaires managed by the FAO.

(3) Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2018/93, the equivalent of the abovementioned Statlant 21a and 21B questionnaires, needs to be amended in order to meet the European Community's obligation as a Contracting Party to the NAFO Convention.

(4) The NAFO Scientific Council has adopted certain changes to the description of subarea and divisions of the North-West Atlantic, and changes and additions to the definitions and coding to be used in the submission of catch data.

(5) Article 4(2) to Regulation (EEC) No 2018/93 provides that Member States, with the prior approval of the Commission, may submit data in a different form or on a different medium from that laid down in Annex V to the Regulation.

(6) Several Member States have requested submission of data in a different form or through a different medium from that specified in Annex V to Regulation (EEC) No 2018/93 (the equivalent of the abovementioned Statlant questionnaires).

(7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics set up by Council Decision 72/279/EEC [2],

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I, III and IV to Regulation (EEC) No 2018/93 shall be replaced by Annexes I, II and III to this Regulation.

Article 2

Member States may submit data following that in the format detailed in Annex IV to this Regulation.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

[1] OJ L 186, 28.7.1993, p. 1.

[2] OJ L 179, 7.8.1972, p. 1.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 23 July 2001.

For the Commission
Pedro SOLBES MIRA
Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

LIST OF SPECIES WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE COMMERCIAL CATCH STATISTICS FOR THE NORTH-WEST ATLANTIC

Member States must report the nominal catches of those species marked with an asterisk (*). The reporting of nominal catches of the remaining species is optional as concerns the identification of the individual species. However, where data for individual species are not submitted the data shall be included in aggregate categories. Member States may submit data for species not in the list provided that the species are clearly identified.

Note: 'n.e.i.' is the abbreviation for 'not elsewhere identified'.

English name	3-alpha identifier	Scientific name
	GROUNDFISH	
Atlantic cod	COD (*)	*Gadus morhua*
Haddock	HAD (*)	*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*
Atlantic redfishes n.e.i.	RED (*)	*Sebastes* spp.
Silver hake	HKS (*)	*Merluccius bilinearis*
Red hake	HKR (*)	*Urophycis chuss*
Saithe (= pollock)	POK (*)	*Pollachius virens*
Golden redfish	REG (*)	*Sebastes marinus*
Beaked redfish	REB (*)	*Sebastes mentella*
American plaice (L. R. dab)	PLA (*)	*Hippoglossoides platessoides*
Witch flounder	WIT	*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*
Yellowtail flounder	YEL (*)	*Pleuronectes ferruginea*
Greenland halibut	GHL (*)	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*
Atlantic halibut	HAL (*)	*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*
Winter flounder	FLW (*)	*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*
Summer flounder	FLS (*)	*Paralichthys dentatus*
Windowpane flounder	FLD (*)	*Scophthalmus aquosus*
Flatfishes n.e.i.	FLX	*Pleuronectiformes*
American angler	ANG (*)	*Lophius americanus*
Atlantic searobins	SRA	*Prionotus* spp.
Atlantic tomcod	TOM	*Microgadus tomcod*
Blue antimora	ANT	*Antimora rostrata*
Blue whiting (= poutassou)	WHB	*Micromesistius poutassou*
Cunner	CUN	*Tautogolabrus adspersus*
Cusk (= tusk)	USK	*Brosme brosme*
Greenland cod	GRC	*Gadus ogac*
Blue ling	BLI	*Molva dypterygia*
Ling	LIN (*)	*Molva molva*
Lumpfish (= lumpsucker)	LUM (*)	*Cyclopterus lumpus*
Northern kingfish	KGF	*Menticirrhus saxatilis*
Northern puffer	PUF	*Sphoeroides maculatus*
Eelpouts n.e.i.	ELZ	*Lycodes* spp.
Ocean pout	OPT	*Macrozoarces americanus*
Polar cod	POC	*Boreogadus saida*
Roundnose grenadier	RNG	*Coryphaenoides rupestris*
Roughhead grenadier	RHG	*Macrourus berglax*
Sandeels (= sand lances)	SAN	*Ammodytes* spp.
Sculpins n.e.i.	SCU	*Myoxocephalus* spp.
Scup	SCP	*Stenotomus chrysops*
Tautog	TAU	*Tautoga onitis*
Tilefish	TIL	*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*

