

Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics - Lesson 4

Lesson4

4.1 International Standard Statistical Classifications



Lesson4: International Standard Statistical Classifications

Notes:

National fishery statistical programs need to be consistent from a global or regional perspective. This requires a set of statistical standards with recognized, internationally-accepted classification codes to create coherence and consistency.

4.2 Contents

The topics we will be learning are:

1

Classifications in Fisheries

2

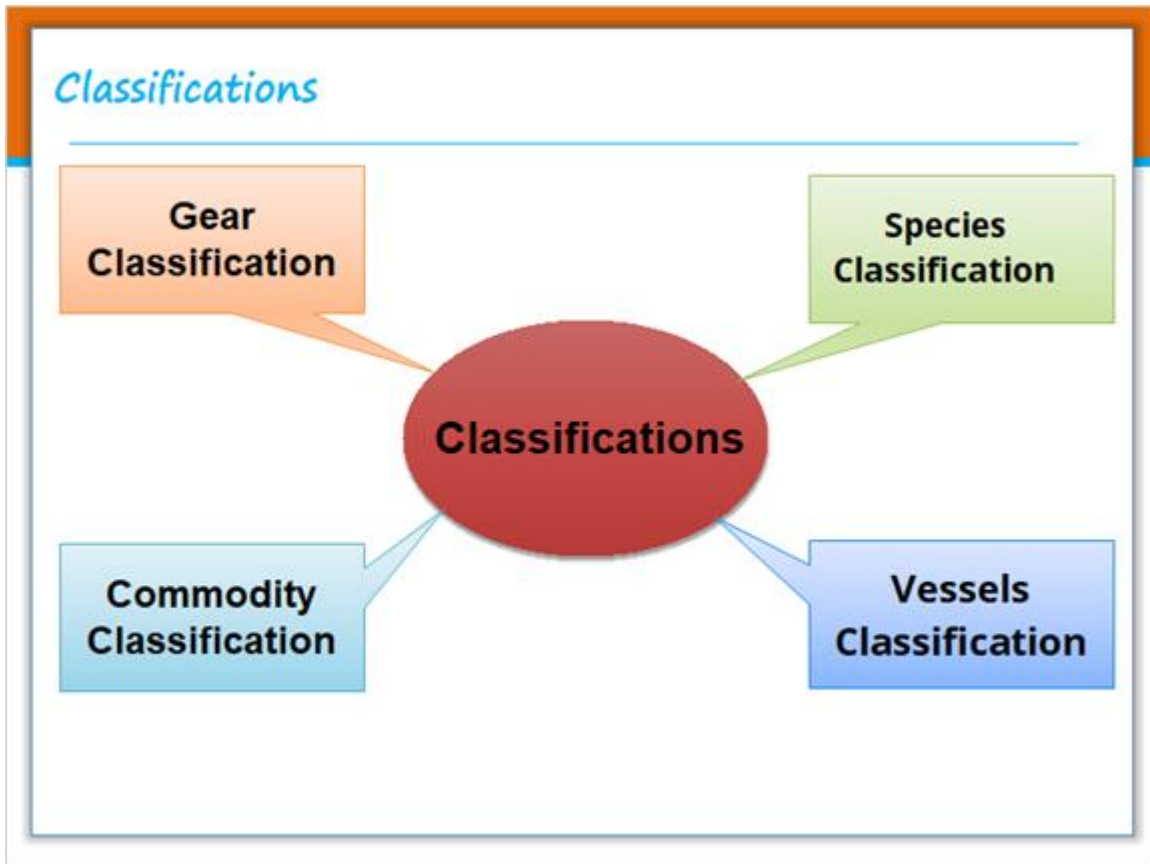
**Classifications in Fisheries by
Coordinating Working Party (CWP)**



Notes:

In the upcoming slides we will learn of the different types of classifications in the fishery sector.

