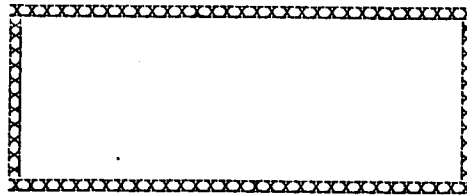


FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA

NOTES FOR THE COMPLETION  
OF FORM STANA 1E

Deadline for submitting completed pink top copy of form STANA 1E  
to ICES and the blue middle copy to FAO  
with calendar year data for 196



1. GENERAL NOTES

1.1 USE OF FORM STANA 1E

1.11 Form STANA 1E is used by national offices to report annually to ICES and FAO, for each of the fishing areas 1/ comprising the ICES Statistical Area (North) 1/ the following data according to classes of fishing units 2/:

- (a) FISHING EFFORT MEASURES, on an annual (calendar year) basis only, concerning fishing operations in each of these fishing areas;
- (b) NOMINAL CATCHES (quantities on a live weight basis) on an annual calendar year basis for all fish species and on a monthly basis for herring in each of the fishing areas of the ICES Statistical Area (North) and for thirteen 3/ other selected species in ten 4/ specified fishing areas.

1.12 The nominal catch data should refer to the "calendar year of capture" and to the "month of capture", i.e., the year and month during which the quantities of fish reported were caught.

1.13 For each of the fishing areas of the ICES Statistical Area (North) as many separate forms STANA 1E must be completed as there are classes of fishing units operating there during the calendar year.

1.14 Where the national office is not yet in a position to provide effort measure data, it should provide at least the nominal catch data according to classes of fishing units for each of the fishing areas.

If it is not possible to break the nominal catch data down according to classes of fishing units (gear/craft combinations) the nominal catch data for each fishing area should be broken down at least according to the fishing gear (method) categories of the International Standard Statistical Classification of North Atlantic Fishing Gear (listed in Section 2.11 below).

1.15 Form STANA 1E consists of three sheets: pink, blue and white interleaved with mono-carbons; after completion these sheets are to be distributed as described in Section 1.2.

In addition to the STANA 1E forms, single pages (printed in red on heavy white paper) are also provided to the national offices for drafting purposes. These white drafting pages are to be retained in the national offices.

1.2 RETURN OF COMPLETED FORM STANA 1E

Form STANA 1E must be completed in three copies for distribution as follows:

the white copy is detached for retention in the national office.

the blue copy is sent by airmail to:

*The Secretary, Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics  
in the North Atlantic Area  
Fisheries Division  
FAC  
ROME, Italy*

the pink copy is sent directly by airmail to:

*The Secretary-General  
ICES  
Charlottenlund Slot  
CHARLOTTEENLUND, Denmark*

1.VIII.65.3E

- 1/ See Section 3.21 and 3.22 below.
- 2/ See Sections 2.11 through 2.24 below.
- 3/ Plaice (European), sole (common), cod, haddock, hake, Norway pout, saithe, whiting, redfishes, sandeels, herring, sprat, mackerels, piked dogfish.
- 4/ See Section 5.13 below.

## 2. CLASSES OF FISHING UNITS

### 2.1 COMPLETION BY REPORTING NATIONAL OFFICE OF BOXES (a), (b) AND (c) OF FORM STANA 1E

2.11 In box (a) insert whichever of the following categories of gear is pertinent:

1. Otter trawls
  - 1.1 *Large-meshed otter trawls* 1/ 2/
  - 1.2 *Small-meshed otter trawls* 1/ 2/
2. Pair trawls
  - 2.1 *Large-meshed pair trawls* 1/ 2/
  - 2.2 *Small-meshed pair trawls* 1/ 2/
3. Beam trawls
4. Danish seines
5. Purse seines, ring nets, etc. 1/
6. Beach seines
7. Drift gill nets
8. Set gill nets
9. Fixed gear 1/
10. Long-lines
11. Hand-lines
12. Dory-type gear
13. Other lines
14. Dredges 1/
15. Harpoons
16. Other gear 1/
17. Gear that cannot be specified

