


Evidence-based and policy coherent Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies in Costa Rica¹

Sectorial factsheet for All Fish (excluding tuna)²

1. INTRODUCTION

The project “Evidence-based and policy coherent Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies” aims to support developing countries such as Barbados, Belize and Costa Rica, in realizing trade and economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources within the framework of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). This data factsheet present detailed sectorial information of one (of the four) ocean sector selected in Costa Rica to facilitate the identification and informed selection of key sectors to be considered for the next phase of the project:

 Sector 1	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4
Sustainable marine fisheries (all fish but tuna)	Sustainable wild tuna harvesting/fishing sector (only tuna species)	Sustainable crustacean aquaculture	The seafood manufacturing sector

The fisheries sector plays a significant role in the economic development, food security, employment and livelihoods of coastal populations in particular. It is an important contributor to economic development and food security, especially of SIDS and LDCs, even though its average share in GDP ranges from about 3 per cent in SIDS to a low of less than 1 per cent for other countries, especially developed ones. Value addition and diversification in the fisheries sector can expand livelihood opportunities, create jobs and expand internal downward and upward economic linkages in goods and services provision.

¹ This project is funded by the United Nations Development Account and implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in cooperation with the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations (DOALOS). This fact sheet was used as an input for a oceans-based sector selection workshop in Costa Rica, November 2018. See: <https://unctad.org/en/pages/MeetingDetails.aspx?meetingid=1930>

² **Note:** The material contained in this publication may be freely quoted or reprinted, but acknowledgement is requested together with a reference to the document number. A copy of the publication containing the quotation or reprint should be sent to the UNCTAD Secretariat, Palais des Nations, 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland. The designations employed, and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any position whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city area, or its authorities, or concerning the delimitations of its frontiers and boundaries, or regarding its economic system or degree of development. The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its Member States.

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1.2. Marine Fisheries

Marine fisheries are usually defined as the industry or occupation devoted to the catching, processing, or selling of fish, shellfish, other aquatic species except tuna. Trade in marine fisheries is an important contributor to economic development, exports, hard currency, income, employment, and food security, especially of SIDS and LDCs.

KEY POINT:

There is no internationally agreed definition of “sustainable fisheries”. One common understanding of this term makes reference to fishing activities that can be continued on a sustained or indefinite basis due the renewable nature of the resource. A more methodological approach refers to the application of the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) as reflected in the UNCLOS and the UNFSA, in some cases updated by economic and social considerations. On an institutional basis, ‘sustainable fisheries’ can be perceived to be fishing practices and actions that follow, and effectively apply, relevant international agreements, guidelines and best practices agreed. (Source: *Sustainable Fisheries: International Trade, Trade Policy and Regulatory Issues*. UNCTAD, 2016).

1.3. Costa Rica: fishery context



Land: 51,100 km²
Coasts length: 1,290 km²
Pacific maritime space: 538,273 km² (*)
Caribbean maritime space*: 26,000 km² (*)
Main Pacific landing points: Cuajiniquil, Playas del Coco, Puntarenas, Quepos y Golfito
Main Caribbean landing points: Barra del Colorado, Puerto Limón

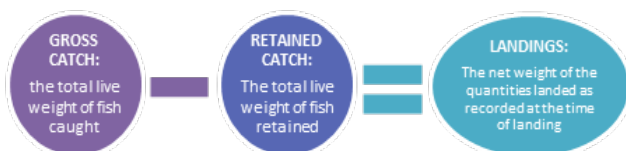
(*Source: <http://files.snitcr.go.cr/Visor/limites/MAPA%20OFICIAL%20CONTINENTAL%20INSULAR%20Y%20MARITIMO.pdf>)

2. PRODUCTION

2.1. LANDINGS

Total national landings in Costa Rica production has been slightly declining since 2011, from 16,081 tons to 13,382 tons in 2015. Around 80% of this production in 2015 (10,881 tons) are for all fish (except tuna) species caught in the Pacific coast.

There is still a considerable capture production that is not identified to the species level but is instead recorded as marine/freshwater fishes nei (nei = not elsewhere included), marine/freshwater molluscs nei and marine/freshwater crustaceans. nei. (Source: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/011/i0327e/i0327E04.htm>)



National landings in Costa Rica reached a total of US\$ 48,591,831 in 2015, US\$ 21,172,149 less than in 2011.