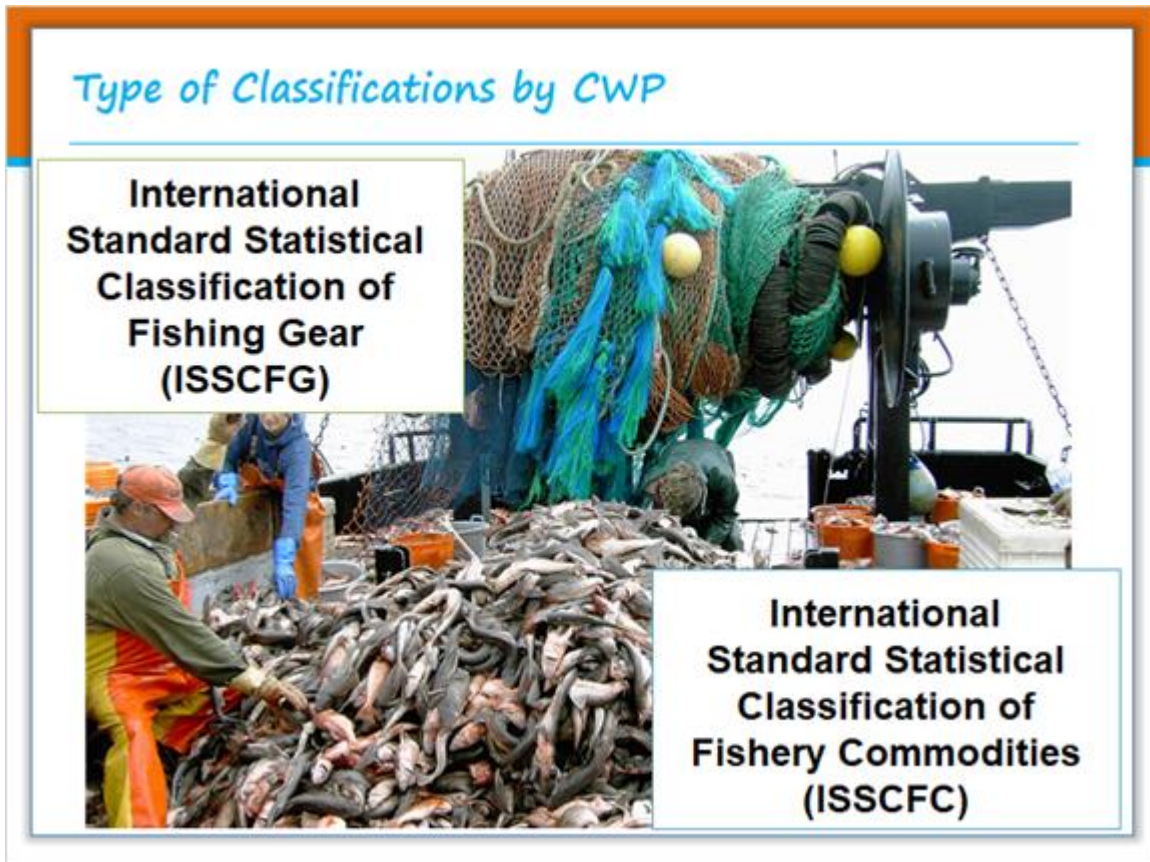
4.3 Classifications



Notes:

Fishery classifications can be broadly divided into the above four categories. In the next slide we will see different classifications listed by the Coordinating Working Part (CWP).

4.4 Type of Classifications by CWP



Notes:

The Coordinating Working Party (CWP) published a handbook of fishery statistics intended to assist the development of national standards by extension of international standards. The CWP on Fishery Statistics is one of the premier international and inter-organisational forums for establishing agreed-upon common definitions, classifications and standards for the collection of fishery statistics since 1960. It has developed common procedures for statistics collation, which has streamlined processes. CWP classification can be divided into the four categories included on the current and subsequent slide.

4.5 Type of Classifications by CWP (cont.)

Type of Classifications by CWP (cont.)

**International
Standard
Statistical
Classification of
Fishing Vessels
(ISSCFV)**



**International
Standard Statistical
Classification of
Aquatic Animals
and Plants
(ISSCAAP)**



Notes:

4.6 Commodity Classification

Commodity Classification

Fish is a very widely traded commodity. This classification can be used as statistical standard for more than one statistical system.



Notes:

The physical magnitude and intake and output of fishery commodities can be measured in specified periods of time such as, - days, weeks, seasons, years, etc. Statistics covering any of the above phases must be dovetailed, linked or integrated and the first, indispensable step is adequate fishery commodity classification. When considering the statistical aspects of fish products in the fishery industry as a whole, one is faced with a variety of fishery materials and processed commodities to consider.

