Table X. Parameters and definitions for calculating net seafood supply. Note ‘fish’ here refers to all marine living resources.

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| --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **Description** |
| C | Fish catch, i.e., wild capture production. |
| A | Aquaculture production. |
| I | Fish imports. |
| E | Fish exports. |
| λD | Rate of losses (λ) from discards (D) at sea. |
| λO | Rate of losses from other uses (O), i.e., not for human consumption. |
| λP | Rate of losses from processing (P), i.e., during canning, filleting, etc. |
|  |  |
| L | Landings from wild capture production (catch minus discards). |
| TDFS | Total domestic fish supply. Total amount of fish produced in the country. |
| NDFS | Net domestic fish supply. Total amount of fish produced in the country, minus exports and discards. |
| TFS | Total fish supply. Total amount of fish in the country (NDFS plus imports). |
| NSS | Net seafood supply. Effective amount of fish for human consumption in the country (TFS for human consumption, minus processing waste). |

[1]

Note that, to avoid double-counting fish production, domestic catch that is fed to farmed fish should be subtracted from overall production. This was done as possible given available country information and context (i.e., this may be more of an issue for some countries than others).

[2]

[3]

where the second term in Equation 3 allows for a calculation of total discards in each country.

In Equations 4 and 5, we assume that all imported seafood (we do not include imports not for human consumption, e.g., fish meal) is ready to be consumed and thus do not include losses from processing. We also assume that all aquaculture production is for human consumption and that none of this production is discarded, though processing losses do occur as in production from capture fisheries (e.g., farmed and wild caught shrimps would receive similar processing).

[4]

[5]