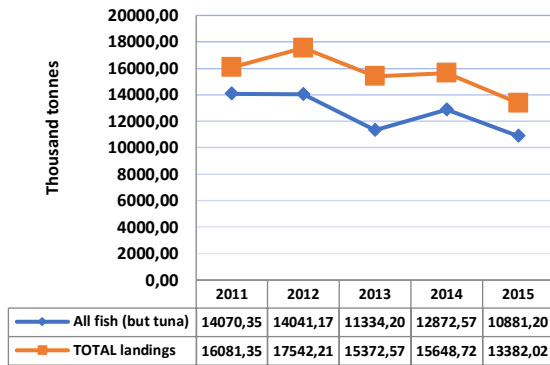
In 2015, around 77% of the total value in US\$ corresponds also to fish species (except tuna) such as sharks, rays,

Source: *Catch Concepts: Diagrammatic Presentation* (<http://www.fao.org/3/bt981t/bt981t.pdf>)

skates, etc (US\$ 15,002,871), swordfish (US\$ 4,871,911) and common dolphinfish (US\$ 4,381,717).

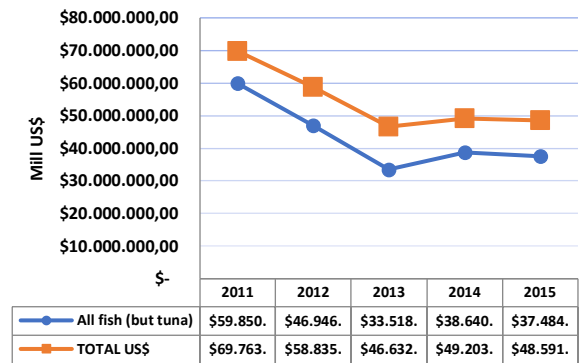
Because of its landing volumes, sharks, rays and skates (3,431 tons), and swordfish (1,366 tons) are some of the most important fish species landed in 2015 in the small-scale commercial sector.

Landings of fish in domestic ports 2011-2015 (thousand tonnes)



Source: *Statistic Department, Research Department, INCOPECSA, 2017*

Landings of fish in domestic ports 2011-2015 (mill US\$)



Source: *Statistic Department, Research Department, INCOPECSA, 2017*

2.2. OFFICIAL FEES

For the 2016-2017 period, some of the fees (as of 2018) set by INCOPECA (in colones)³ are:

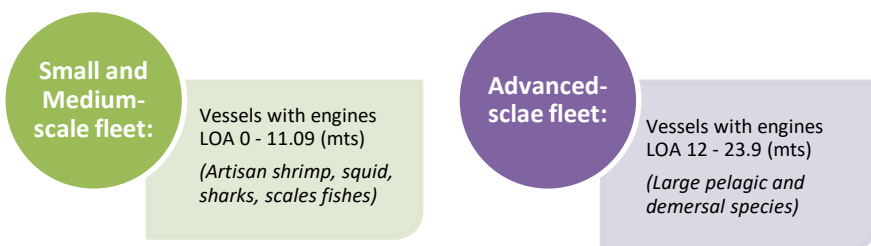
- ₡ Small scale commercial fishing license: **23,700**
- ₡ Medium scale commercial fishing license: **71,000**
- ₡ Advanced scale commercial fishing license: **260,800**
- ₡ Fishing inputs tax exemption authorization: **3,400 per year**
- ₡ Authorization to place fishery products in primary rural markets: **23,600**
- ₡ Authorization to transport fishery products: **40,600–93,600**
- ₡ Authorization to export fishery products: **22,400**
- ₡ Authorization to import fishery products: **28,400**
- ₡ Purchase order of fuel (individual or consolidated): **2,600 (per order)**
- ₡ Authorized fuel: **5,00 (per liter)***
- ₡ Captain and crew ID card (all types of vessels, national or resident): **5,000 per year**

*. 5 CRC must be paid per every authorized litter. Represents a specific data.