4.7 Example of Groups by ISSCFC

Example of Groups by ISSCFC

Example of Groups by the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities (ISSCFC)

Fish, crustaceans and molluscs; ether fresh, frozen, dried, salted or smoked.

Fish, crustacean and molluscs products and preparation; regardless of airtight packaging.

Oils, fats, waxes, etc., of aquatic animal origin; whether crude, refined, processed or pressed.

Notes:

The FAO International Standards Classification of Fishery Commodities (ISSCFC) has been developed for the collation of national data in fishery commodity production and trade data bases.

The ISSCFC is an expansion of the United Nation's Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) developed by the United Nation's statistical office on the basis of previous international work. The ISSCFC is linked to the World Custom Organisation's Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).

4.8 Example of Groups by ISSCFC (Cont.)

Example of Groups by ISSCFC (Cont.)

Animal, feeding stuffs and fertilizers of aquatic animal origin.

(examples-meals, soluble, bone meal, shell grit, pet foods, hatchery feed and similar products)

Miscellaneous product of aquatic animal origin.

(examples-inedible fish ova, wastes, offal, fish and shark skins, aquatic mammal fur skins, hides and other skins, bones, shells, sponges -raw or prepared, pearls-not set or strung, etc.)

Product of aquatic plant origin.

(examples-chemical materials, edible product for human food, animal feeding stuffs, fertilizers, miscellaneous products)

Notes:

The ISSCFC covers products derived from fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals. Detailed classifications of fishery commodities are available on the website.

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-bt967e.pdf>.

4.9 Gear Classification

Gear Classification

Fishing gears vary greatly in their structure, capture materials and modes of operation. Several fishing gear classification system have been developed based on principles of capture, design and operational methods.



Notes:

Fishing gears are either passive, like gill and enabing nets, hook and line and traps, or active, like trawls, seines and troll lines. Active fishing gear is generally more energy intensive and productive than passive gear. Depending on the sector in which they are used, small-scale or artisanal fishing gear cover a wide variety of traditional, low-energy fish capture system, Large scale industrial fishing systems include purse seining, trawling and automated long lining.

4.10 Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)

Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)

International Standard Statistics Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG rev. 1, 2013) for different fishing gears.

Gear Categories	ISSCFG Code
Surrounding Nets	01
Seine Nets	02
Trawls	03
Dredges	04
Lift Nets	05
Falling Gear	06
Gillnets and Entangling Nets	07

Notes:

A sample of the classification developed by the International Standard Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFV) is mentioned in this slide.

The International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG) was originally adopted during the 10th Session of the CWP (Madrid, 22-29 July 1980). The revised Classification - ISSCFG Revision 1 ([Annex M II](#)) - was endorsed and adopted for CWP member' implementation at the 25th CWP Session (Rome, 23-26 February 2016).

4.11 Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)

Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)

Revised International Standard Statistics Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG rev. 1, 2010) for different fishing gears (continued)

Gear Categories	ISSCFG Code
Gillnets and entangling nets (nei)	07.9
Traps	08
Hooks and Lines	09
Miscellaneous Gear	10
Gear not Know	99

Notes:

Detailed fishing gear classification is available on the website.

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-bt987e.pdf>.

4.12 Species Classification

Species Classification

The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics and Information Branch (FIAS) collates world capture and aquaculture production statistics at either the species, genus, family high taxonomic levels into 2309 statistical categories (2016 data) and 12751 species items selected according to their interest or relation to fisheries and aquaculture.

Notes:

ASFIS, records individual species, codes (ISSCAAP group, taxonomic and 3-alpha) and taxonomic information (scientific name, author(s), family, and higher taxonomic classification). FAO database also provide information on the availability of fishery production statistics per species.

4.13 Examples of aquatic plant and animal category by ISSCAAP

Examples of aquatic plant and animal category by ISSCAAP

Code	Division
1	Freshwater fishes
2	Diadromous fishes
3	Marine fishes
4	Crustaceans
5	Molluscs
6	Whales, seals and other aquatic mammals
7	Miscellaneous aquatic animals
8	Miscellaneous aquatic animal products
9	Aquatic plants

Notes:

The current International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP) has been in use since 2000 and a sample of the classification is presented on this slide.

