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WESTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC FISHERY COMMISSION (WECAFC)

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"The WECAFC Data Collection Reference Framework and Capacity building on statistics and information"

This document presents an update of the activities on data and statistics taking place under the WECAFC-FIRMS partnership¹, coordinated by a governing “**Task Force**”.

Suggested Action by the Commission

The Members are expected to acknowledge the results and on-going efforts of the WECAFC-FIRMS project. In particular, the Members are invited:

- to recognize the WECAFC-FIRMS project as a collaborative platform for collation and sharing of scientific information, leveraging ongoing regional projects, and prioritizing national data needs
- to promote continued participation in the FDS-WG and to specifically to support the intersessional work plan as relates interactions with thematic working groups relating to vessel mappings, promotion of species for priority reporting and associated identification of sub-areas for species reporting,
- to promote provision of national data and statistics to the Regional Database according to DCRF framework
- to recognize the important role of WECAFC, CRFM, and OSPESCA to support and to validate national inventories and their publishing through FIRMS as part of the global monitoring framework requested under SDG14.4.1
- to endorse the Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF)
- to promote participation of members in carrying out mappings of national vessel types to regional fleet segment classifications
- to promote participation of members and expert working groups in further identifying priority species lists and sub-areas that should be prioritized for reporting, and sharing policies for the various datasets by region and task of importance.
- to promote interactions between FDS-WG and thematic working groups to further tailor the DCRF and associated data sharing policies in consideration of the use of relevant data sets by those working groups

¹ [WECAFC-FIRMS Workshop on Marine Resources and Fisheries Inventories](#) (November 2013).

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Recalling that the need for improvements in basic information on fishery data and statistics and the need to develop and implement agreed data sharing policies to support decision-making was noted as a chief impediment to strong and effective management of marine resources in the region ([WECAFC 14](#), [WECAFC 15](#)) and that the partnership was endorsed by WECAFC 15. Further noting the overarching aim of the FIRMS partnership is to provide decision-makers with sufficient and reliable information to develop effective fisheries policies in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. FAO provides the secretariat for the FIRMS partnership.

Activities undertaken achievements during phase I and II of the partnership were presented in [WECAFC/SAG/VII/2015/7](#), [WECAFC/SAG/VIII/2017/8](#) and [WECAFC/SAG/IX/2018/11](#). These included:

2016-2017 (WECAFC-FIRMS phase I) Achievements:

- **Strengthening national data collection** through completion of inventories of stocks and fisheries in support of the three FMPs published in FIRMS ,
- **Development of a prototype Regional Data Base (RDB)**
- Developing a Plan for **identifying needs and building capacity** and strengthening of selected national data collection systems,
- Identifying **minimum data needs** for monitoring and stock assessment,
- **Translation of the FIRMS** website into Spanish
- A **regional data workshop** convened in Barbados in January of 2016².

Under WECAFC-FIRMS phase II project, activities undertaken were primarily to support the mandate of the **Working Group on Fisheries Data and Statistics (FDS-WG)**³, agreed by the Members during WECAFC 16th Commission Session which convened in Guadeloupe in June 2016. The Phase II project support focused on agreements regarding minimum data requirements for fisheries under management plans, and on the governance and operationalization of the WECAFC Regional Database, including development of a regional data collection reference framework (DCRF) and documentation of best practices for logbooks and data sharing policies and guidelines.

2017-2018 (WECAFC-FIRMS phase II) Achievements:

- Development of **Data Collection Reference Framework document (DCRF)** and associated Regional Data Access and Sharing Policies
- Draft **Regional Logbook Guidelines**
- **1st meeting of the WECAFC Fisheries Data and Statistics Working Group (FDS WG)**³
- **Intersessional FDS-WG Work Plan** for 2018-2019
- **WECAFC Regional Database fully functional**

This document presents update on progress and activities of the partnership since last presented in [WECAFC/XVI/2016/10](#) and presents the **Data Collection Reference Framework** for consideration by Members. Additionally, activities and progress on further building national statistics (RDB) and capacity building are presented. These activities are being undertaken as part of phase III of the WECAFC-FIRMS partnership and are described below.