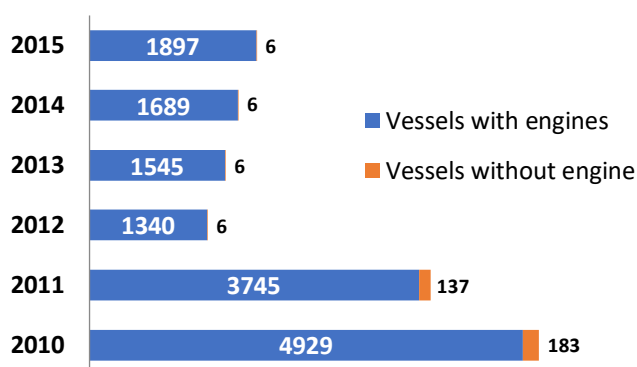
Source: Directive Council Agreement No. AJDIP/328-2016 (Session No. 034-2016, Sept. 08, 2016), INCOPECA

2.3. FISHING FLEET

The Costa Rican fishing fleet is classified into Small and Medium scale fleet and large-scale fleet:



Fishing fleet 2010-2015 (in vessel numbers)



Source: Statistic Department, Research Department, INCOPECA, 2017

According INCOPECA, Costa Rican fishing fleet has decreased significantly since 2010.

In 2010 the fishing fleet was two and a half times larger (5,112 vessels) than in 2015 (1,903 vessels).

³ The price in the charts is in Costa Rican Colones, as provided by the source. However, at this point an exchange rate of US \$ 1 = 585 (September 19, 2018, Central Bank of Costa Rica, exchange rate of sale) was considered.

2.4. NUMBER OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, DESTINATIONS AND COMPANIES

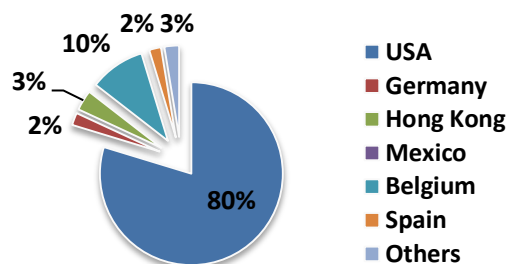
The number of fisheries products, destinations and export companies has decreased during the last five years. The number of fishing products exported decreased from 69 in 2013 to 51 in 2017, as well as the number of destinations and companies, from 29 and 31 in 2013 respectively, to 22 and 26 in 2017

Number of fishing products, destinations and companies 2013-2017*

Year	Products	Destination	Companies
2013	69	29	31
2014	63	38	34
2015	54	23	28
2016	45	18	22
2017	51	22	26

*Includes all fishing products exports
Source: Statistical Yearbook, 2017, PROCOMER

Fishery products main destinations, 2017






Source: Statistical Yearbook, 2017, PROCOMER

Note: The data represents the situation of the sector in general, as data on specific products was not provided by the sources consulted.

3. SEA-PRODUCT PRICES: SOME FISH SPECIES

Table 1: Average prices paid 2013-2017 (in thousand colones) ⁴

Paid to the:		Fisherman*	Wholesaler**	Retailer***
 Bigeye thresher (Tiburón tresher)	2013	¢475	¢675****	n/a
	2014	¢468	¢875****	¢2,333
	2015	¢461	¢1,050****	¢2,600
	2016	¢359	¢750****	¢2,400
	2017	¢287	¢600****	n/a
 Croaker (small) (Corvina pequeña)	2013	¢1,695	¢1,900	¢7,406
	2014	¢1,834	¢2,350	¢3,701
	2015	¢1,883	¢3,250	¢3,931
	2016	¢2,089	¢2,850	¢4,056
	2017	¢1,766	¢2,750	¢3,800
 Dolphinfish II (Dorado II)	2013	¢1,022	¢1,150	¢5,558
	2014	¢1,344	¢1,800	¢6,405
	2015	¢1,663	¢2,000	¢7,158
	2016	¢2,540	¢2,450	n/a
	2017	¢2,407	¢2,550	n/a

n/a (not available)

Source: Marketing Department, INCOPESCA

* Average prices paid in stalls 1, 2, 3, 4

**Average between minimum and maximum price. Product placed on the National Supply Central (CENADA)

***Average between Market price, Super 1 and Super 2

****Prices for Bigeye Thresher I

⁴ The price in the charts is in Costa Rican Colones, as provided by the source. However, at this point an exchange rate of US \$ 1 = 585 (September 19, 2018, Central Bank of Costa Rica, exchange rate of sale) was considered.