4.14 Some examples of the species category classifications are:

Some examples of the species category classifications are:

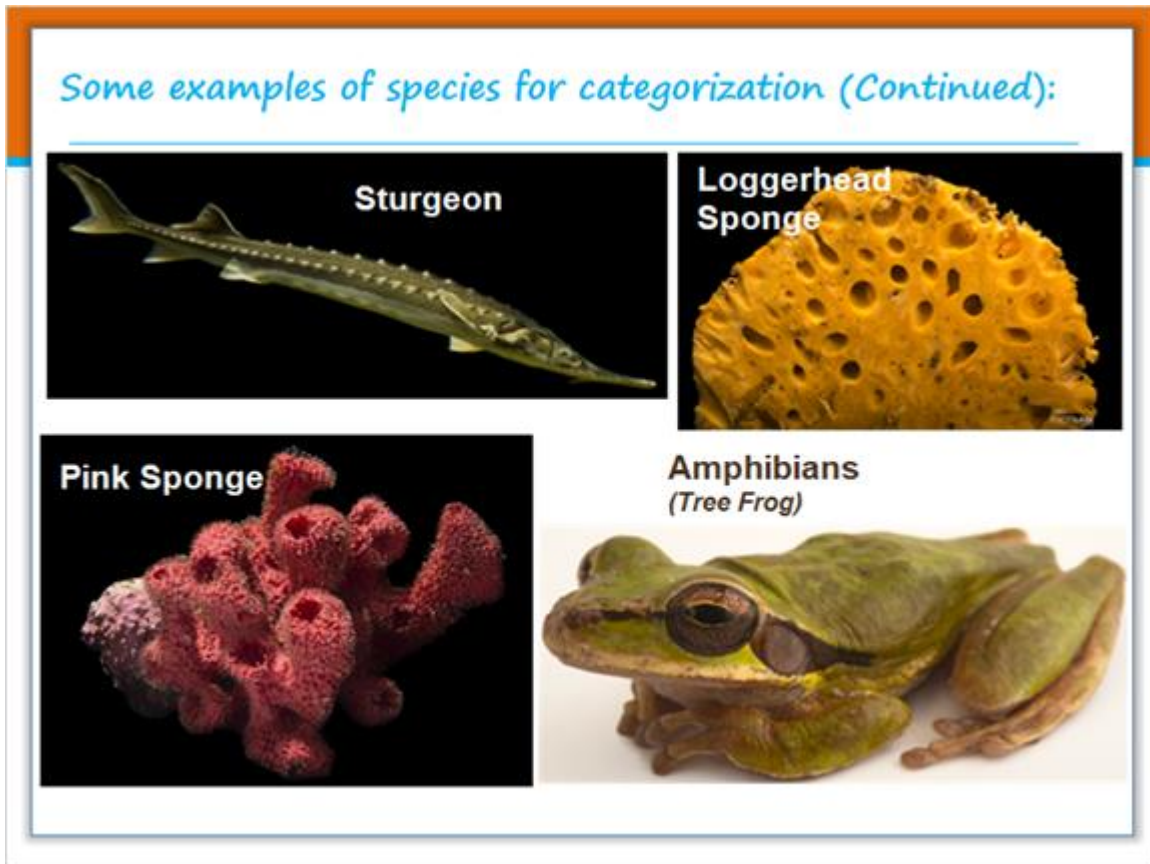
- Diadromous fishes- salmon, river eels, shads, sturgeons, etc.
- Miscellaneous aquatic animals- amphibians, sea-urchins, crocodiles & alligators, etc.
- Miscellaneous aquatic animal products- sponges, pearls, shells, etc.

Notes:

A detailed classification of fishing species is available on the following website:

<http://www.fao.org/tempref/FI/DOCUMENT/cwp/handbook/annex/AnnexS2listISSCAAP2000.pdf>

4.15 Some examples of species for categorization (Continued):



Notes:

We can see few examples of different types of species on this slide.

Picture Courtesy: National Geographic Society.

4.16 Vessel Classification

Vessel Classification

Fishery vessels refers to mobile floating objects of any kind and size, operating in fresh water, brackish water and marine waters. Vessels are used for catching, harvesting, searching, transporting, landing, preserving, and processing fish and other aquatic animals.