² <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5789e.pdf>

³ <http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/WECAFC/FDSWG/2018/default.htm>

UPDATE ON WECAFC DATA COLLECTION REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

Background and Aim

WECAFC member countries noted in the 1970s and 1980s that without the necessary data and information, management of their shared fisheries would be impossible. Subsequently major investments by the countries, with support from the Danish Government (DANIDA) capacity building projects and the FAO/Norway EEZ programme (1982 -1985) occurred and the availability of data and information on the status of the stocks and the fisheries improved significantly.

However in the 1990s and first decade of this millennium less emphasis was given to fisheries statistics and to the need for sharing fisheries data and statistics between states, particularly for use in regional assessments. Consequently, CRFM regional scientific working groups on fisheries statistics, stock assessments and fisheries policies and planning, were discontinued after the 2014 Scientific Meeting. This resulted in increasing the already significant existing gaps in very basic information, making it difficult for fisheries managers and decision makers to make well-informed choices based on data, information and scientific evidence. Compared to the 1990s, fishery managers were faced with much less data for decisions on management and conservation purposes. The situation on the availability of credible and sufficient basic fisheries data for monitoring and stock evaluations had worsened.

The **WECACF Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF)** is the first instrument to establish the foundation for collection, collation, and submission of comprehensive fisheries data and statistics in the WECAFC area (Figure 1). The DCRF will inform the needs of developing, monitoring, assessing and reviewing regional fisheries policies such as FMPs as required by any RFMO or relevant sub-regional subsidiary body.



Development and Characteristics

The DCRF structure, developed through technical inputs under guidance of the task force, embodies a foundation informed by global standards and agreed minimum data needs for indicators (e.g., vessel units, gears, area stratifications, species listings). Inspiration from other RFMOs DCFs (e.g., the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) through the 2016 GFCM Data Collection Reference Framework⁴ and from International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)⁵ was incorporated into development. Improvements on this first version were accomplished from inputs from several species Working groups (Joint Spiny Lobster, March 2018 Dominican Republic; Northern Brazil Shelf Shrimp and Groundfish, Barbados October 2018). The ultimate aim of the DCRF is to provide a structured foundation for achieving improved data collection in the entire region for informing and formulating regional and sub-regional management plans.

The DCRF should be reviewed by relevant bodies in the WECAFC area (e.g., CRFM, OSPESCA, etc.,) to accommodate needed improvements and requirements from the Commission, including new recommendations.

Structure of the Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF)

The DCRF manual is organized as follows: *Working Definitions, Structure of data collection, and Supplemental Appendices* providing WECAFC standard classifications. The DCRF manual was further enriched through several accompanying documents of which two initial documents include: ‘**Data Access and Sharing Policies**’ and ‘**Guidelines for Best Practices for Logbooks**’. The DCRF manual and the accompanying Data Access and Sharing Policies and Guidelines for Best Practices for Logbooks were further presented at the 1st Meeting of the WECAFC FDS-WG that convened in Barbados in May 2018. The first version of the DCR (2018.1) was reviewed by the Ninth Session of the Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) in November 2018⁶ and further enriched from Member comments/input received through May 2019 ([WECAFC/SAG/IX/2018/11](https://www.weca-fc.org/sag/ix/2018/11)).

Features of the DCRF

The DCRF features were identified taking into consideration the recognition that data needs at the level of the WECAFC are of varying natures based on needs and goals of managers and stakeholders in the context of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). Further stock assessment derives from a need to monitor, evaluate and assess status, especially for the shared and/or straddling and transboundary stocks such as flying fish and resources considered overfished and/or threatened. Ultimately, eight (8) main features characterize the DCRF; relevant sub-regional scientific groups informed these from technical discussions and initial reviews. These eight features account for the need to: identify and quantify the minimum statistical metrics and indicators for fisheries (e.g., catch, biological parameters, CPUE, effort, etc.), identify relevant operational units taking into account minimum spatial and temporal strata requirements, the need for clearly defined data to be collected, and the need to identify and define practical data submission priorities.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/gfcm/data/dcrf/en/>

⁵ <https://www.iccat.int/en/submitSTAT.htm>

⁶ <http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/WECAFC/FDSWG/2018/default.htm>

The main DCRF features are:

- Data access and sharing policies
- Indications of main themes of data collection ('tasks')
- Description of data variables by tasks
- Concepts of data aggregation and frequency of reporting
- Identification of concept of species lists for which sampling is encouraged according to varying basis of importance (5 in this version)
- Identification of relevant operational units (e.g., fleet/vessel mapping schema, mode of fishing, gear, spatial unit of fishing)
- Conversion factors
- Questionnaires
- Glossary of terms

WECAFC members should strive to collect and submit information of the highest quality and submit such statistics in a timely manner. To respond to these different needs and in consideration of the minimum data needs, the WECAFC DCRF was divided in six (6) tasks defined as:

- **Task I** – Regional figures of national fisheries
- **Task II** – Catch and effort (landing data, catch data per species)
- **Task III** – Fleet statistics
- **Task IV** – Biological information
- **Task V** – Incidental catches
- **Task VI** – Socioeconomics

More specifically each 'Task' (e.g., regional metric values, CPUE, fleet, biological information, etc.) was defined taking into account the relevant minimum stratifications as mentioned earlier. It was recognized that clear definitions were needed for each primary 'Task' striving to facilitate an effective data collection framework that would provision for relevant statistics for regional and sub-regional conservation and management. Task definitions are:

1. **Task I: Regional figures:** provide a general summary overview of the fishery sector in the region (e.g., total nominal catches, total effort, and total capacity by reference year)
2. **Task II: Catch and effort:** provide key information for fisheries monitoring, management and assessment (e.g. nominal catches (target and by-catch species), retained and discarded (dead and live) catch estimates, by fishing fleet, species, year, gear, region, fishing waters; Effort by fleet segment.
3. **Task III: Fleet:** Provide additional information for fisheries monitoring, management and assessment with the fleet capacity by size categories; it also provides the framework for the regional vessel registry as per the regional fishery management plans.
4. **Task IV: Biological information:** provide essential information for stock assessment (e.g., size frequencies of the samples (retained or discarded) measured for each priority species classified by fishing fleet, species, gear, sample units, time strata, area strata or reproductive state of individuals).
5. **Task V: Incidental catches:** provide more detailed information on fisheries impacts on the ecosystem.
6. **Task VI: Socio-economic:** The importance of this task is acknowledged. As a start, gender specific employment statistics will be collected from Member Countries. In line with CWP

recommendation, this task will expand in the next iterations with the proposal to include the Value of Landings.

For each of the defined ‘Tasks’ five (5) individual components were identified that would be needed to satisfy the minimum information needs for monitoring and assessment as:

- Description
- Countries Involved
- Data to be Reported for Priority Species
- Frequency and Deadline of Reporting
- Data Access and Sharing Policies

The data requirements of the DCRF, together with its main purposes is detailed in Table 1. During the preparation of the DCRF, technical discussions identified several components in the framework requiring additional inputs. Initially the task force identified three (3) areas where additional inputs were needed from members and other key regional scientific experts (e.g., species working groups). These included defining priority species listings, carrying out national vessel mappings to regional mappings using international standards (Tables 2 and 3), and identification of priority areas or sub-areas for species reporting.

Species Prioritizations

Additional discussions took place subsequent to the **1st Meeting of the FDS-WG** and priority species lists were developed taking into account multiple considerations for the need for monitoring. It was noted that commonalities on WECAFC species categorizations can be found among the interest expressed for the importance of monitoring certain species through the historical establishment of species (conch, lobster, flying fish) and/or fisheries (e.g., FAD, deep sea, recreational billfish) working groups and of policies within the region. The initial listings for data reporting have further derived from the policy priorities agreed by the Commissions of WECAFC, CRFM and OSPESCA, or other processes such as CITES or the Cartagena Convention (Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) Protocol) – UN Environment, and for which additional data and information are critical for monitoring, reporting, assessment and /or decision-making purposes. Thus, inclusion into the initial priority list for data collection is rationalized on the basis they support the policy priorities for the various regional Commissions (WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA) including informing the various fishery management plans under development and as such are relevant to the main objectives of these management bodies relating to conservation, management and development. Further, these listings further support the interim framework agreed by regional fishery bodies as specified by the 2016 Interim Coordination Mechanism (ICM) ² to facilitate, support and strengthen the coordination of actions, among the organizations for sustainable fisheries in the Western Central Atlantic. In particular the ICM specified support for the queen conch, spiny lobster, flying fish, shrimp and groundfish fisheries.