English name	3-alpha identifier	Scientific name
White hake	HKW (*)	*Urophycis tenuis*
Wolf-fishes n.e.i.	CAT (*)	*Anarhichas* spp.
Atlantic wolf-fish	CAA (*)	*Anarhichas lupus*
Spotted wolf-fish	CAS (*)	*Anarhichas minor*
Groundfishes n.e.i.	GRO	*Osteichthyes*
	PELAGIC FISH	
Atlantic herring	HER (*)	*Clupea harengus*
Atlantic mackerel	MAC (*)	*Scomber scombrus*
Atlantic butterfish	BUT	*Peprilus triacanthus*
Atlantic menhaden	MHA (*)	*Brevoortia tyrannus*
Atlantic saury	SAU	*Scomberesox saurus*
Bay anchovy	ANB	*Anchoa mitchilli*
Bluefish	BLU	*Pomatomus saltatrix*
Crevalle Jack	CVJ	*Caranx hippos*
Frigate tuna	FRI	*Auxis thazard*
King mackerel	KGM	*Scomberomorus cavalla*
Atlantic Spanish mackerel	SSM (*)	*Scomberomorus maculatus*
Sailfish	SAI	*Istiophorus platypterus*
White marlin	WHM	*Tetrapturus albidus*
Blue marlin	BUM	*Makaira nigricans*
Swordfish	SWO	*Xiphias gladius*
Albacore tuna	ALB	*Thunnus alalunga*
Atlantic bonito	BON	*Sarda sarda*
Little tunny	LTA	*Euthynnus alletteratus*
Bigeye tuna	BET	*Thunnus obesus*
Northern bluefish tuna	BFT	*Thunnus thynnus*
Skipjack tuna	SKJ	*Katsuwonus pelamis*
Yellowfin tuna	YFT	*Thunnus albacares*
Tunas n.e.i.	TUN	*Scombridae*
Pelagic fishes n.e.i.	PEL	*Osteichthyes*
	OTHER FIN FISH	
Alewife	ALE	*Alosa pseudoharengus*
Amberjacks n.e.i.	AMX	*Seriola* spp.
American conger	COA	*Conger oceanicus*
American eel	ELA	*Anguilla rostrata*
American shad	SHA	*Alosa sapidissima*
Argentines n.e.i.	ARG	*Argentina* spp.
Atlantic croaker	CKA	*Micropogonias undulatus*
Atlantic needlefish	NFA	*Strongylura marina*
Atlantic thread herring	THA	*Opisthonema oglinum*
Baird's slickhead	ALC	*Alepocephalus bairdii*
Black drum	BDM	*Pogonias cromis*
Black sea bass	BSB	*Centropristis striata*
Blueback herring	BBH	*Alosa aestivalis*
Capelin	CAP (*)	*Mallotus villosus*

English name	3-alpha identifier	Scientific name
Char n.e.i.	CHR	*Salvelinus* spp.
Cobia	CBA	*Rachycentron canadum*
Common (= Florida) pompano	POM	*Trachinotus carolinus*
Gizzard shad	SHG	*Dorosoma cepedianum*
Grunts n.e.i.	GRX	*Pomadasyidae*
Hickory shad	SHH	*Alosa mediocris*
Lanternfish	LAX	*Notoscopelus* spp.
Mullets n.e.i.	MUL	*Mugilidae*
North Atlantic harvestfish	HVF	*Peprilus alepidotus (= Paru)*
Pigfish	PIG	*Orthopristis chrysoptera*
Rainbow smelt	SMR	*Osmerus mordax*
Red drum	RDM	*Sciaenops ocellatus*
Red porgy	RPG	*Pagrus pagrus*
Rough shad	RSC	*Trachurus lathami*
Sand perch	PES	*Diplectrum formosum*
Sheepshead	SPH	*Archosargus probatocephalus*
Spot croaker	SPT	*Leiostomus xanthurus*
Spotted weakfish	SWF	*Cynoscion nebulosus*
Squeteague	STG	*Cynoscion regalis*
Striped bass	STB	*Morone saxatilis*
Sturgeons n.e.i.	STU	*Acipenseridae*
Tarpon	TAR	*Tarpon (= Megalops) atlanticus*
Trout n.e.i.	TRO	*Salmo* spp.
White perch	PEW	*Morone americana*
Alfonsinos	ALF	*Beryx* spp.
Spiny (= picked) dogfish	DGS (*)	*Squalus acanthias*
Dogfishes n.e.i.	DGX (*)	*Squalidae*
Porbeagle	POR (*)	*Lamna nasus*
Large sharks n.e.i.	SHX	*Squaliformes*
Shortfin mako shark	SMA	*Isurus oxyrinchus*
Atlantic sharpnose shark	RHT	*Rhizoprionodon terraenovae*
Black dogfish	CFB	*Centroscyllium fabricii*
Boreal (Greenland) shark	GSK	*Somniousus microcephalus*
Basking shark	BSK	*Cetorhinus maximus*
Little skate	RJD	*Leucoraja erinacea*
Barndoor skate	RJL	*Dipturus laevis*
Winter skate	RJT	*Leucoraja ocellata*
Thorny skate	RJR	*Amblyraja radiata*
Smooth skate	RJS	*Malacoraja senta*
Spinytail (spinetail) skate	RJQ	*Bathyraja spinicauda*
Arctic skate	RJG	*Amblyraja hyperborea*
Skates n.e.i.	SKA (*)	*Raja* spp.
Finfishes n.e.i.	FIN	*Osteichthyes*
	INVERTEBRATES	
Long-finned squid	SQL (*)	*Loligo pealei*
Short-finned squid	SQI (*)	*Illex illecebrosus*
Squids n.e.i.	SQU (*)	*Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae*
Atlantic razor clam	CLR	*Ensis directus*