2.12 In box (b) insert whichever of the following propulsion methods is pertinent:

1. Motor
2. Steam
3. Other (sails, oars, etc.)

2.13 In box (c) insert the size category of the fishing craft taking into account Sections 2.21 and 2.24.

### 2.2 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: "CLASSES OF FISHING UNITS"

#### 2.21 Definition of ICES "Classes of fishing units"

In the statistical reporting of catch-effort statistics for fishing areas according to classes of fishing units a distinction between these classes of fishing units is made on the basis of:

Primarily: (a) The fishing gear (method) used;

Secondarily: { (b) the propulsion method; and  
(c) the size category.

To indicate classes of fishing units it is therefore necessary to complete, taking into account the notes in this Section, primarily box (a) and secondarily boxes (b) and (c).

As indicated in Section 1.14 above in all instances where it is not possible to distinguish according to classes of fishing units the forms should be completed according to fishing gear (method) at least. Box (a) should, therefore, be completed for all fishing areas within the ICES Statistical Area (North).

1/ To be specified where necessary.

2/ "Large-meshed" refers to meshes of 70 mm. and above; "small-meshed" to meshes of less than 70 mm.

2.21 (concluded)

ICES does not for the time being require countries to define classes of fishing units by standard tonnage classes. Instead of standardized tonnage class categories a rather more flexible system of reporting by "fisheries" based on an agreed craft-and-gear classification and, where necessary, other criteria (e.g. craft size groups, mesh size, "type of fishery", etc.) is used. Member countries are responsible for establishing their national breakdown into "fisheries" for this purpose.

2.22 Fishing gear (method)

The International Standard Statistical Classification of North Atlantic Fishing Gear is based on the classification recommended by the Expert Meeting on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Region, Edinburgh, September 1959 as modified subsequently by the Continuing Working Party on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area, as a guidance to national offices in completing box (a) of form STANA 1E.

Countries might, for some of these gear categories in certain areas, find it advisable to introduce further refinements by introducing sub-categories (e.g. "bottom" or "pelagic"). Such refinements might, sometimes, be very necessary, but to avoid a too complicated international list of gear categories, these further refinements are left to the national reporting offices, in consultation with their members on the ICES Statistical Committee and the Secretary-General of ICES.

A careful utilization of this North Atlantic gear classification, suitably refined by the national offices, together with the selected craft categories, should enable the reporting offices to establish suitable classes of fishing units for each ICES "fishing area".

This International Standard Statistical Classification of North Atlantic Fishing Gear is as given in Section 2.11 above.

2.23 Propulsion method

In ICES statistics a distinction is made as far as possible between the methods of propulsion given in Section 2.12 above.

2.24 Size category - fishing fleets

In distinguishing between different size categories of fishing craft it is possible to use either the gross registered tonnage or the horse power. It is recommended that, where a breakdown is made on the basis of craft size, (i.e. large and small trawlers), it should be made as far as possible within the framework of the agreed international tonnage classification which follows below:

<u>Size category no.</u>	<u>Description (Gross Register Tonnage)</u>
1.	50 GRT and less
2.	51-150 GRT
3.	151-500 GRT
4.	501-900 GRT
5.	901-1800 GRT
6.	1801-3000 GRT
7.	3001-5000 GRT
8.	5001 GRT and above

3. COUNTRY, FISHING AREA, ETC.

3.1 COMPLETION BY REPORTING NATIONAL OFFICE OF BOXES (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) OF FORM STANA 1E

- 3.11 Leave blank box (d).
- 3.12 In box (e) insert the designation of the respective fishing area of the ICES Statistical Area (North) where the catches were made. See Section 3.22.
- 3.13 In box (f) insert the name of the reporting country.
- 3.14 In box (g) insert the calendar year (twelve-months period, 1 January to 31 December).
- 3.15 In box (h) insert the numbering of the form as part of a series of forms completed in respect of each fishing area.
- 3.16 Leave blank box (i).