Therefore, the concept of two main levels of priority importance for species reporting was proposed for countries according to five main bases for support. Group 1 Species includes key species of interest to countries for which reporting is strongly encouraged and was structured around three (3) supporting bases of consideration (see DCRF Appendix 2.3.1). Group 2 Species include species for which reporting needs were recognized based on other needs of interest that centered around two (2) bases of support (DCRF Appendix 2.3.2).

Group 1: Reporting for Priority species: these are key species to the region for which member States are strongly encouraged to statistical reporting. These key species are defined as follows and

are supported on one or more of the following three (3) primary bases (i.e., supporting criteria for inclusion):

- **Basis 1:** Species with endorsed fisheries management plans (conch, lobster, flying fish) and/or for which species working groups have been established by the sub-regional fishery bodies (e.g. conch, lobster and flyingfish, shrimp and groundfish)
- **Basis 2:** Species with existing mandatory reporting to RFMO (e.g., ICCAT-<https://old.iccat.int/en/introduction.htm>): tuna and tuna like species
- **Basis 3:** High Seas and Deep Sea Species falling under a possible mandate of WECAFC as RFMO

and

Group 2: Reporting of Other Reference species: if a list of reference species by countries are available, countries are encouraged to report for these species lists to WECAFC. Included under this category are species categorized according to the following two basis levels of reasoning:

- **Basis 4:** Commercially targeted and threatened sharks and rays
- **Basis 5:** Species for which a specific fishery working group has been established in one of the sub-regional or regional organization or where other specific concerns exist

During the initial review and DCRF, preparation process further input on elevating one or more species was requested. In particular, reviews from the North Brazil Shelf shrimp & groundfish working group was sought to identify important shrimps and groundfish that should be elevated to a higher priority listing.

As final preparation of the DCRF evolves additional input on elevation of species to a higher priority level is needed and input along this line, guidance and interaction is requested from Members and expert working groups of relevant regional and sub-regional management groups to identify further species to be elevated to a priority level of importance.

National mappings of vessel types to regional fleet segment classifications and, further identification of WECAFC subareas for species reporting

The framework presented in Table 2 can facilitate the mapping of national vessel type categories to the regional fleet segment classifications proposed in Table 3. It was further recognized that considerations of defining critical regions for species of interest for reporting, should be incorporated into the species listings to enhance the effectiveness of the DCRF for provisioning for sufficient data for monitoring and stock evaluations. For example, countries fishing shared stocks (e.g., flying fish) should identify pertinent WECAFC sub-areas for inclusion. Thus, as the DCRF evolves under phase III of the partnership including the work plan of the FDS-WG, additional inputs and interactions are needed from key experts and/or management authorities to identify and prioritize important sub-areas for reporting. It is expected that these interactions could be achieved during the next FDS-WG intersessional working period and/or through collaborations supported at expert regional and sub-regional working group meetings. Specifically these include at a minimum: regional conversion factors, identification of relevant sub-area classifications and further identification of species to promote to a higher category of importance (e.g., Group 2 to Group 1 Priority species).

As part of the above, and taking into account the generic ‘data access and sharing policies’, the DCRF will evolve further and specify specific access and sharing policies for the various datasets under the different tasks and regions and working groups. This will necessarily accompany operationalization of the RDB including relevant subsets of direct use by working groups.

CAPACITY BUILDING ON STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

On-going activities under the WECAFC-FIRMS phase III include supporting Trinidad and Tobago in setting up a new Fisheries Statistics and Management Information System under the Japanese GCP/INT/228 JPN project fund. The project aims to setup the first instance of the new FAO platform to streamline reinforcement of capacities in fisheries statistics of Member Countries. A new data collection scheme will be revised with Trinidad and Tobago Fisheries authority in the period of 2019.

Additionally, needs for support to other countries as identified during the phase I of the WECAFC-FIRMS project (e.g., St Lucia and Belize) have continued; the phase II key output was the organization of the first FDS-WG meeting: during this meeting, the participants were presented the Regional Database and trained on the core features.