4. TRADE METRICS

4.1. SECTOR OVERVIEW:

Table 2: Export metrics of sectors in 2016, weighted by HS6 export value

Dimension Sector	HS6 Products	Exports in Mil USD (in Mil Tones)	Diversification # of distinct export destinations # of distinct HS6 exports	Revealed Comparative Advantage	Demand in global market Annualized average growth rate in import values	Employment Men vs. women	Perception of competitiveness Survey-based evaluation [0 1]
Crustacean 0.12% of total exports	•Shrimps and prawns •Cold-water shrimps and prawns •Other shrimps and prawns	11.9 (1.1)	5/3	0.8	7.5	1100 200	0.18
Fish 0.65% of total exports	•Tilapia •Hake •Swordfish •Salmon •Trout •Other	64.4 (9.4)	16/31	169.5	4.9	5900 800	0.46
Tuna 0.08% of total exports	•Yellowfin tuna •Bigeye tuna •Tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito	7.8 (1)	2/3	28.2	1.2	5900 800	0.48
Seafood manufacturing 0.33% of total exports	•Tunas, skipjack and bonito •Sardines, sardinella and brisling or sprats •Other prepared or preserved fish •Salmon	32.4 (8.7)	27/6	5.8	-3.3	3700 200	0.51

Source: UN-COMTRADE, survey-based evaluation

	Low Values
	Medium Values
	High Values

4.2. ALL FISH TRADE METRICS, 2012-2016:

Table 3: Export metrics of fish sector, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Export Value (in Mil USD)	125,1	97,7	91,4	77,3	64,4
Exports QTY (in Mil Tonnes)	15,7	15,4	14,5	11,1	9,4
Number of Export Destinations	30	29	26	22	16
Number of HS6 Exports	48	46	40	34	31
Total Exports (in Mil USD)	11250,8	11472,1	11242,5	9578,2	9907,8
Sector share (in %)	1,11	0,85	0,81	0,81	0,65

Source: UN-COMTRADE **Note :** Relevant HS codes for Fish products as defined in the Appendix 1.

Exports decreased in value and proportion of Costa Rica's total exports from 2012 to 2016, the latest year of available data. Volume decreases were less exacerbated. Export diversification remained great, both in terms of distinct destinations and exported HS6 product lines.

4.3. EXPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS: VALUE AND WEIGHT

The fish products of greater volume and amount of exports are those in the HS tariff line 0304 for an amount of US \$ 263,799,000 in the period 2013-2017 (in 2017 alone, exported products in this tariff line accounted for 6,109 tons in the amount of US \$ 42,528,000) and the 0302 for an amount of US \$ 116,501,000 in the 2013-2017 period (in 2017 alone, 3,871 tons were exported for US \$ 22,150,000).

Value and Weight of Exports 2013-2017 (Thousands US\$ and Tons)						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013-2017
Eels						
\$	-	1.9	-	-	-	1.9
T	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1
Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). fresh. chilled or frozen						
\$	71775.9	59305.5	49415.4	40774.4	42528.4	263,799.7
T	9332.5	8113.9	6586.8	7137.1	6109.1	37,279.3
Cuttlefish						
\$	5.6	88.2	62.5	12.7	75.9	244.9
T	5.8	51.2	38.0	11.4	32.0	138.4
All other tropical ornamental fish						
\$	78.7	31.7	44.9	37.4	21.8	214.5
T	12.0	4.5	5.9	5.7	3.3	31.5
Live fish						
\$	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.4
T	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other live fish						
\$	32.4	21.2	31.4	25.8	8.9	119.7
T	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	2.8
Molluscs						
\$	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.0
T	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Fish: fresh. chilled or frozen						
\$	25306.0	27160.1	21899.0	19986.4	22150.3	116,501.7
T	6344.3	6179.1	4370.1	4871.5	3871.1	25,636.2
Fish: dried, smoked, salted or in brine						
\$	3333.7	4303.5	5389.8	3723.4	3191.1	19,941.6
T	50.7	60.9	68.9	720.7	51.6	953.0
Octopus						
\$	7.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2
T	10.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6

Source: Export Statistics, PROCOMER, based on Central Bank statistics

4.4. IMPORTS

Livestock and Fishing sector imports 2013-2017
(in US\$mill)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Dairy	35.3	40.8	43.5	47.1	50.5
Fishing	60.9	72.8	76.6	81.1	90.0
Meats	55.2	56.1	78.6	104.1	113.1
Other	22.4	26.0	24.8	31.9	22.4
TOTAL	173.8	195.8	223.5	264.2	276.0

IMPORTS EVOLUTION BY SECTOR: Imports of fish do not cease to grow. During 2017, fishing products represented 33% (US\$ 90,000,000) of the total value of imported Livestock and Fishing sectors (US\$ 276,000,000). The trade balance for fish is still positive for Costa Rica, with a surplus of approximately US\$ 10,000,000.