English name	3-alpha identifier	Scientific name
Hard clam	CLH	*Mercenaria mercenaria*
Occan quahog	CLQ	*Arctica islandica*
Soft clam	CLS	*Mya arenaria*
Surf clam	CLB	*Spisula solidissima*
Clams n.e.i.	CLX	*Prionodesmacea, Teleodesmacea*
Bay scallop	SCB	*Argopecten irradians*
Calico scallop	SCC	*Argopecten gibbus*
Icelandic scallop	ISC	*Chlamys islandica*
Sea scallop	SCA	*Placopecten magellanicus*
Scallops n.e.i.	SCX	*Pectinidae*
American cupped oyster	OYA	*Crassostrea virginica*
Blue mussel	MUS	*Mytilus edulis*
Whelks n.e.i.	WHX	*Busycon* spp.
Periwinkles n.e.i.	PER	*Littorina* spp.
Marine molluscs n.e.i.	MOL	*Mollusca*
Atlantic rock crab	CRK	*Cancer irroratus*
Blue crab	CRB	*Callinectes sapidus*
Green crab	CRG	*Carcinus maenas*
Jonah crab	CRJ	*Cancer borealis*
Queen crab	CRQ	*Chinoecetes opilio*
Red crab	CRR	*Geryon quinquedens*
Stone king crab	KCT	*Lithodes maia*
Marine crabs n.e.i.	CRA	*Reptantia*
American lobster	LBA	*Homarus americanus*
Northern prawn	PRA (*)	*Pandalus borealis*
Aesop shrimp	AES	*Pandalus montagui*
Penaeus shrimps n.e.i.	PEN (*)	*Penaeus* spp.
Pink (= pandalid) shrimps	PAN (*)	*Pandalus* spp.
Marine crustaceans n.e.i.	CRU	*Crustacea*
Sea urchin	URC	*Strongylocentrotus* spp.
Marine worms n.e.i.	WOR	*Polychaeta*
Horeshoe crab	HSC	*Limulus polythemus*
Marine invertebrates n.e.i.	INV	*Invertebrata*
	SEAWEEDS	
Brown seaweeds	SWB	*Phaeophyceae*
Red seaweeds	SWR	*Rhodophyceae*
Seaweeds n.e.i.	SWX	*Algae*
	SEALS	
Harp seal	SHE	*Pagophilus groenlandicus*
Hooded seal	SEZ	*Cystophora cristata*

ANNEX II

DESCRIPTION OF THE NAFO SUBAREAS AND DIVISIONS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF FISHERY STATISTICS AND REGULATIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST ATLANTIC

The scientific and statistical subareas, divisions and subdivisions provided for by Article XX of the Convention of the North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation are as follows:

Subarea 0

That portion of the Convention Area bounded on the south by a line extending due east from a point at 61°00′ north latitude and 65°00′ west longitude to a point at 61°00′ north latitude and 59°00′ west longitude, thence in a south-easterly direction along a rhumb line to a point at 60°12′ north latitude and 57°13′ west longitude; thence bounded on the east by a series of geodisic lines joining the following points:

Point No	Latitude	Longitude
1	60°12′0	57°13′0
2	61°00′0	57°13′1
3	62°00′5	57°21′1
4	62°02′3	57°21′8
5	62°03′5	57°22′2
6	62°11′5	57°25′4
7	62°47′2	57°41′0
8	63°22′8	57°57′4
9	63°28′6	57°59′7
10	63°35′0	58°02′0
11	63°37′2	58°01′2
12	63°44′1	57°58′8
13	63°50′1	57°57′2
14	63°52′6	57°56′6
15	63°57′4	57°53′5
16	64°04′3	57°49′1
17	64°12′2	57°48′2
18	65°06′0	57°44′1
19	65°08′9	57°43′9
20	65°11′6	57°44′4
21	65°14′5	57°45′1
22	65°18′1	57°45′8
23	65°23′3	57°44′9
24	65°34′8	57°42′3
25	65°37′7	57°41′9
26	65°50′9	57°40′7
27	65°51′7	57°40′6
28	65°57′6	57°40′1
29	66°03′5	57°39′6
30	66°12′9	57°38′2
31	66°18′8	57°37′8
32	66°24′6	57°37′8
33	66°30′3	57°38′3
34	66°36′1	57°39′2
35	66°37′9	57°39′6
36	66°41′8	57°40′6
37	66°49′5	57°43′0
38	67°21′6	57°52′7
39	67°27′3	57°54′9
40	67°28′3	57°55′3
41	67°29′1	57°56′1
42	67°30′7	57°57′8
43	67°35′3	58°02′2
44	67°39′7	58°06′2
45	67°44′2	58°09′9
46	67°56′9	58°19′8
47	68°01′8	58°23′3
48	68°04′3	58°25′0
49	68°06′8	58°26′7
50	68°07′5	58°27′2
51	68°16′1	58°34′1