With co-funding from the REBYC II LAC (Reduction of by-catch in the Latin America and Caribbean), CC4Fish (Climate Change) and CLME+ FAO (Shrimp and Groundfish) projects and sub-project, additional needs for reinforcement of fisheries data and statistics capacities were assessed for four (4) countries between February and May 2019 (Suriname, Grenada, Guyana, and St Lucia).

The task force among the different regional fisheries projects conducted coordination of activities in relation to data and statistics capacity building and reinforcement. A coordination meeting was organized in March 2017 to formalize these coordination activities and identify key objectives related to capacity building.

Table 1. DCRF Task summary with data requirement and reference to WECAFC recommendations / resolutions

DCRF Tasks				
ID	Task	Sub-task	Data	Description
I	Regional Statistics	I.	Operating Fishing Vessel Count Total Nominal Catch Total Effort Total Capacity (GT) Total Engine Power (kW)	General summary overview of the fishery sector in the wider Caribbean region. Data reported in this task are a sum of other indicators available in the following tasks
II	Catch and effort			
		II.1. Catch	Retained Catch Discarded Catch Nominal Catch	Catches are defined in units of numbers as all the removed fish during the fishing activities whether targeted or taken as by-catch, and in weight units as the total weight of catches per species, area, fleet segment for the given year
		II.2. Effort by fleet segment	Days Fishing Nominal Effort Fishing Vessel Count	Effort will reflect the national fleet effort deployed during the reporting period to catch the above reported catches (and landings).
III	Fleet			
		III.1. Fleet by primary gear	Number of active vessels	Number of vessels engaged in the fishery (i.e. active) by year, by primary gear and by fishing area and time unit
		III.2. Vessel registry	Vessel descriptors	Regional vessel registry fed by the national vessel records or registries
IV	Task IV: Biological information			
		IV.1: Size data	Total Retained Catch (weight) Total discarded catch Total weight of samples Length class /sex/maturity Number of individuals at length Total weight of Individuals	Size frequencies of the samples (retained and discarded) measured for each species classified by major fleet, gear sample units, time strata and area strata and sex for select species
		IV.2: Catch at Size data	Length Class/Sex/Stage of Maturity Total Weight of Individuals Total Catch	Reported catch at size (raised to Task II Catch data) classified by primary fleet, gear, species time unit and area and by sex (for select species)
V	Endangered, Threatened, Protected (ETP) species catches		Landings (in numbers or weight as appropriate) Number of discards alive (in numbers or weight as appropriate) Number of discards dead (in numbers or weight as appropriate)	The discards resulting from endangered, threatened or protected species catches are reported.
VI	Socio economics			
		VI.1: Employment	Number of fishers for the specified gender / category / secondary workers	Employment in the fishery sector is a useful indicator of the importance of the fishery sector in the region. This indicator aims to present number of fishers by category (fully employed or part time ones), by gender (male / female) by the major fleet, and area for the reference year
		VI.2: Engagement in Fisheries	Count of fisherfolks Count of fisherfolks x days fishing	Number of fisherfolks actively taking part to fishing activities, and the intensity of such involvement
		VI.3: Value of catches	Monetary value of total landed fish for the given species	The value of Capture fisheries production at first sale after landing, in USD,

Table 2. Species priority listing for Group 1 Basis 1 species, indicating request for input information on ‘Sub area of Reporting’ requested from members and relevant expert working groups.

ASFIS code	Scientific name	Reg En Name	Reg Fr Name	Reg Sp Name	ASFIS en Name	ASFIS Fr Name	ASFIS En Name	Supporting Basis	Sub area for Reporting
Species with management plan									
SLC	<i>Panulirus argus</i>	Caribbean spiny lobster	Langouste blanche	Langosta común	Caribbean spiny lobster	Langouste blanche	Langosta común del Caribe	1	
FFV	<i>Hirundichthys affinis</i>	Flying Fish	Exocet hirondelle	Volador golondrina	Fourwing flyingfish	Exocet hirondelle	Volador golondrina	1	
COO	<i>Lobatus gigas</i>	Queen conch	Strombe rose	Cobo rosado	Queen conch	Lambi	Caracol reina	1	
Ground fish (species to be promoted as Priority species upon advice from Species WGs and other Reviewer Stakeholders, can be found in the Other Reference Species listing)									
YNA	<i>Cynoscion acoupa</i>	Acoupa weakfish	Acoupa toeroe	Corvineta amarilla	Acoupa weakfish	Acoupa toeroe	Corvinata amarilla		Northern Brazil Shelf
SNC	<i>Lutjanus purpureus</i>	Southern red snapper	Vivaneau rouge	Pargo colorado	Southern red snapper	Vivaneau rouge	Pargo colorado	1	Northern Brazil Shelf
Shrimps (species to be promoted as Priority species upon advice from Species WGs and other Reviewer Stakeholders, can be found in the Other Reference Species listing)									
PNU	<i>Farfantepenaeus subtilis</i>	Southern brown shrimp	Crevette café	Camarón café sureño	Southern brown shrimp	Crevette grise du Sud	Camarón café sureño	1	Northern Brazil Shelf