Source: Statistical Yearbook, 2017, PROCOMER

Value and Weight of Imports 2013-2017
(Thousands of US\$ and Tonnes)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013-2017
Clams						
\$	112.38	134.73	77.48	90.80	110.99	526.39
T	36.23	54.07	29.81	42.54	50.93	213.58
White squid and torpedo fish						
\$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.62	41.62
T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.20	25.20
Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced). fresh. chilled or frozen						
\$	26,267.46	2,9178.08	30,660.23	36,026.33	37,529.03	159,661.12
T	8,046.97	9,439.82	9,958.69	12,122.63	12,784.90	52,353.02
Cuttlefish						
\$	1,776.32	2,264.74	2,060.50	2,008.79	2,929.62	11,039.98
T	1,092.30	1,486.28	1,497.17	1,039.44	1,435.62	6,550.82
All other ornamental fish						
\$	244.59	279.00	705.08	303.16	275.59	1,807.42
T	34.43	39.24	234.55	47.55	40.07	395.85
Mussel						
\$	563.26	455.15	365.82	415.33	285.01	2,084.57
T	121.78	72.32	66.93	77.24	54.68	392.95
Molluscs						
\$	422.63	410.37	283.28	414.62	467.57	1,998.46
T	189.44	169.12	83.22	134.99	181.94	758.71
Oyster						
\$	9.20	7.44	2.79	4.27	3.57	27.27
T	2.21	1.29	0.45	0.90	0.70	5.55
Fish: fresh. chilled or frozen						
\$	14,640.08	13,775.40	15,406.44	8,526.09	8,398.07	6,0746.08
T	18,042.35	8,766.03	8,523.43	5,443.19	5,711.36	4,6486.36
Fish: dried. smoked. salted or in brine						
\$	839.36	745.63	888.93	757.83	682.82	3,914.57
T	92.97	96.43	147.56	119.68	74.49	531.13
Octopus						
\$	143.88	196.61	363.87	990.12	627.47	2,321.96
T	25.02	45.14	83.60	242.23	124.17	520.16
Scallops						
\$	218.41	171.27	265.56	385.46	159.38	1,200.08
T	38.18	22.04	31.85	36.39	13.13	141.58

Source: Export Statistics, PROCOMER, based on Central Bank statistics

IMPORTS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS: VALUE AND WEIGHT: the fishing products of greater volume and amount of imports are those in the tariff line 0304, valued at US \$ 159,661,000 for the period 2013-2017 (in 2017 alone 12,784 tons were exported for an amount of US \$ 37,529,000) and those in the tariff line 0302 for an amount of US \$ 60,746,000 for the 2013-2017 period (in 2017 alone, 5,711 tons were exported for US \$ 8,398,000)

5. ENVIRONMENT

In order to obtain the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Certification for local fishing companies and in relation to other ongoing projects to improve the domestic fishing industry led by National Platform of Large Pelagic (MAG, MINAE, INCOPECSA and UNDP), the sector is undergoing a pre-evaluation process for dolphin fish and swordfish exports.

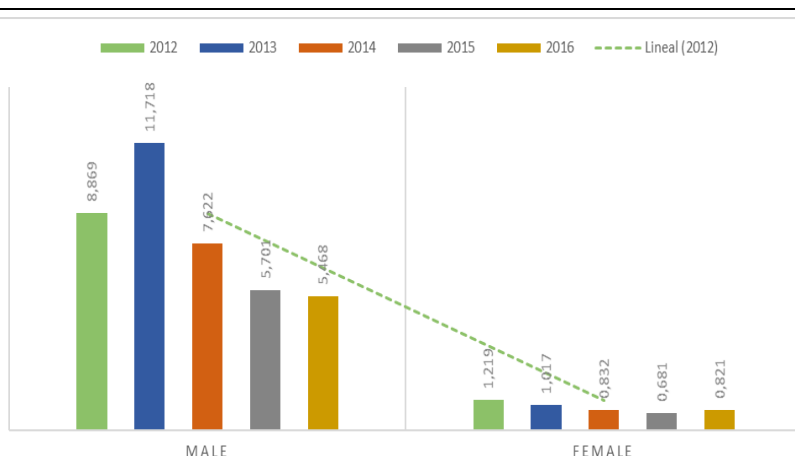
Regarding the exports of specific species of shark, within the framework of CITES, the relevant policies are the Wildlife Law No. 7317 and its specific bylaw, as well as the Executive Order No. 40379-MINAE-MAG. Currently, INCOPECSA has been designated as the CITES administrative authority, which was previously administered by the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC by its acronyms in Spanish). INCOPECSA has also worked with the academic sector in 2015 to elaborate a management model for a certification of origin and environmentally friendly fishing practices.