Point No	Latitude	Longitude
52	68°21′7	58°39′0
53	68°25′3	58°42′4
54	68°32′9	59°01′8
55	68°34′0	59°04′6
56	68°37′9	59°14′3
57	68°38′0	59°14′6
58	68°56′8	60°02′4
59	69°00′8	60°09′0
60	69°06′8	60°18′5
61	69°10′3	60°23′8
62	69°12′8	60°27′5
63	69°29′4	60°51′6
64	69°49′8	60°58′2
65	69°55′3	60°59′6
66	69°55′8	61°00′0
67	70°01′6	61°04′2
68	70°07′5	61°08′1
69	70°08′8	61°08′8
70	70°13′4	61°10′6
71	70°33′1	61°17′4
72	70°35′6	61°20′6
73	70°48′2	61°37′9
74	70°51′8	61°42′7
75	71°12′1	62°09′1
76	71°18′9	62°17′5
77	71°25′9	62°25′5
78	71°29′4	62°29′3
79	71°31′8	62°32′0
80	71°32′9	62°33′5
81	71°44′7	62°49′6
82	71°47′3	62°53′1
83	71°52′9	63°03′9
84	72°01′7	63°21′1
85	72°06′4	63°30′9
86	72°11′0	63°41′0
87	72°24′8	64°13′2
88	72°30′5	64°26′1
89	72°36′3	64°38′8
90	72°43′7	64°54′3
91	72°45′7	64°58′4
92	72°47′7	65°00′9
93	72°50′8	65°07′6
94	73°18′5	66°08′3
95	73°25′9	66°25′3
96	73°31′1	67°15′1
97	73°36′5	68°05′5
98	73°37′9	68°12′3
99	73°41′7	68°29′4
100	73°46′1	68°48′5
101	73°46′7	68°51′1
102	73°52′3	69°11′3
103	73°57′6	69°31′5
104	74°02′2	69°50′3
105	74°02′6	69°52′0
106	74°06′1	70°06′6
107	74°07′5	70°12′5
108	74°10′0	70°23′1
109	74°12′5	70°33′7
110	74°24′0	71°25′7
111	74°28′6	71°45′8
112	74°44′2	72°53′0
113	74°50′6	73°02′8
114	75°00′0	73°16′3
115	75°05′	73°30′

and thence due north to the parallel of 78°10′ north latitude; and bounded on the west by a line beginning at 61°00′ north latitude and 65°00′ west longitude and extending in a north-westerly direction along a rhumb line to the coast of Baffin Island at East Bluff (61°55′ north latitude and 66°20′ west longitude), and thence in a northerly direction along the coast of Baffin Island, Bylot Island, Devon Island and Ellesmere Island and following the meridian of 80° west longitude in the waters between those islands to 78°10′ north latitude; and bounded on the north by the parallel of 78°10′ north latitude.

Subarea 0 is composed of two divisions

Division 0A

That portion of the subarea lying to the north of the parallel of 66°15′ north latitude.

Division 0B

That portion of the subarea lying to the south of the parallel of 66°15′ north latitude.

Subarea 1

That portion of the Convention Area lying to the east of subarea 0 and to the north and east of a rhumb line joining a point at 60°12′ north latitude and 57°13′ west longitude with a point at 52°15′ north latitude and 42°00′ west longitude.

Subarea 1 is composed of six divisions

Division 1A

That portion of the subarea lying north of the parallel of 68°50′ north latitude (Christianshaab).

Division 1B

That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 66°15′ north latitude (5 nautical miles north of Umanarsugssuak) and the parallel of 68°50′ north latitude (Christianshaab).

Division 1C

That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 64°15′ north latitude (4 nautical miles north of Godthaab) and the parallel of 66°15′ north latitude (5 nautical miles north of Umanarsugssuak).

Division 1D

That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 62°30′ north latitude (Frederikshaab Glacier) and the parallel of 64°15′ north latitude (4 nautical miles north of Godthaab).