3.2 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON STATISTICAL AREA

3.21 Definition of the "ICES Statistical Area (North)"

The ICES Statistical Area (North) covers the waters of the Northeast Atlantic lying between the east coast of Greenland and the Atlantic and Baltic coastlines of the European continent and adjacent islands and includes all such waters lying:

- (i) north and east of a line drawn from a point at  $5^{\circ}36'$  west longitude and  $36^{\circ}00'$  north latitude on the Punta Marroqui isthmus due west to  $42^{\circ}00'$  west longitude, thence due north to  $59^{\circ}00'$  north latitude, thence due west to  $44^{\circ}00'$  west longitude, thence due north to the Greenland coast near Cape Farewell,
- (ii) west of a line drawn across the western entry of the Strait of Yugorskiy Shar; thence along the west coast of the island of Vaygach; thence across the western entry to the Strait of the Karskiye Vorota; thence along the west coast of the south island of Nova Zemlya; thence across the westerly entry to the Strait of Matochkin Shar; thence along the west coast of the north island of Nova Zemlya to its most northerly point and thence due north.

3.22 Breakdown of the "ICES Statistical Area (North)" by "Fishing areas" (Sub-areas, Divisions, Sub-divisions)

Type of fishing area	Numbering of fishing areas	Name of fishing area
Division	III d	Baltic Sea
Divisions	III b+c	The Sound and Belt Sea
Division	III a	Kattegat and Skagerak
x Division	IV c	Southern North Sea
x Division	IV b	Middle North Sea
x Division	IV a	Northern North Sea
Division	VI a	Northwest coast of Scotland and North Ireland
Division	VI b	Rockall
Division	VII a	Irish Sea
Divisions	VII b+c	West coast of Ireland and Porcupine Bank
Divisions	VII g,h,j,k	South coast of Ireland
Divisions	VII d+e	English Channel, east and west
Division	VII f	Bristol Channel
x Sub-area	I	Barents Sea
x Division	II b	Spitzbergen and Bear Island
x Division	II a	Norwegian Sea
x Sub-division	Vb <sub>1</sub>	Faeroe Plateau
x Sub-division	Vb <sub>2</sub>	Faeroe Bank
x Division	Va	Iceland grounds, southern and northern
x Sub-area	XIV	East Greenland
Sub-area	XII	North of Azores
Sub-area	VIII	Gulf of Biscay
Divisions	IX a+b	Portuguese waters
Sub-area	X	Azores grounds

x Fishing areas marked with an "x" are those for which monthly nominal catch data are to be inserted (see Section 5.13).

NOTE: West Greenland is included in the ICNAF Statistical Area and is excluded from the ICES Statistical Area (North).

3.23 See attached map of the ICES Statistical Area (North) by "Fishing areas".

4. FISHING EFFORT MEASURES

4.1 COMPLETION BY REPORTING NATIONAL OFFICE OF LINES 1 THROUGH 11 OF FORM STANA 1E

4.11 Effort data on an annual basis only are to be inserted, according to priorities specified in Sections 4.13 and 4.14 below, on lines 1 to 10 on all forms completed for each of the fishing areas according to classes of fishing units as defined by entries in boxes (a), (b) and (c). Detailed definitions of the effort measures to be reported on lines 1 to 10 are given in Sections 4.21 and 4.22 below.

4.12 In a separate memorandum indicate the extent to which the effort data provided on the forms comply or deviate from the standard definitions described in Sections 4.21 and 4.22 below.

4.13 In giving data on fishing time effort measures the following desirable priorities are to be followed:

- First priority: either line 1 or 2 as appropriate for the type of fishing gear specified in box (a)
- Second priority: line 3
- Third priority: line 4
- Fourth priority: line 5
- Fifth priority: line 6

4.14 In giving data on fishing power effort measures the following desirable priorities are to be followed:

- First priority: line 7
- Second priority: line 8
- Third priority: line 9
- Fourth priority: line 10

4.15 In line 11 should be indicated the extent to which effort data inserted in lines 1-10 were not recorded but were obtained by sampling; insert "none" if the data were 100% recorded.