6. EMPLOYMENT

In relation to employment, the graph on the right shows the total employment rates, that include fishing activity in general, and also aquaculture and manufacturing. There is a greater employability of men, where in 2013, it reached the highest value with a total of 11,718. The largest number of women was employed in 2012, totaling 1,219.

In the specific case of fishing, the total for 2016 was 3,695 men and 191 women employed (see below)

Source: Adapted by author from data provided by INEC, 2017.

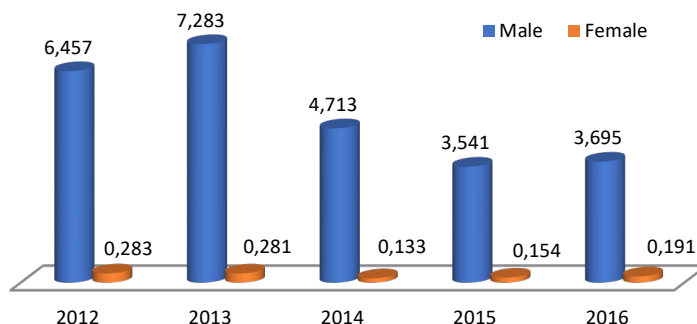


During 2012 and 2013, the sector employed 6,741 and 7,563 individuals respectively, trending downwards during the following years, reaching a low of 3,836 workers during 2016. The fishing sector employs mostly men. Many of these workers are classified as Nonqualified Workers (TNC by its Spanish language acronym), working mainly in the agricultural, livestock, wildlife and fishing activities.

(Source: Salarios Mínimos Sector Privado año 2018, Decreto N°40743-MTSS, publicado en La Gaceta 228, Alcance N°291 del 01 de diciembre del 2017. Rige 1º de enero del 2018)

Note: Minimum salary is 10,060.71, which therefore can be considered as the minimum income for Nonqualified Workers (TNC).

Fishing sector employment 2012-2016 (number of persons)



7. RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK⁵

Costa Rica is Party to the following Agreements (source: COMEX and Costa Rica Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2018):

1. International Trade Treaties:

- a. World Trade Organisation (WTO) and goods and services related Uruguay Round Agreements (1994)
- b. Free Trade Agreement among Central America – United States and Dominican Republic (2012)
- c. Association Agreement between Central America and the European Union (2012)
- d. Member of the Central American Integration System (SICA)
- e. Various Free Trade Agreements with EFTA, CARICOM, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, México, Peru, Dominican Republic and Singapore.

2. Law of the Sea (for further analysis of the law of the sea and multilateral environmental agreements, see study on the law of the sea, regulatory and governance framework in selected ocean-based sectors by UNCTAD-DOALOS (2018).

- a. Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)
- b. The United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (1995)

3. Fisheries:

- a. FAO's Port State Measures Agreement (2009)
- b. Latin American Organization for Fisheries Development (OLDEPESCA)

4. Environment:

- a. Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- b. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1975)
- c. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)

ABBREVIATIONS

CENADA	National Supply Central
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
COMEX	Costa Rican Ministry of Foreign Trade
DOALOS	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
INCOPESCA	Costa Rican Fishing and Aquiculture Institute
LDC's	Least Developed Countries
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OETS	Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies
PROCOMER	Costa Rican Export Promotion Agency
PCI	Product Complexity Index
RCA	Revealed Comparative Advantage
SIDS	Small Island Development States
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFSA	United Nations Fish Stock Agreement
WTO	World Trade Organisation

⁵ For further information on the legal and institutional framework, see "Ocean governance in Costa Rica: An overview on the legal and institutional framework in ocean affairs", prepared by Mariamalia Rodriguez Chaves as a consultancy under the OETS Project.