Division 1E

That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 60°45′ north latitude (Cape Desolation) and the parallel of 62°30′ north latitude (Frederikshaab Glacier).

Division 1F

That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 60°45′ north latitude (Cape Desolation).

Subarea 2

That portion of the Convention Area lying to the east of the meridian of 64°30′ west longitude in the area of Hudson Strait, to the south of subarea 0, to the south and west of subarea 1 and to the north of the parallel of 52°15′ north latitude.

Subarea 2 is composed of three divisions

Division 2G

That portion of the subarea lying north of the parallel of 57°40′ north latitude (Cape Mugford).

Division 2H

That portion of the subarea lying between the parallel of 55°20′ north latitude (Hopedale) and the parallel of 57°40′ north latitude (Cape Mugford).

Division 2J

That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 55°20′ north latitude (Hopedale).

Subarea 3

That portion of the Convention Area lying south of the parallel of 52°15′ north latitude, and to the east of a line extending due north from Cape Bauld on the north coast of Newfoundland to 52°15′ north latitude; to the north of the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude; and to the east and north of a rhumb line commencing at 39°00′ north latitude, 50°00′ west longitude and extending in a north-Westerly direction to pass through a point at 43°30′ north latitude, 55°00′ west longitude in the direction of a point at 47°50′ north latitude, 60°00′ west longitude until it intersects a straight line connecting Cape Ray, 47°37,0′ north latitude; 59°18,0′ west longitude on the coast of Newfoundland, with Cape North, 47°02,0′ north latitude; 60°25,0′ west longitude on Cape Breton Island; thence in a north-easterly direction along said line to Cape Ray, 47°37,0′ north latitude, 59°18,0′ west longitude.

Subarea 3 is composed of six divisions

Division 3K

That portion of the subarea lying north of the parallel of 49°15′ north latitude (Cape Freels, Newfoundland).

Division 3L

That portion of the subarea lying between the Newfoundland coast from Cape Freels to Cape St Mary and a line described as follows: beginning at Cape Freels, thence due east to the meridian of 46°30′ west longitude, thence due south to the parallel of 46°00′ north latitude, thence due west to the meridian of 54°30′ west longitude, thence along a rhumb line to Cape St Mary, Newfoundland.

Division 3M

That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 49°15′ north latitude and east of the meridian of 46°30′ west longitude.

Division 3N

That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 46°00′ north latitude and between the meridian of 46°30′ west longitude and the meridian of 51°00′ west longitude.

Division 3O

That portion of the subarea lying south of the parallel of 46°00′ north latitude and between the meridian of 51°00′ west longitude and the meridian of 54°30′ west longitude.

Division 3P

That portion of the subarea lying south of the Newfoundland coast and west of a line from Cape St Mary, Newfoundland to a point at 46°00′ north latitude, 54°30′ west longitude, thence due south to a limit of the subarea.

Division 3P is divided into two subdivisions:

3Pn — north-western subdivision — that portion of division 3P lying north-west of a line extending from 47°30,7′ north latitude; 57°43,2′ west longitude, approximately southwest to a point at 46°50,7′ north latitude and 58°49,0′ west longitude;

3Ps — south-eastern subdivision — that portion of division 3P lying south-east of the line defined for subdivision 3Pn.

Subarea 4

That portion of the Convention Area lying north of the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude, to the west of subarea 3, and to the east of a line described as follows:

beginning at the terminus of the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada in Grand Manan Channel, at a point at 44°46′35,346″ north latitude; 66°54′11,253″ west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 43°50′ north latitude; thence due west to the meridian of 67°24′27,24″ west longitude; thence along a geodetic line in a south-westerly direction to a point at 42°53′14′ north latitude and 67°44′35″ west longitude; thence along a geodetic line in a south-easterly direction to a point at 42°31′08″ north latitude and 67°28′05″ west longitude; thence along a geodetic line to a point at 42°20′ north latitude and 67°18′13,15″ west longitude;

thence due east to a point in 66°00′ west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a south-easterly direction to a point at 42°00′ north latitude and 65°40′ west longitude and thence due south to the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude.

Subarea 4 is composed of six divisions

Division 4R

That portion of the subarea lying between the coast of Newfoundland from Cape Bauld to Cape Ray and a line described as follows: beginning at Cape Bauld, thence due north to the parallel if 52°15′ north latitude, thence due west to the Labrador coast, thence along the Labrador coast to the terminus of the Labrador-Quebec boundary, thence along a rhumb line in a south-westerly direction to a point at 49°25′ north latitude, 60°00′ west longitude, thence due south to a point at 47°50′ north latitude, 60°00′ west longitude, thence along a rhumb line in a south-easterly direction to the point at which the boundary of Subarea 3 intersects the straight line joining Cape North, Nova Scotia with Cape Ray, Newfoundland, thence to Cape Ray, Newfoundland.