4.2 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: DEFINITIONS OF FISHING EFFORT MEASURES

4.21 Fishing effort measures - FISHING TIME

Line 1 - No. of hours or 1000 hooks fished

*No. of hours fished:* for otter trawls this is defined as "the total number of hours during which the trawl was on the bottom and fishing".

*No. of hours fished:* for dory vessels this is defined as "the number of hours the dory fleet is absent from the mother vessel times the number of dories".

*Thousand of hooks fished:* this is defined as "the number of hooks used in each set times the number of sets". This figure should be calculated to the nearest thousand hooks.

*For other fishing gear:* the number of hours the nets, seines, traps, pots, dredges, harpoons, etc. were used in the fishing operations; this is the product of the number of hours per unit times the number of units.

Line 2 - No. of hauls, drags or sets made

The number of times the fishing gear has been hauled or dragged or set, whichever description is appropriate to the fishing gear or technique used.

4.21 (concluded)

Line 3 - No. of days fished

The number of days (24-hours periods, reckoned from midnight to midnight) on which any fishing took place.

For those fisheries in which searching is a substantial part of the fishing operation, days "on grounds" in which searching but not fishing took place, should be included in the days fished data.

Taking into account the inclusion of "searching time" the definition of "number of days fished" could be further refined at the national level if possible as follows: "The number of days (24-hours periods, reckoned from midnight to midnight) on which the fishing craft was on the fishing grounds, intent on catching fish (not counting the time spent steaming to or from port and between grounds) minus the number of fishing days lost through delays from weather, breakdown or other factors".

Line 4 - No. of days on grounds

This is defined as the number of days (24-hours periods, reckoned from midnight to midnight) in which the craft was on the fishing ground, and includes in addition to the days fishing and searching also all the other days while the craft was on the ground.

Line 5 - No. of days absent from port

The number of days absent from port on any one trip the data should include the day the fishing craft sailed but not the day of landing.

Where it is known that fishing took place on each day of the trip the number of "days absent from port" should include not only the day of departure but also the day of arrival back in port.

Where on any trip a fishing craft visits more than one "fishing area" (as defined for statistical purposes) an appropriate fraction of the total number of days absent from port should be allocated to each "fishing area" in proportion to the number of days spent in each, so that the total number of days absent on any trip will be sum of the number of days allocated to all of the different "fishing areas" visited.

Line 6 - No. of trips made

Any voyage during which fishing took place in only one "fishing area" is to be counted as one trip.

When in a single trip a craft visits more than one "fishing area" an appropriate fraction of the trip should be apportioned to each "fishing area" in proportion to the number of days spent fishing in each, so that the total number of trips for the ICES Statistical Area (North) as a whole will be the same as the sum of trips to each "fishing area".



4.22 Fishing effort measures - FISHING POWER

Line 7 - Average gross tonnage

Average gross tonnage is to be given in gross register tons.

The averages should be weighted. Weighted averages are required in view of the decision to reduce the reporting task of the national offices by eliminating for the time being the monthly breakdown of the annual effort measure data.

Line 8 - Average horse power

Data should be given in "brake horse-power". For steam engines give the data instead as "indicated HP".

The HP averages should be given either as straight i.e., unweighted averages, or as weighted averages, with an indication of the type of average used. Weighting is to be calculated on the basis of "number of trips".

Line 9 - Average length, overall

The overall length should be given; if this is not possible and if the registered length is substituted the word "overall" in this line is to be deleted and "reg" inserted. The length data should be given in metres (1 British foot = 0.3048 m.).

These length averages should be given either as straight (unweighted) averages or as weighted averages with an indication of the type of average used. Weighting is to be calculated on the basis of "number of trips".

Line 10 - No. of fishing units operating

The number of fishing units operating should include every unit within the relevant "class of fishing units" that fished at least once in the fishing area.