Notes:

Vessel may be classified by Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT), vessel type and length class. In 2016, the total number of fishing vessels in the world was estimated to be 4.6 million.

4.17 International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Vessels by Vessel Types (ISSCFV - Vessel Type)

Code	Vessel type	Standard Abbreviation
01.0.0	Trawlers	TO
02.0.0	Seiners	SO
03.0.0	Dredgers	DO
04.0.0	Lift Netters	NO
05.0.0	Gillnetters	GO
06.0.0	Trap Setters	WO
07.0.0	Liners	LO
08.0.0	Vessels Using Pumps for Fishing	PO

Notes:

Classification of Vessels (by ISSCFV Code) is mentioned on the current and following slide. The current, detailed classification of vessels is available on the CWP website:

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-bt983e.pdf%20>.

4.18 ISSCFV- Vessel Types (Cont.)

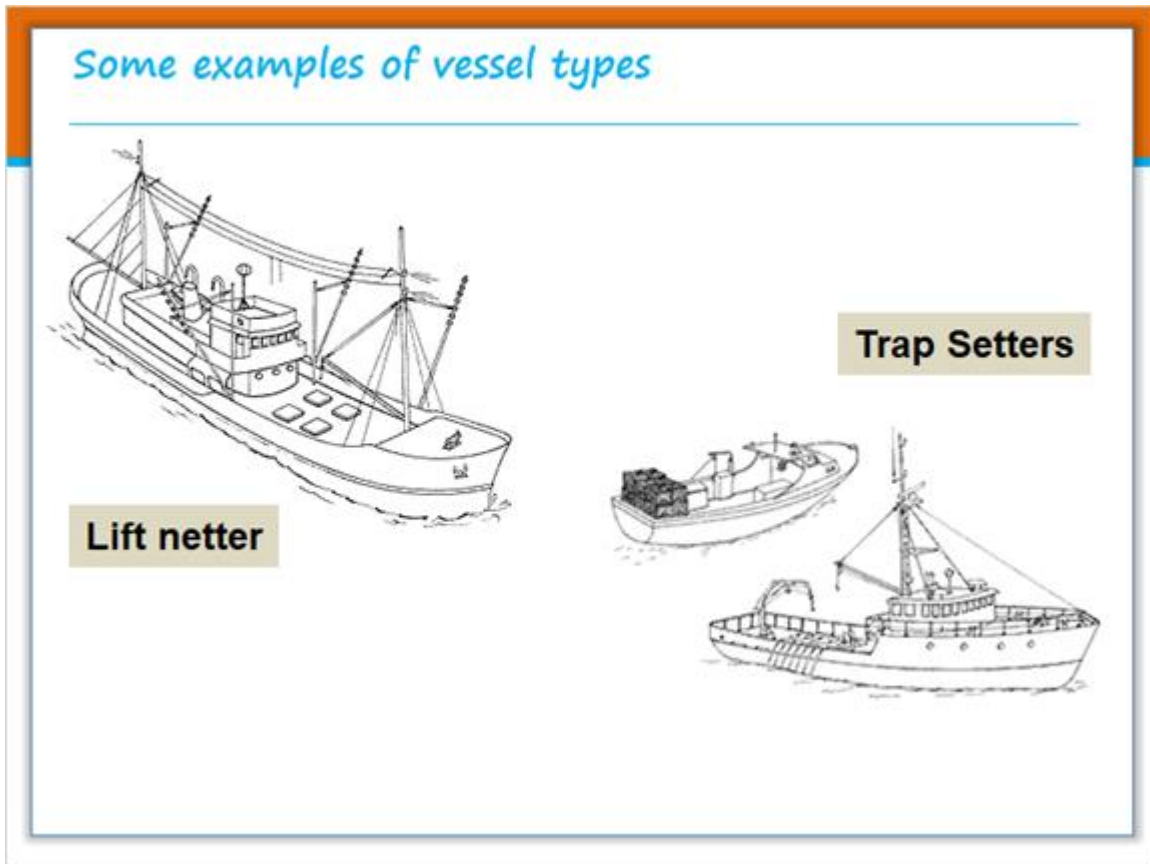
ISSCFV- Vessel Types (Cont.)