Division 4S

That portion of the subarea lying between the south coast of Quebec from the terminus of the Labrador Quebec boundary to Pte. des Monts and a line described as follows: beginning at Pte. des Monts, thence due east to a point at 49°25′ north latitude, 64°40′ west longitude, thence along a rhumb line in an east-southeasterly direction to a point at 47°50′ north latitude, 60°00′ west longitude, thence due north to a point at 49°25′ north latitude, 60°00′ west longitude, thence along a rhumb line in a north-easterly direction to the terminus of the Labrador-Quebec boundary.

Division 4T

That portion of the subarea lying between the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec from Cape North to Pte. des Monts and a line described as follows: beginning at Pte. des Monts, thence due east to a point at 49°25′ north latitude, 64°40′ west longitude, thence along a rhumb line in a south-easterly direction to a point at 47°50′ north latitude, 60°00′ west longitude, thence along a rhumb line in a southerly direction to Cape North, Nova Scotia.

Division 4V

That portion of the subarea lying between the coast of Nova Scotia between Cape North and Fourchu and a line described as follows: beginning at Fourchu, thence along a rhumb line in an easterly direction to a point at 45°40′ north latitude, 60°00′ west longitude, thence due south along the meridian of 60°00′ west longitude to the parallel of 44°10′ north latitude, thence due east to the meridian of 59°00′ west longitude, thence due south to the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude, thence due east to a point where the boundary between subareas 3 and 4 meets the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude, thence along the boundary between subareas 3 and 4 and a line continuing in a north-westerly direction to a point at 47°50′ north latitude, 60°00′ west longitude, and thence along a rhumb line in a southerly direction to Cape North, Nova Scotia.

Division 4V is divided into two subdivisions:

4Vn — northern subdivision — that portion of division 4V lying north of the parallel of 45°40′ north latitude;

4Vs — southern subdivision — that portion of division 4V lying south of the parallel of 45°40′ north latitude.

Division 4W

That portion of the subarea lying between the coast of Nova Scotia from Halifax to Fourchu and a line described as follows: beginning at Fourchu, thence along a rhumb line in an easterly direction to a point at 45°40′ north latitude, 60°00′ west longitude, thence due south along the meridian of 60°00′ west longitude to the parallel of 44°10′ north latitude, thence due east to the meridian of 59°00′ west longitude, thence due south to the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude, thence due west to the meridian of 63°20′ west longitude, thence due north to a point on that meridian at 44°20′ north latitude, thence along a rhumb line in a north-westerly direction to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Division 4X

That portion of the subarea lying between the western boundary of subarea 4 and the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from the terminus of the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine to Halifax, and a line described as follows: beginning at Halifax, thence along a rhumb line in a south-easterly direction to a point at 44°20′ north latitude, 63°20′ west longitude, thence due south to the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude, and thence due west to the meridian of 65°40′ west longitude.

Subarea 5

That portion of the Convention Area lying to the west of the western boundary of subarea 4, to the north of the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude, and to the east of the meridian of 71°40′ west longitude.

Subarea 5 is composed of two divisions

Division 5Y

That portion of the subarea lying between the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts from the border between Maine and New Brunswick to 70°00′ west longitude on Cape Cod (at approximately 42° north latitude) and a line described as follows: beginning at a point on Cape Cod at 70° west longitude (at approximately 42° north latitude), thence due north to 42°20′ north latitude, thence due east to 67°18′13,15″ west longitude at the boundary of subareas 4 and 5, and thence along that boundary to the boundary of Canada and the United States.

Division 5Z

That portion of the subarea lying to the south and east of division 5Y.

Division 5Z is divided into two subdivisions: an eastern subdivision and a western subdivision defined as follows:

5Ze — eastern subdivision — that portion of division 5Z lying east of the meridian of 70°00′ west longitude;

Subdivision 5Ze is sub-divided into two subunits ([1]):

5Zu (United States waters) is that part of subdivision 5Ze to the west of the geodetic lines connecting the points with the following coordinates:

	Latitude north	Longitude west
A	44°11′12″	67°16′46″
B	42°53′14″	67°44′35″
C	42°31′08″	67°28′05″
D	40°27′05″	65°41′59″.

([1]) These two subunits are not recorded in the sixth publication of the NAFO Convention (May 2000). However, following a proposal of the NAFO Scientific Council, they were approved by the NAFO General Council pursuant to Article XX(2) of the NAFO Convention.

5Zc (Canadian waters) is that part of subdivision 5Ze to the east of the abovementioned geodetic lines;

5Zw — western subdivision — that portion of division 5Z lying west of the meridian of 70°00′ west longitude.