In the case of "pair boat" fisheries the two craft together comprise one fishing unit.

5. NOMINAL CATCHES

5.1 COMPLETION BY REPORTING NATIONAL OFFICE OF LINES 12 THROUGH 76 OF FORM STANA 1E

Complete the form by inserting annual and monthly nominal catch data as follows for the species as listed in the "Definition of teleost and cartilaginous fish species and their groupings as listed in Column C of form STANA 1E".

5.11 ANNUAL nominal catch data for all species on all forms for all ICES fishing areas

Insert in column Q the annual nominal catch data (quantities on a live weight basis) for all species categories listed in Column C 1/ and complete the remaining group totals 2/ and the grand total 3/.

5.12 MONTHLY nominal catch data for Herring on all forms for all ICES fishing areas

On all forms completed according to classes of fishing units for any of the fishing areas 4/ of the ICES Statistical Area (North) 4/ insert in Columns D to O the monthly nominal catch data (quantities on a live weight basis) for herring 5/.

The aggregate of the monthly data inserted in Columns D to O must be reconciled, where necessary, with the annual total inserted in Column Q by suitable entries in Column P, i.e., "month not known".

5.13 MONTHLY nominal catch data for species (other than herring) in ten selected ICES fishing areas

On all forms completed according to calsses of fishing units for the ten ICES fishing areas listed below insert monthly nominal catch data in Columns D to O not only for herring 5/ but also for all the other asterisked species 6/ and, if possible, also for the species not asterisked and for the grand total:

Sub-area I	Barents Sea
Division IIa	Norwegian Sea
Division IIb	Spitzbergen and Bear Island
Division IVb	Middle North Sea
Division IVc	Southern North Sea
Division IVa	Northern North Sea
Division Va	Iceland grounds, southern and northern
Sub-division Vb <sub>1</sub>	Faeroe Plateau
Sub-division Vb <sub>2</sub>	Faeroe Bank
Sub-area XIV	East Greenland

The aggregate of the monthly data inserted in any of the lines in Columns D to O must be reconciled, where necessary, with the annual total inserted in Column Q by suitable entries in Column P, i.e., "month not known".

5.14 Quantities too small to be recorded should be shown by "ø"; nil entries, when necessary for clarity, should be made by "--".

- 
- 1/ Lines: 13, 14, 16-20, 21, 23-33, 35-44, 46-53, 55-57, 59-62, 64-67, 69-70, 72-75, 76.
  - 2/ Lines: 15, 22, 34, 45, 54, 58, 63, 68, 71.
  - 3/ Line: 12.
  - 4/ See Sections 3.21 and 3.22 above.
  - 5/ Line: 59.
  - 6/ Lines: 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 50, 51, 59, 61, 69, 72.

5.2 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: STATISTICAL COVERAGE

5.21 Inclusions

The statistics should cover the quantities of the annual nominal catches of teleost and cartilaginous fish species, made by both commercial and subsistence fishermen operating in the ICES Statistical Area (North). Fish-farming in this area should also be included.

The statistics should include teleost and cartilaginous fish species belonging to the following groups:

ISSCAAP group no.	ISSCAAP groups	ICES groups
12	Sturgeons	Sturgeons
13	River eels	River eels
14	Salmons, trouts, smelts, etc.	Salmonoids
15	Shads	Diadromous clupeoids
21	Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc.	Pleuronectiforms
22	Cods, hakes, haddocks, etc.	Gadiforms
23	Redfishes, basses, congers, etc.	Demersal percomorphs
24	Jacks, mullets, etc.	Pelagic percomorphs
25	Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc.	Marine clupeoids
26	Tunas, bonitos, skipjacks	Tuna-like scombriforms
27	Mackerels, billfishes, outlassfishes, etc.	Mackerel-like scombriforms
28	Sharks, rays, chimaeras	Non-teleost fishes
29	Unsorted and unidentified fishes	Unidentified fishes

For more detailed information see attached "Definition of teleost and cartilaginous fish species and their groupings as listed in Column C of form STANA 1E".