Code	Vessel type	Standard Abbreviation
09.0.0	Multipurpose Vessels	MO
10.0.0	Recreational Fishing Vessels	RO
49.0.0	Fishing Vessels not Specified	FX
11.0.0	Motherships	HO
12.0.0	Fish Carriers	FO
13.0.0	Hospital Ships	KO
14.0.0	Protection and Survey Vessels	BO
15.0.0	Fishery Research Vessels	ZO
16.0.0	Fishery Training Vessels	CO
99.0.0	Non-Fishing Vessels (nei)	VOX

Notes:

A sample of the International Standard Classification of Fishery Vessels (ISSCFV) is presented on this slide.

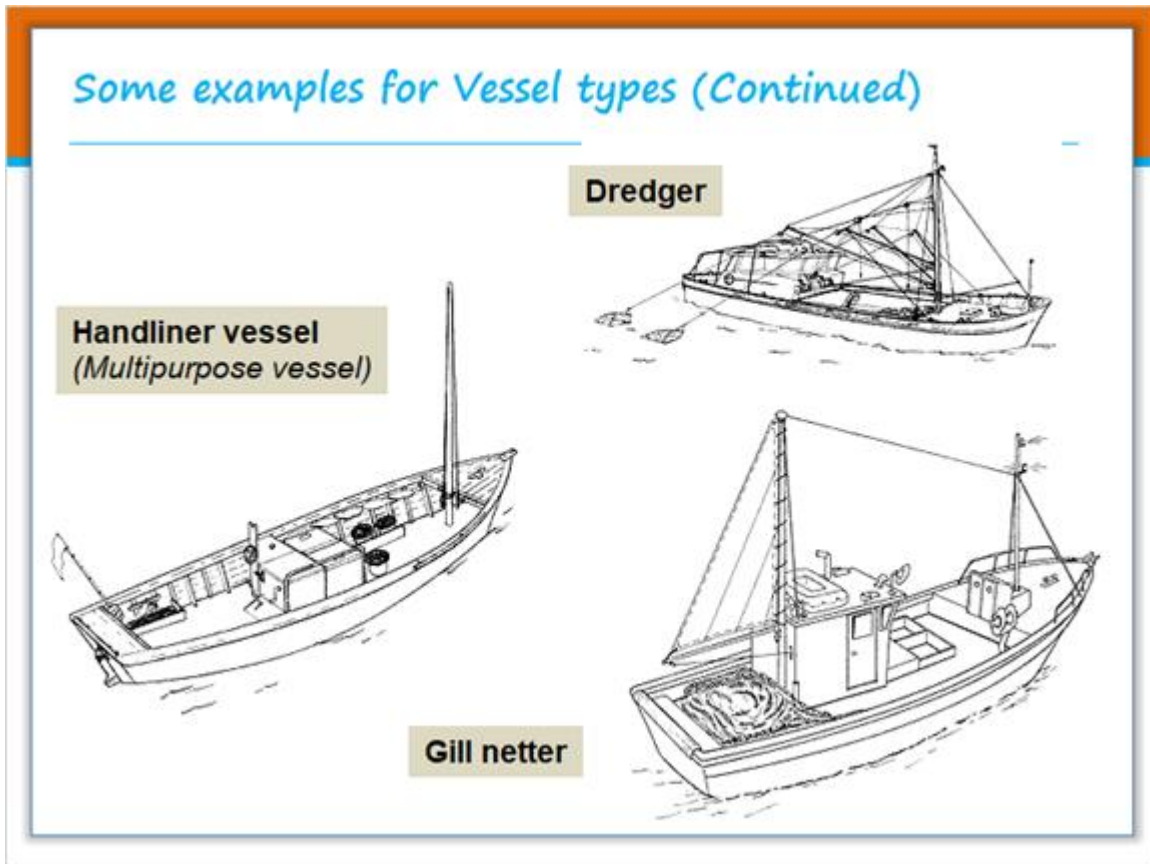
4.19 Some examples of vessel types



Notes:

This slide contains examples of a lift netter vessel and trap setter vessels.