Appendix 1: Sector definition

Sector	HS2012 name	HS6 product code (HS2012)
Fish	Live fish-- Freshwater	30111
Fish	Live fish-- Other	30119
Fish	Live fish-- Trout	30191
Fish	Live fish-- Eels	30192
Fish	Live fish-- Carp	30193
Fish	Live fish-- Other	30199
Fish	Fish-- Trout	30211
Fish	Fish-- Pacific salmon	30213
Fish	Fish-- Atlantic salmon	30214
Fish	Fish-- Other	30219
Fish	Fish-- Halibut	30221
Fish	Fish-- Plaice	30222
Fish	Fish-- Sole	30223
Fish	Fish-- Turbots	30224
Fish	Fish-- Other	30229
Fish	Fish-- Skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito	30233
Fish	Fish-- Other	30239
Fish	Fish-- Herrings	30241
Fish	Fish-- Anchovies	30242
Fish	Fish-- Sardines, sardinella, brisling or sprats	30243
Fish	Fish-- Mackerel	30244
Fish	Fish-- Jack and horse mackerel	30245
Fish	Fish-- Cobia	30246
Fish	Fish-- Swordfish	30247
Fish	Fish-- Cod	30251
Fish	Fish-- Haddock	30252
Fish	Fish-- Coalfish	30253
Fish	Fish-- Hake	30254
Fish	Fish-- Alaska Pollack	30255
Fish	Fish-- Blue whittings	30256
Fish	Fish-- Other	30259
Fish	Fish-- Tilapias	30271
Fish	Fish-- Catfish	30272
Fish	Fish-- Carp	30273
Fish	Fish-- Eels	30274
Fish	Fish-- Other	30279
Fish	Fish-- Dogfish and other sharks	30281
Fish	Fish-- Rays and skates	30282
Fish	Fish-- Toothfish	30283
Fish	Fish-- Seabass	30284
Fish	Fish-- Seabream	30285
Fish	Fish-- Other	30289
Fish	Fish--Livers and roes	30290

Fish	Fish-- Sockeye salmon	30311
Fish	Fish-- Other Pacific salmon	30312
Fish	Fish-- Atlantic salmon	30313
Fish	Fish-- Trout	30314
Fish	Fish-- Other	30319
Fish	Fish-- Tilapias	30323
Fish	Fish-- Catfish	30324
Fish	Fish-- Carp	30325
Fish	Fish-- Eels	30326
Fish	Fish-- Other	30329
Fish	Fish-- Halibut	30331
Fish	Fish-- Plaice	30332
Fish	Fish-- Sole	30333
Fish	Fish-- Turbots	30334
Fish	Fish-- Other	30339
Fish	Fish-- Skipjack or strip-bellied bonito	30343
Fish	Fish-- Other	30349
Fish	Fish-- Herrings	30351
Fish	Fish-- Sardines, sardinella, brisling or sprats	30353
Fish	Fish-- Mackerel	30354
Fish	Fish-- Jack and horse mackerel	30355
Fish	Fish-- Cobia	30356
Fish	Fish-- Swordfish	30357
Fish	Fish-- Cod	30363
Fish	Fish-- Haddock	30364
Fish	Fish-- Coalfish	30365
Fish	Fish-- Hake	30366
Fish	Fish-- Alaska Pollack	30367
Fish	Fish-- Blue whittings	30368
Fish	Fish-- Other	30369
Fish	Fish-- Dogfish and other sharks	30381
Fish	Fish-- Rays and skates	30382
Fish	Fish-- Toothfish	30383
Fish	Fish-- Seabass	30384
Fish	Fish-- Other	30389
Fish	Fish-Livers and roes	30390
Fish	Fish fillets-- Tilapias	30431
Fish	Fish fillets-- Catfish	30432
Fish	Fish fillets-- Nile Perch	30433
Fish	Fish fillets-- Other	30439
Fish	Fish fillets-- Pacific salmon	30441
Fish	Fish fillets-- Trout	30442
Fish	Fish fillets-- Flat fish	30443
Fish	Fish fillets-- Fish of the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, Melanonidae, Merlucciidae, Moridae and Muraenolepididae	30444
Fish	Fish fillets-- Swordfish	30445
Fish	Fish fillets-- Toothfish	30446
Fish	Fish fillets-- Other	30449