5.22 Exclusions

The statistics should exclude:

- (a) Any freshwater (not diadromous) teleost fishes caught in freshwater fishing areas, i.e., rivers and lakes, ponds, etc. within the inland areas adjacent to the ICES Statistical Area (North).
- (b) The following marine aquatic organisms even when they are caught within the ICES Statistical Area (North):
  - Crustaceans, molluscs and other invertebrates
  - Whales
  - Seals and miscellaneous aquatic mammals
  - Miscellaneous aquatic animals and residues
  - Aquatic plants
- (c) Catches made by sport fishermen.
- (d) Discarded catch, i.e., whole fish returned to the sea at the time of capture.

5.23 Incomplete coverage

Indicate any fishery or part of a fishery or branch of the national fishing industry within the ICES Statistical Area (North) for any marine or diadromous teleost and cartilaginous fish species not covered or under-reported by the series of forms STANA 1E provided. If, for example, forms STANA 1E for any fisheries based on certain classes of fishing units, or using certain types of fishing gear, methods or craft, or fisheries in certain fishing areas, subsistence fisheries, fish-farming operations, catches landed directly in foreign ports, or fisheries from a particular coastal sectors, districts or ports, etc., are not provided, list such exclusions in an accompanying memorandum.

5.24 Statistical treatment of direct foreign landings

The statistics on nominal catches (landings on a live weight basis) should include not only the catches landed by the craft from the reporting country in the harbours of that country, but also the nominal catches landed in foreign ports by the reporting country's craft. Nominal catches landed in the reporting country by foreign fishing craft should be excluded and treated as imports.

Please indicate the extent to which the statistical procedures in your country comply with this internationally recommended practice.

5.3 BASIC DEFINITIONS

5.31 Definitions of "nominal catches" and "landings"

Term	Definition	Synonyms	Weight basis for expressing data
<u>CATCH</u>	The term "catch", unless otherwise specified, refers to the "nominal catch", i.e., the live weight equivalent of the landings	Landings, round fresh Landings, whole fresh Landings, ex-water weight	Live weight
<u>NOMINAL CATCH</u>	The live weight equivalent of the landings	Landings, round fresh Landings, whole fresh Landings, ex-water weight	Live weight
<u>LANDINGS</u>	The weight of fish and fish products brought ashore, i.e., the actual weight of the quantities landed. This weight represents the net weight of the gutted, eviscerated, filleted, frozen, cured, canned fish and fish products, fish meals, oils, etc. at the time of landing	Landings, landed weight	Landed weight
-----			
<u>Gross catch</u>	The weight of the fish taken from sea	Real catch	Live weight
<u>Discarded catch</u>	That part of the gross catch which, as whole fish, is returned to the sea at the time of capture	...	Live weight
<u>Retained catch</u>	That part of the gross catch which, as whole fish, is not discarded	...	Live weight

5.32 Notes on "retained catch", "nominal catches" and "landings"

5.32.1 The difference between "retained catch" and "landings" is accounted for by:

- (a) Consumption by the crew
- (b) Use for bait
- (c) Dumping of whole fish because of spoilage or for other reasons
- (d) Dumping of guts, heads and other parts of the fish because of processing
- (e) Loss or gain of fluid content

Items (a), (b) and (c) above account for the difference between "retained catch" and "nominal catch"; items (d) and (e) account for the difference between "nominal catch" and "landings".

5.32.2 The term "landings" is not used synonymously with "number of arrivals" or "trips".

5.32.3 It is stressed that the live equivalents (nominal catches) of landings of ALL products, for example meals and oils, from whole so-called "industrial" fish are to be included in the data to be reported. Reporting offices should ensure that such meal, oil and other "industrial" products, when manufactured from viscera, livers, etc. of fish for human food, should not be included in these calculations -- these raw materials would already be covered by the live equivalent (nominal catches) of the food fish landings.