Subarea 6

That part of the Convention Area bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Rhode Island at 71°40′ west longitude, thence due south to 39°00′ north latitude, thence due east to 42°00′ west longitude, thence due south to 35°00′ north latitude, thence due west to the coast of North America, thence northwards along the coast of North America to the point on Rhode Island at 71°40′ west longitude.

Subarea 6 is composed of eight divisions

Division 6A

That portion of the subarea lying to the north of the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude and to the west of subarea 5.

Division 6B

That portion of the subarea lying to the west of 70°00′ west longitude, to the south of the parallel of 39°00′ north latitude, and to the north and west of a line running westward along the parallel of 37°00′ north latitude to 76°00′ west longitude and thence due south to Cape Henry, Virginia.

Division 6C

That portion of the subarea lying to the west of 70°00′ west longitude and to the south of subdivision 6B.

Division 6D

That portion of the subarea lying to the east of divisions 6B and 6C and to the west of 65°00′ west longitude.

Division 6E

That portion of the subarea lying to the east of division 6D and to the west of 60°00′ west longitude.

Division 6F

That portion of the subarea lying to the east of division 6E and to the west of 55°00′ west longitude.

Division 6G

That portion of the subarea lying to the east of division 6F and to the west of 50°00′ west longitude.

Division 6H

That portion of the subarea lying to the east of division 6G and to the west of 42°00′ west longitude.

ANNEX III

DEFINITIONS AND CODING TO BE USED IN THE SUBMISSION OF CATCH DATA

(a) LIST OF FISHING GEAR/FISHING VESSEL CATEGORIES

(from the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gears (ISSCFG))

Category	Abbreviation
Trawls	
Bottom trawls	
— beam trawls	TBB
— otter trawls (side or stern not specified)	OTB
— otter trawls (side)	OTB1
— otter trawls (stern)	OTB2
— pair trawls (two vessels)	PTB
— shrimp trawls	TBS
— nephrops trawls	TBN
— bottom trawls (not specified)	TB
Midwater trawls	
— otter trawls (side or stern not specified)	OTM
— otter trawls (side)	OTM1
— otter trawls (stern)	OTM2
— pair trawls (two vessels)	PTM
— shrimp trawls	TMS
— midwater trawls (not specified)	TM
Twin trawl	OTS
Otter twin trawls	OTT
Pair trawls (two vessels) (not specified)	PT
Otter trawls (not specified)	OT
Other trawls (not specified)	TX
Seine nets	
Beach seines	SB
Boat or vessel seines	SV
— Danish seines	SDN
— Scottish seines	SSC
— pair seines (two vessels)	SPR
Seine nets (not specified)	SX
Surrounding nets	
With purse lines (purse seine)	PS
— operated by one vessel	PS1
— operated by two vessels	PS2
Without purse lines (lampara)	LA

Category	Abbreviation
Gillnets and entangling nets	
Set gillnets (anchored)	GNS
Drift gillnets	GND
Encircling gillnets	GNC
Fixed gillnets (on stakes)	GNF
Trammel nets	GTR
Combined gillnet-trammel nets	GTN
Gillnets and entangling nets (not specified)	GEN
Gillnets (not specified)	GN
Hooks and lines	
Set longlines	LLS
Drift longlines	LLD
Longlines (not specified)	LL
Handlines and polelines (hand-operated)	LHP
Handlines and polelines (mechanised)	LTM
Trolling lines	LTL
Hooks and lines (not specified)	LX
Traps	
Stationary uncovered poundnets	FPN
Covered pots	FPO
Fyke nets	FYK
Barriers, fences, weirs, etc.	FWR
Stownets	FSN
Aerial nets	FAR
Traps (not specified)	FIX
Falling gear	
Cast nets	FCN
Falling gear (unspecified)	FG
Dredges	
Boat dredge	DRB
Hand dredge	DRH
Grappling and wounding	
Harpoon	HAR
Lift nets	
Portable lift nets	LNP
Boat operated lift nets	LNB
Shore operated stationary lift nets	LNS
Lift nets (not specified)	LN

Category	Abbreviation
Harvesting machines	
Pumps	HMP
Mechanised dredges	HMD
Harvesting machines (not specified)	HMX
Miscellaneous gears	MIS
Gear not known	NK

(b) DEFINITIONS OF FISHING EFFORT MEASURES FOR GEAR CATEGORIES

Three levels of precisions of fishing effort should be provided, where possible.

Category A

Fishing gear	Effort measure	Definitions
Surrounding nets (purse seines)	Number of sets	Number of times the gear has been set or shot, whether or not a catch was made. This measure is appropriate when shoal size and packing is related to stock abundance or sets are made in a random manner
Beach seines	Number of sets	Number of times the gear has been set or shot, whether or not a catch was made
Boat seines	Number of hours fished	Number of times the gear was set or shot times the estimated mean set or shot duration
Trawls	Number of hours	Number of hours during which the trawl was in the water (midwater trawl) or on the bottom (bottom trawl), and fishing
Boat dredges	Number of hours fished	Number of hours during which the dredge was on the bottom and fishing
Gillnets (set or drift)	Number of effort units	Length of nets expressed in 100-metre units multiplied by the number of sets made (= accumulated total length in metres of net used in a given time divided by 100)
Gillnets (fixed)	Number of effort units	Length of net expressed in 100-metre units multiplied by the number of times the net was cleared
Traps (uncovered pound nets)	Number of effort units	Number of days fished times the number of units hauled
Covered pots and fyke nets	Number of effort units	Number of lifts times the number of units (= total number of units fished in a given time period)
Longlines (set or drift)	Thousands of hooks	Number of hooks fished in a given time period divided by 1 000
Handlines (pole, troll, jig, etc.)	Number of line days	Total number of lines used in a given time period
Harpoons		(Report effort levels B and C only)

Category B

Numbers of days fished: the number of days on which fishing took place. For those fisheries in which searching is a substantial part of the fishing operation, days in which searching but no fishing took place should be included in 'days fished' data.

Category C

For *number of days on ground* in addition to days fished and searching also all other days while the vessel was on the ground should be included.

Per cent of estimated effort (prorated effort)

Since corresponding effort measures may not be available for the total catch, the percentage of the effort that has been estimated should be indicated. This is calculated from:

$$\frac{(\text{(Total catch)} - \text{(Catch for which effort has been recorded)}) \times 100}{\text{(Total catch)}}$$

(c) VESSEL SIZE CATEGORIES

(from the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Vessels (ISSCFV))

Tonnage classes

Gross tonnage category	Code
0–49,9	02
50–149,9	03
150–499,9	04
500–999,9	05
1 000–1 999,9	06
2 000–99 999,9	07
Not known	00

(d) MAIN SPECIES SOUGHT

This is the species to which the fishing was principally directed. However, it may not correspond with the species which formed the greater part of the catch. The species should be indicated using the 3-alpha identifier (see Annex I).

ANNEX IV

FORMAT FOR THE SUBMISSION OF DATA ON MAGNETIC MEDIA

A. CODING FORMAT

For submissions pursuant to Article 2(1)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 2018/93

The data should be submitted as variable length records with a colon (:) between the fields of the record. The following fields should be included in each record:

Field	Remarks
Country	ISO 3-alpha code (e.g. FRA = France)
Year	e.g. 2001 or 01
FAO major fishing area	21 = North-West Atlantic
Division	e.g. 3 Pn = NAFO subdivision 3 Pn
Species	3-alpha identifier
Catch	Tonnes

For submissions pursuant to Article 2(1)(b) of Regulation (EEC) No 2018/93

The data should be submitted as variable length records with a colon (:) between the fields of the record. The following fields should be included in each record:

Field	Remarks
Country	ISO 3-alpha code (e.g. FRA = France)
Year	e.g. 0001 or 2001 for the year 2001
Month	e.g. 01 = January
FAO major fishing area	21 = North-West Atlantic
Division	e.g. 3 Pn = NAFO subdivision 3 Pn
Main species sought	3-alpha identifier
Vessel/gear category	ISSCFG code (e.g. 0TB2 = bottom otter trawl)
Vessel size class	ISSCFV code (e.g. 04 = 150-499,9 GT):
Average gross tonnage	Tonnes
Average engine power	Kilowatts
Percentage effort estimated	Numeric
Unit	3-alpha identifier of species or effort identifier (e.g. COD = Atlantic cod or A = effort measure A)
Data	Catch (in metric tonnes) or effort unit

(a) The catch is to be recorded in the live weight equivalent of the landings.

(b) Country codes:

Austria	AUT
Belgium	BEL
Denmark	DNK
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
Germany	DEU
Greece	GRC
Ireland	IRL
Italy	ITA
Luxembourg	LUX
Netherlands	NLD
Portugal	PRT
Spain	ESP
Sweden	SWE
United Kingdom	GBR
Iceland	ISL
Norway	NOR
Bulgaria	BGR
Cyprus	CYP
Czech Republic	CZE
Estonia	EST
Hungary	HUN
Latvia	LVA
Lithuania	LTU
Malta	MLT
Poland	POL
Romania	ROM
Slovak Republic	SVK
Slovenia	SVN
Turkey	TUR

B. METHOD OF TRANSMISSION OF THE DATA TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

As far as is possible, the data should be transmitted in an electronic format (for example as an e-mail attachment). Failing this, the submission of a file on a 3,5″ HD floppy disk will be accepted.