Fish	Fish fillets-- Tilapias, carp, eels, Nile perch and snakeheads	30451
Fish	Fish fillets-- Salmonidae	30452
Fish	Fish fillets-- Fish of the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, Melanonidae, Merlucciidae, Moridae and Muraenolepididae	30453
Fish	Fish fillets-- Swordfish	30454
Fish	Fish fillets-- Toothfish	30455
Fish	Fish fillets-- Other	30459
Fish	Fish fillets-- Tilapias	30461
Fish	Fish fillets-- Catfish	30462
Fish	Fish fillets-- Nile Perch	30463
Fish	Fish fillets-- Other	30469
Fish	Fish fillets-- Cod	30471
Fish	Fish fillets-- Haddock	30472
Fish	Fish fillets-- Coalfish	30473
Fish	Fish fillets-- Hake	30474
Fish	Fish fillets-- Alaska Pollack	30475
Fish	Fish fillets-- Other	30479
Fish	Fish fillets-- Pacific salmon	30481
Fish	Fish fillets-- Trout	30482
Fish	Fish fillets-- Flat fish	30483
Fish	Fish fillets-- Swordfish	30484
Fish	Fish fillets-- Toothfish	30485
Fish	Fish fillets-- Herrings	30486
Fish	Fish fillets-- Other	30489
Fish	Fish fillets-- Swordfish	30491
Fish	Fish fillets-- Toothfish	30492
Fish	Fish fillets-- Tilapias, catfish, carp, eels, Nile perch and snakeheads	30493
Fish	Fish fillets-- Alaska Pollack	30494
Fish	Fish fillets-- Fish of the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, Melanonidae, Merlucciidae, Moridae and Muraenolepididae, other than Alaska Pollack (Theragra chalcogramma)	30495
Fish	Fish fillets-- Other	30499
Fish	Fish-Flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption	30510
Fish	Fish-Livers and roes of fish, dried, smoked, salted or in brine	30520
Fish	Fish-- Tilapias, catfish, carp, eels, Nile perch and snakeheads	30531
Fish	Fish-- Fish of the families Bregmacerotidae, Euclichthyidae, Gadidae, Macrouridae, Melanonidae, Merlucciidae, Moridae and Muraenolepididae	30532
Fish	Fish-- Other	30539
Fish	Fish-- Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon and Danube salmon	30541
Fish	Fish-- Herrings	30542
Fish	Fish-- Trout	30543
Fish	Fish-- Tilapias, catfish, carp, eels, Nile perch and snakeheads	30544
Fish	Fish-- Other	30549
Fish	Fish-- Cod	30551
Fish	Fish-- Other	30559
Fish	Fish-- Herrings	30561
Fish	Fish-- Cod	30562
Fish	Fish-- Anchovies	30563
Fish	Fish-- Tilapias, catfish, carp, eels, Nile perch and snakeheads	30564

Fish	Fish-- Other	30569
Fish	Fish-- Shark fins	30571
Fish	Fish-- Fish heads, tails and maws	30572
Fish	Fish-- Other	30579
Fish	Molluscs-- Live, fresh or chilled	30711
Fish	Molluscs-- Other	30719
Fish	Molluscs-- Live, fresh or chilled	30721
Fish	Molluscs-- Other	30729
Fish	Molluscs-- Live, fresh or chilled	30731
Fish	Molluscs-- Other	30739
Fish	Molluscs-- Live, fresh or chilled	30741
Fish	Molluscs-- Other	30749
Fish	Molluscs-- Live, fresh or chilled	30751
Fish	Molluscs-- Other	30759
Fish	Molluscs--Snails, other than sea snails	30760
Fish	Molluscs-- Live, fresh or chilled	30771
Fish	Molluscs-- Other	30779
Fish	Molluscs-- Live, fresh or chilled	30781
Fish	Molluscs-- Other	30789
Fish	Molluscs-- Live, fresh or chilled	30791
Fish	Molluscs-- Other	30799
Fish	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans-- Live, fresh or chilled	30811
Fish	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans-- Other	30819
Fish	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans-- Live, fresh or chilled	30821
Fish	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans-- Other	30829
Fish	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans--Jellyfish	30830
Fish	Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans--Other	30890

Appendix 2: Abbreviations

CENADA	National Supply Central
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
COMEX	Costa Rican Ministry of Foreign Trade
DOALOS	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs
EEZ	Economic Exclusive Zone
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
IACCT	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
INCOPESCA	Costa Rican Fishing and Aquiculture Institute
LDC's	Least Developed Countries
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OETS	Oceans Economy and Trade Strategies
PROCOMER	Costa Rican Export Promotion Agency
PCI	Product Complexity Index
RCA	Revealed Comparative Advantage
SIDS	Small Island Development States
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFSA	United Nations Fish Stock Agreement
WTO	World Trade Organisation

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