Table 3. Fleet Segment mapping for WECAFC Member countries

It is requested from members that the table below should be filled out by the WECAFC Country Members to map their national vessel type classifications to the regional fleet segment classifications (see Table 4).

Instructions:

- The empty cell should be filled out with the country’s vessel local name.
- The same name can be repeated for different length classes if relevant.
- When the fleet segment is not present in the country, please write N/A

Template for vessel type mapping with the regional fleet segment classification

COUNTRY :			Length class +D: decked +U: undecked				
CODE	STANDARD ABB.	VESSEL TYPE	<6m (18.9 ft.)	6 m – 11.9 m (19 – 38.9 ft.)	12 to 19.9 m (39 – 64.9 ft.)	20 to 23.9 m (65 – 78.4 ft.)	>=24 m (78.5 ft.)
1	TO	Trawlers http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/10/en					
2	SP	Purse seiners http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/140/en					
3	SO	Other seiners http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/700/en					
4	DO	Dredgers http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/440/en					
6	GO	Gill netters http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/200/en					
7	WO	Trap setters http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/230/en					
8	LL	Long liners http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/260/en					
9	LO	Line Vessels(others)					
9.2	LP	Pole and line vessels http://www.fao.org/fishery/vesseltype/350/en					
10.2	MTW	Multi-gear trawler vessels					
10.3	MLG	Multi-gear non-trawler vessels					
19	OV	Other fishing vessels					
19.9.1 ⁽¹⁾	OVN ⁽¹⁾	Non-motorized Vessels					

⁽¹⁾ Nonstandard ISSCFV classification

Table 4. Fleet segment by size (the codes for the fleet segments are in the greyed out cell range)

VESSEL TYPE			LENGTH CLASS				
CODE	STANDARD. ABB.	NAME	<6m (19 ft.)	6 m – 18 m (19 – 59 ft.)	18 to 20 m (59 – 65 ft.)	20 to 24 m (65 – 78 ft.)	>24 m (78 ft.)
1	TO	Trawlers	TO-1	TO-2	TO-3	TO-4	TO-5
2	SP	Purse seiners	SP-1	SP-2	SP-3	SP-4	SP-5
3	SO	Other seiners	SO-1	SO-2	SO-3	SO-4	SO-5
4	DO	Dredgers	DO-1	DO-2	DO-3	DO-4	DO-5
6	GO	Gill netters	GO-1	GO-2	GO-3	GO-4	GO-5
7	WO	Trap setters	WO-1	WO-2	WO-3	WO-4	WO-5
8	LL	Long liners	LL-1	LL-2	LL-3	LL-4	LL-5
9	LO	Line vessels (other)	LO-1	LO-2	LO-3	LO-4	LO-5
9.2	LP	Pole and line vessels	LOX-1	LOX-2	LOX-3	LOX-4	LOX-5
10.2	MTW	Multigear (or Multipurpose) trawlers (in combination with longline, trap, gillnet, dredge)	MTW-1	MTW-2	MTW-3	MTW-4	MTW-5
10.3	MLG	Multigear (or Multipurpose) non trawlers (longline, gillnet, trap)	MLG-1	MLG-2	MLG-3	MLG-4	MLG-5
19	OV	Other fishing vessels	OV-1	OV-2	OV-3	OV-4	OV-5
19.9.1 ⁽¹⁾	OVN (1)	Non-motorized Vessels	OVN - 1	OVN - 2	OVN - 3	OVN - 4	OVN - 5
99	NOV	No vessel (fishing from shore)	-	-	-	-	-