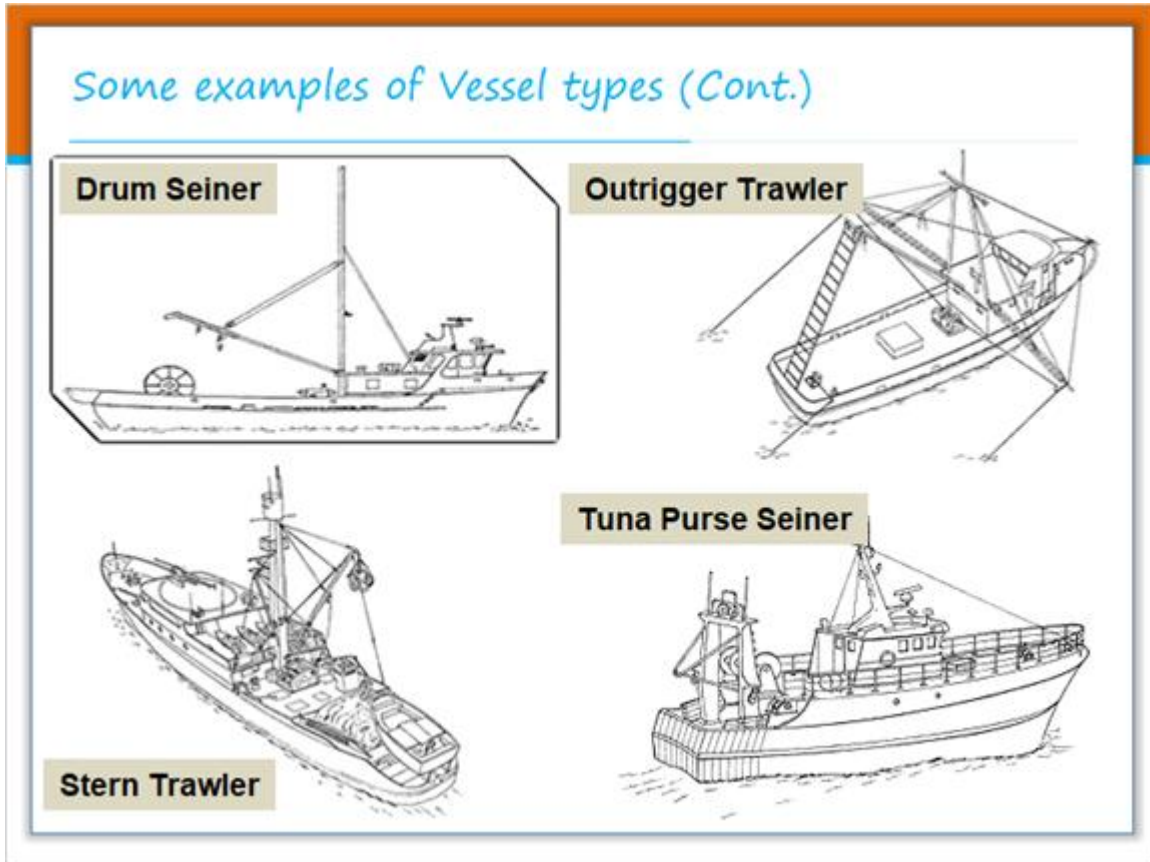
4.20 Some examples for Vessel types (Continued)



Notes:

This slide depicts examples of a gill netter, dredger and multipurpose vessels.

4.21 Some examples of Vessel types (Cont.)



Notes:

This slide presents examples of seiner and trawler vessels.

More on vessel types can be found on the following website:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/search/en>

4.22 References

References

1. FAO Website-
<http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/en>
2. Guidelines to Enhance small-scale fisheries & aquaculture statistics.
3. CWP- Handbook of Fishery Statistics
4. Global Strategy To Improve Agricultural And Rural Statistics.
5. Basic Principles of fishing gear design and classification by M.R. Boopendranath/FAO (2008)
Fisheries Topics: Technology - Fishing vessels.
6. Lessons learned in water accounting – Ottaviani, D, Tsuji'S & De. Young C, 2016.

Notes:

4.23 End of Lesson

End of Lesson

Congratulations!

You have successfully completed the interactive lecture of the **Lesson 4**:

**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD STATISTICAL
CLASSIFICATIONS**

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



Notes:
